The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 363. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILL QUIZ THE COPS.

Police Commission to Ride Over the Council's Order.

ITS WORK BEGINS TODAY.

Mayor Hopkins Defies the Aldermen Out and Out.

HE IS RUNNING THE FORCE.

Civil Service for All City Departments the Plan.

O'NEILL INSISTS HE IS RIGHT.

Mayor Hopkins and his Police Commissioners held a long conference yesterday afternoon and decided to disregard the Council's negative and go ahead with the first civil service examination of patrolmen today. Mayor Hopkins said he was not in the right humor to let a little thing like an order from the Council knock him out after everything has been arranged to set the machinery of reform in operation. With Ald. O'Neill's order, as adopted by the Aldermen Thursday night, directing the Mayor and Superintendent of Police "to suspend all action under the power which the Mayor has assumed to vest in the appointment of a Police Commission, until further rules of the Council" standing against them, Commissioners Ela, Hamline, and Rubens were not quite sure when they came down-town yesterday morning whether their reform mission had been abruptly terminated or not. So as soon as they could find the Mayor, who was then keeping near the grand jury room, a meeting was arranged at Mr. Rubens' office in the Stock Exchange Building.

While on his way to lunch at 1 o'clock Mayor Hopkins said the Council's order to suspend operations would not be obeyed.

"I Am Going to Run It."

"The power to run the Police Department is in my hands, and I am going to run it. I was elected for that purpose. If I see fit to call in three good citizens to advise me and act as an Examining Board, the law gives me that right. I fail to find wherein this alleged order of the Council cuts any figure at all. We shall go ahead with our examinations tomorrow, just as if it had never been passed."

In the meantime John W. Ela and Harry Rubens kept saying too the order would cut no figure. Mr. Ela explained that the Mayor and Superintendent had entire control of the Police Department and could, if they felt like it, have the coöperation of a commission to examine and pass upon the qualification of applicants for appointment.

"An ordinance passed by the Council," continued Mr. Ela, "gives them the power to appoint and discharge policemen; also to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the department. This ordinance provides that the Superintendent may remove policemen from the force for cause or without cause. Until that ordinance is repealed there is nothing to prevent the Mayor and Superintendent from making their appointments and dismissals upon the recommendation of a commission as well as at the request or upon the demands of some ward politician."

"Suppose the policemen notified to appear for examination take reference behind the Council's action and refuse to appear; what will the commission do then?"

"Inasmuch as they are under direct orders of the Superintendent, who, as I said before, can discharge either with or without cause, I don't think any of the patrolmen will disobey his order to take the examination. That order has been given to them and will not be revoked."

They Bolt the Doors.

Commissioners Rubens and Hamline got together at 3 o'clock and worked on the list of questions for today's examination. Mayor Hopkins and Mr. Ela reached the place of meeting at 4 o'clock, and for more than an hour, behind bolted doors, they discussed the situation. All the meetings of this commission have been held secretly. When Mayor Hopkins emerged from the room he was quite willing to talk, and much more freely than earlier in the day, and this is what he said:

"We are going on with the examination of Fourth District patrolmen regardless of the Council's resolution calling upon Supt. Brennan and myself to suspend operations. If the Police Department is to be reformed we must make a start. I don't know much about Ald. Hepburn's proposition, but if it is a good thing and can be made legal by an act of the Legislature I am in favor of it. I see no reason why a permanent commission should not be composed of four members, two from each of the big political parties. That would make it non-partisan, so there could be no complaint from anybody on the score of politics.

"I never have claimed that the present commission has any legal standing, for it has not. I know that as well as anybody. But my whole object is to get a bill through the Legislature creating a commission that shall have control of the Police Department and place it on a civil service basis. When we go before the Legislature with such a bill we want to be able to say to the members: 'Such a system as we want in Chicago is now in operation there.' We want to get a start and give it a trial so as to have some sort of foundation to work on. Such a bill as we desire passed is now being prepared by the members and the present commission with the aid and advice of several other gentlemen.

Civil Service in All Departments.

"Furthermore, I want to see a law enacted at Springfield this winter placing every city department under civil service rules and thus take appointments out of the hands of politicians. Two-thirds of the Mayor's time is taken up listening to fellows who want jobs for their friends. If we had civil service all that annoyance would be done away with. I don't know what object the Council had in passing that resolution last night and I don't care. I do know, however, it is not going to stop our examination today."

The only thing Mr. Hamline had to say was that the Commissioners were going ahead with the first examination today and would question 500 officers of the North Side force. Commissioner Ela argued the matter at length. He though the Council could regulate the Police Department, but not by the passage of a simple resolution. It must be done by ordinance.

"The department is now controlled and conducted by the Mayor and Superintendent under an ordinance of the Council," he went on to say, "and that ordinance cannot be repealed by a resolution, as was evidently intended to be done last night, when the order of suspension was passed. If the Mayor and Superintendent think they can be benefited by calling to their assistance a committee of citizens, who shall pass upon the qualifications of applicants, they are clearly entitled to do so."

"Technically speaking," said Mr. Rubens, "I do not know that the commission has any legal standing. At the same time it is not an illegally constituted body. If the Mayor and Superintendent can appoint a man, at the request of some ward politician, who may or may not be a suitable person to serve, why shouldn't they accept men who have passed an examination and are recommended by a commission selected to ascertain their fitness. If the Superintendent can discharge an officer because he failed to perform his duty, why should he not have the benefit of a commission's recommendation. It is the opinion of the Mayor and every member of the commission that we are doing the right thing to bring about desired results, and we are going ahead with the examination tomorrow. The action of the Council is not going to stop us. We have given the question careful consideration and fully believe our position is the right one."

Several Aldermen were around the City Hall yesterday, but they seemed indifferent regarding the manner in which Mayor Hopkins and his Commissioners treat their order. Those talked with expressed themselves as not caring whether the examination goes on or is set aside.

"It will amount to nothing any way," observed a North Side member, "but I suppose the Mayor thinks he is doing something big for reform. In my opinion Hepburn's ordinance does not meet the requirements of the city any more than does the present commission."

Superintendent of Police Brennan did not care to discuss the order. "I have," he said, "received no official notice that such an order was passed. All I know about it is what I have read in the newspapers. In any event I shall take my instructions from the Mayor—he is my superior officer and it is my duty to do so."

When asked what he thought of Ald. Hepburn's Police Commission ordinance Corporation Counsel Palmer said he regarded it as a good thing. There was no doubt of the power of the Council to create such a commission. No special act of the Legislature would be required, as under the statute full control of municipal affairs was vested in the Council.

O'Neill Argues for His Order.

Ald. John O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward, who introduced the negative order, said there was no doubt of the legality of the order or its binding force on the Mayor. Whether Mayor Hopkins would observe it or not was another matter.

"I don't know what the Mayor will do about it," the Alderman continued. "He may ignore it, as he does other ordinances. He doesn't enforce the midnight closing ordinance and he doesn't enforce the cigaret ordinance, but as to the power of the Council to control the police there can be no question. Under the statute the Council is composed of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council, can appoint a Superintendent of Police, and the latter can appoint a Secretary, officers, and patrolmen with and by the consent of the Mayor.

"Nowhere in the charter is there provision made whereby the Mayor can discharge a single patrolman. Of course, he does it, but the matter should come before the Police committee. The committee has been ignored and had not held a meeting for two years until this matter of an investigation came up."

ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE ROBBERS.

Men Who Wrecked the Somonauk Bank Safe Said to Be in Chicago.

All of Inspector Shea's shrewd detectives have been ordered to keep their eyes open for the men who blew open the safe of the Somonauk Bank early yesterday morning and got away with nearly $9,000 in cash and jewels. The detectives labor, however, on the disadvantage of having no description of the bank robbers to work on. The dispatches received from the Somonauk bankers are vague and only request that a watch be kept for suspects. From a TRIBUNE correspondent the police yesterday got the first description of one of the supposed cracksmen. He is a man about 35 years old, weighs 150 to 160 pounds, is well dressed, a glib talker, and wears a heavy black mustache. It is practically certain, as outlined in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, that the burglars with their booty went to Sandwich, three miles north of Somonauk, and there took the Burlington train, reaching Chicago at 6:45 o'clock. It was fully an hour later when it was discovered the bank had been robbed.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENT A ROBBER

Tries to Overcome a St. Paul Dispatcher, but Is Put to Flight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Soon after the departure of the early train this morning from Wahpeton, N. D., David Keller, train dispatcher, was awakened by a masked man and compelled at the muzzle of a revolver to throw up his hands. The robber commanded him to open the safe, but he parleyed and tried to reach his revolver; failing in this he ran out into the waiting-room and grappled with his assailant. The latter struck Keller with the muzzle of his revolver and fled. Today C. L. Bales, local agent for the Singer sewing-machine, was arrested and bound over for the crime. All the articles used for a disguise were found in his pockets.

WANT FASTER MAILS TO CHICAGO.

Agitation Started in Minneapolis to Reduce the Running Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—An agitation was started today to secure better mail service between the Twin Cities and Chicago. Omaha is nearly 100 miles farther from Chicago than Minneapolis and has an eleven-hour service. The best service Minneapolis has is twelve hours, and it is believed it should be reduced to ten hours. It is said the better service can be secured if the businessmen hustle, and what is required is a fast mail contract. The Milwaukee road has the contract now, and if the matter was open to competition the result would probably be fast mails, as the railroads boast they can make the time in ten hours.

ESCAPE THROUGH THE CAR WINDOWS

Railroad Officials' Narrow Escape from Being Burned to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—General Manager W. P. Robinson, General Attorney M. A. Reed, Supt. A. M. Morey, Engineer F. Howe, and Attorney Cessna, all of the St. Joseph and Grand Island railway, had a narrow escape from death near Edgar, Neb., this morning by the burning of the General Manager's private car Nemaha. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove. The occupants of the car were rescued by the westbound train crew, to which the car was attached. Every one of the officials was nearly suffocated and had to be taken through the windows of the car. All their clothing and the car were destroyed. The party arrived here tonight.

FRESHMEN DIDN'T HAVE PONIES.

As a Consequence Half the Northwestern's Class Are Conditioned.

Prof. C. B. Atwell of the chair of mathematics, Northwestern University, announced yesterday that out of the 200 students of the freshman class who took the examinations in mathematics 100 of them had failed to pass. The reason, he says, for such a large number of failures is the recent crusade against "cribbing." Those who were unable to make the required average of 65 per cent will have to pursue the course again.

SKULL OR NO SKULL.

SCIENTISTS SHATTER A DREAM OF ANTIQUITY AND OASH.

Policeman on the Drainage Channel Finds What Is Believed to Be a Fossil of a Human Skull—If It Is What It Looks Like It Is Valuable Beyond Anything of the Kind Ever Dug Up—But Scientists Elliot and Hay of the Field Columbian Museum Say It's No Skull.

What was thought to be a human skull worth at least $25,000 was found near Sag, on the Drainage Channel, Sept. 12, by William Steiglitz, a policeman. This skull was supposed to be a geological wonder, and until the scientists got at it looked like a neat and promising speculation. Besides, it was supposed to prove the immense antiquity of man beyond anything ever conceived of before. Stieglitz says he found it on Sec. 4, and that it was at the bottom of twelve feet of glacial drift. Every one who saw it considered it of great value, and, he thinks, several dishonest efforts were made to take it from him. In two different cases houses in which it was supposed to be, and in which it had been a short time before, were broken into for the purpose of stealing it. But Mr. Stieglitz had removed it in each case for the reason, he feared, it would be stolen.

One day, a month ago, C. C. Blakeley, a Chicago man, was dining in a Lemont hotel and casually overheard a conversation concerning this wonderful skull, and he made up his mind to find it and buy it. He had great trouble in finding it, but not so much in buying it. Stieglitz consented to part with it for

SKULL THAT WASN'T A SKULL.

$25, and Mr. Blakeley was not long in making up his mind that it might be worth $25,000.

All Said It Was a Skull.

The more he looked at the fossil and the more people he showed it to the more he hoped he was in possession of one of the rarest remains of the human race in the world. In fact he had pretty well made up his mind to take a tour to the East to submit it to scientists at New York and Washington. But a friend reminded him yesterday that there were scientists in Chicago who were as high authorities as those of the East; and thereupon he started out to avail himself of this knowledge before looking further. The result is that he will not go East just at present.

This supposed geological wonder is a wedge-shaped chunk of bluish stone, which measures probably seven inches in two directions and four inches in the third. Its surface is uneven but has the appearance of the action of water and of the grinding process common to all glacial bowlders; but with these exceptions it is certainly a curious and almost wonderful object. On one of the V-shaped sides there are the most startling appearances of the human skull. In what appears to be the socket of the right eye is a rough mass of iron pyrites. What seems to stand for the left eye is on the adjoining face of the stone, and is marked only by a brown spot. Where the chin should be the stone is protuberant, and stained with iron. On what should be the forehead and the top of the skull the sutures seems to be plainly marked. But the most striking and important feature is what looks like the front of the upper jaw. Here are apparently six or eight teeth, which look as if the front of them had been removed, and the nerve-hollows exposed. The outline is good, and the material here looks like rock crystal. The curve is exactly preserved, but above it is an arched receding surface suggestive of a monkey's upper jaw.

Scientists Knock It Out.

The great majority of the people, not scientists, who see this piece of stone believe at once that it contains human remains. But it seems to fare differently with trained experts. Prof. D. G. Elliot came to the Field Columbian Museum recently from the New York Museum of Natural History. Prof. O. P. Hay was originally from Butler University in Cincinnati, but came to the museum from the University of Chicago. Their specialty is zoology, but they have the reputation of being authorities also in the kindred sciences of geology and paleontology. They were applied to for information about the skull, however, for the reason that Prof. Holmes, the museum curator of geology, and Prof. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago were out of the city.

Prof. Elliot took the fossil in his hands, and turned it round and round several times, silently but thoughtfully, and then remarked, freezingly:

"There is no skull about it. It is a glacial bowlder, and that is all."

The professor gave no reason for his opinion, except that he saw no reason to think the stone was a skull. If it had been a skull, he said, it would be valuable, because it would be the first human remains that had been discovered in the glacial drift. But it would reflect no new light on the antiquity of man, because human relics, such as carved mammoth tusks, had been found in the drift, and proved just as much as to a glacial man as this supposed skull could. When Prof. Elliot had expressed his opinion, he sent for Prof. Hay, and showed him the bowlder, without telling him what it was supposed to be. After he had examined it some time, he was asked what it was, and his opinion coincided exactly with Prof. Elliot's. Mr. Blakeley was not fully convinced, but he has postponed his visit to the East.

ARREST OF A HOTEL NIGHT CLERK.

He and Other Employes of the Southern Accused of Burglary.

When B. D. Thorner, proprieter of the Southern Hotel barroom, reached his place of business yesterday morning he found things in great disorder, as if the room had been ransacked by burglars. The door had been forced open. Mr. Thorner began a quiet investigation, and last night he caused the arrest of W. O. Belknap, night clerk in the hotel, George Johnson and E. S. Wright, porters; and Walter Pettit, Charles Heigl, and Francis Frank, bellboys, all charged with burglary. Mr. Thorner alleges that Belknap forced the door and led the others in an attack upon the stock of fine liquors and cigars while under the influence of liquor.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Five Men Meet Death at Bonayr, Ky.—Others Are Seriously Scalded.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 28.—A sawmill boiler exploded at Bonayr, Barren County, killing five men and badly scalding several more. The names of four of the dead are Bird, Fann, Derring, and Shark. The mill was the property of Hard Derring and was almost totally destroyed.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR J. G. FAIR.

One of the Bonanza Kings Passes Away at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Ex-United States Senator James G. Fair, one of the bonanza kings, died at midnight.

James G. Fair was born in Clougher County, Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831. His parents emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Illinois. Young Fair was attracted to California in 1849, where he engaged in quartz mining. His mastery of the business procured him the Superintendency of various properties in different parts of the State. In 1860 Mr. Fair went to Nevada, where his remarkable talent for engineering and mining proved the basis of his fortunes. He is said to have had no equal as an architect and builder of quartz mills and chlorinizing furnaces. In 1865 he became Superintendent of the Ophir, and in 1867 of the Hale & Norcross. It was at this time that, in conjunction with J. W. Mackay, J. C. Flood, and W. S. O'Brien, he formed the famous Bonanza firm. Mr. Flood was relied upon to secure the properties from which such enormous wealth was to be drawn. Various mines were acquired, which afterwards constituted the Virginia Consolidated and California mines. Millions and millions flowed into the coffers of the firm, but Mr. Fair continued his minute supervision of the work, going down to the lowest levels of the mines. So much exposure seriously impaired his health, and in 1879 he was obliged to take a sea voyage. He sailed around the world, and returned to Nevada when the canvass of 1880 was at its height. He became the Democratic candidate for United States Senator and was elected. His wealth was recently estimated at fifty millions. May 2, 1883, Mrs. Fair, whom he married in 1862, brought an action for divorce. Mrs. Fair was awarded $4,250,000 in cash and bonds, the family residence in San Francisco, and the custody of the three younger children. The Senator was given the custody of the eldest son, James G. Fair Jr.

MOWBRAY FINALLY GETS INTO JAIL.

Philadelphia Makes Quick Work of the English Anarchist.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—After concluding his address at Skerrett's Hall tonight advocating principally the abolition of capitalists Charles W. Mowbray, the English agitator, was arrested. During the address most of the members of the detective bureau listened attentively. They were forced to hear some uncomplimentary things which Mowbray had to say concerning the police, because, as the anarchist agitator expressed it after he had reached the Central Police Station, he has "no particular love for the minions of the law." He said among other things that he had no more love for the English flag than he had for the American Stars and Stripes, and that both might be put to good use as pocket handkerchiefs. He commented sarcastically on the charge of inciting to riot, which was sworn to by Detective Bernstein in the warrant for his arrest, and said of all the addresses which he had delivered recently that of tonight was markedly devoid of any incendiarism. His principles, condensed into a few words, he claimed, were the bringing about of a system of coöperation by a general strike. Bloodshed, he says, he does not advocate, but it might follow as a natural consequence of a general strike. Mowbray has been in this country on his present tour of anarchistic agitation since Nov. 11 last, but has never been arrested before.

FLORIDA ORANGES NIPPED BY FROST

Great Damage Probably Done to Fruit, the Trees, and to Vegetables.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.—Florida is experiencing the coldest weather it has seen since 1886, when the mercury registered 16°. The thermometer seems likely to show that tonight. This will prove disastrous to the orange groves. Florida's crop this year was estimated at 5,000,000 boxes, and perhaps half of this quantity has been shipped. The other half is still on the trees and it is feared will be caught by the cold snap. A temperature of 26° for three hours will penetrate an orange skin and freeze the sap or juice and destroy the fruit. The temperature in the northern part of the State, at least, has been much lower than this all night and no doubt a vast amount of damage has been done. Besides this the young groves of one or two years ago are in great danger, as the sap is high at this time of year, and this snap is almost certain to freeze them stiff and kill them down to the ground. The extraordinary spectacle of falling snow was witnessed in Quincy in the northern part of the State near Tallahassee this morning, so that reports of great damage to the orange crop, to young groves, and to young pine apples and vegetables are expected to pour in tomorrow.

ARREST OF AN INSURANCE FRAUD.

R. L. Banker Charged with Defrauding the United Workmen.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—R. L. Banker, arrested today in Sioux City, Ia., is wanted here for an insurance fraud. Last July Banker was supposed to have slipped off a log while fishing in the Willamette River and drowned. Two men, a father and son, who were on a scow some distance away, testified to having seen him disappear in the water. Soon after the wife presented a claim for $2,000 to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The claim was ultimately paid and the wife later left Portland. The officials of the Order of Workmen were suspicious and had the woman followed by a local detective, resulting in the arrest of Banker in Sioux City. The two men who said they saw him drowned were arrested here today for perjury.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Both the Sheriff and police deny any knowledge of Banker, alleged to be under arrest for an insurance fraud in Portland, Ore.

CENSURES THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Grand Jury at Vicksburg Finds Fault with the Municipal Authorities.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 28.—The grand jury tonight reported, censuring the city government for employing an auditor, for allowing interest on unpaid accounts, and for spending money in excess of the city's income, all of which acts the report terms illegal. Mayor Trowbridge in an interview tonight attributed this censure to personal animus, and said if the expenditures made were beyond the city's means the board should have been indicted.

ZINK'S WINNING RUN IN TIMBER.

Nabs His Daughter and a Young Man Who Were Trying to Elope.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Cyrus Belleville, aged 22 years, and Christine Zink, aged 14 years, eloped in the early morning from Freeburg. They were pursued by the girl's father and after a long chase through the timber adjacent to that town the couple were captured.

GOV. ALTGELD'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Returns to Springfield and Has His Message Almost Finished.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld returned from a month's sojourn at Hot Springs today greatly improved in health. The Governor has his forthcoming message to the Legislature almost finished.

REND ROASTS BURNS.

CHICAGO GETS EVEN WITH THE BRITISH AGITATOR.

At a Coal Operators' Convention in Pittsburg Col. W. P. Rend Gives Burns a Dose of His Own Medicine—He Advises Him to Go Home and Criticise His Own Land and Its Manners and Customs—Incidentally, He Also Gives W. T. Stead a Lively Scoring.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The railroad coal operators and miners of the Pittsburg district had a joint convention today to decide on a uniform mining rate. The business of the meeting was lost sight of in a sensational attack made by Col. W. P. Rend of Chicago on John Burns, the English Socialist, and Editor Stead, who wrote a book about Chicago. Under ordinary circumstances the Colonel's remarks would have been applauded, but as Mr. Burns had been invited to a seat in the convention as a courtesy, the matter was smoothed over. The convention was held in the City Council chamber. When it was called to order a motion was made to admit Mr. Burns, who stopped over on his way home from the Denver convention. Col. Rend jumped to his feet at the mention of Burns' name and said:

"I object to the courtesies of this convention being extended to Mr. Burns, who is here for the double purpose of discussing labor matters and also of slandering and villifying American institutions. Mr. Burns is a stranger in America; it is therefore fitting that he shall observe the decencies and proprieties of the position which he occupies. These proprieties he is constantly violating by his malignant attacks upon our institutions. I would advise that Mr. Burns return to the country from which he came and criticise the customs, manners, and institutions of his own land, which he will find infinitely more deserving of his criticism and abuse than anything he can find here. I know it is the custom for 'blarsted Britishers' to indulge in impropriethes similar to those against which I protest in the case of Mr. Burns. These people indulge in a certain amount of praise, but mixed with it is abuse, a proceeding which is the meanest and the worst form of villification. It is about time for American manhood to resent the offensive conduct of these men. I have no objection whatever to listening to the views of Mr. Burns upon labor matters or sociology. My protest is simply directed against a glaring abuse that has become, in this country, intolerable. When Mr. Stead came to Chicago he was taken by the hand by many of our leading citizens. He also abused the hospitality of our city and the proprieties of good breeding by indulging in criticism of American matters, in which he mingled much of flattery, but more of hostile criticism. At that time I predicted that he would return to England and imitate the example of other foreign adventurers by writing slanderous books about our country. It is time to stop lionizing characters of this kind."

The convention was in sympathy with Col. Rend's American speech, but by an almost unanimous vote Burns was admitted. He shrugged his shoulders, looked quizically at Rend, while the latter made his speech, but as he was merely a visitor and had no voice in the convention he said nothing.

In a Fighting Mood.

The Colonel was on the floor several times during the day, fighting for fair wages for the miners. The matter of a uniform rate was left to a committee of three operators, three miners, and three disinterested persons. They will try to agree on a fair rate and report at a later convention. John McBride, the new President of the Federation of Labor, was present and made a speech.

At the convention it was learned there is a scheme on foot to withdraw from the Knights of Labor. At the New Orleans convention of the Knights, the delegates from the Miner's National Trade's Assembly were refused admittance. They fought the matter for several days but as the Sovereign-Hayes faction was in control, they had to kick their heels against the outside walls of the convention hall. Among those refused admittance were National Secretary Pat McBryde and Chief Factory Inspector Robert Watchorn. They came home in an indignant frame of mind. Since then, it is claimed, they have been working the secession movement. Their friends claim twenty-five national, State, or district assemblies are about to leave the old organization and elect delegates to a convention to be held in Columbus in February to found a new order. The Window Glass Workers' Association, which is connected with the Knights of Labor as a local assembly, it is said, will go with the miners. It has 4,000 members.

ROBBED OF DRAFT ON CHICAGO BANK

Found Drugged on a Des Moines Street and $16,000 in Papers Gone.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Jacob Shane, a real estate man of Cedar Rapids, was found in a by street tonight, drugged and robbed of a $10,000 draft on the First National Bank of Chicago and $6,000 in other paper, besides some cash. A number of drafts in another pocket were not touched. The police have found no clew. Shane came to Des Moines today. The robbery occurred in the southeast part of the city, where he had gone to look at some property.

Rob a Canal Employe.

Three men stopped Otto Schmidt, a Drainage Canal employé, last night at 10 o'clock in front of No. 97 South Canal street and robbed him of $25. Policeman McCone captured one of the men. The two men who escaped took the money with them.

EXTRA.

4:15 A. M.

SCORES DIE BY FIRE.

HORROR AT A CHRISTMAS FEAST IN AN OREGON TOWN.

Flames Break Out in a Public Hall at Silver Lake, Causing a Terrible Panic—Forty-one Persons Perish in the Flames and Sixteen Others Are Injured, Five of Them Fatally—Five Big Stores Burn at Louisville, Ky., the Losses Reaching $500,000.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Dec. 28.—News has reached here that at Silver Lake, Lake County, Ore., Christmas eve, while a large party was attending a Christmas tree, a lamp exploded and setting fire to the building, forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured.

Five of the wounded will die.

A large crowd had assembled in Christman Bros.' Hall to attend a Christmas tree festival. While the festivities were at their height some one climbed on a bench, from which point he expected to get a better view of what was going on.

In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire, and, everything in the room being dry and of an inflammable nature, the room was soon a mass of flames.

Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can be put out."

By this time the confusion was so great that people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and children were trampled under foot and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door, many rushed headlong into the flames.

List of the Victims.

The dead are:
ABSHIR, MRS. U. B.
BUICK, MRS. JOHN, AND TWO CHILDREN.
BUICK, J. J., AND DAUGHTER.
BOWEN, ED.
COSHOW, MRS.
HOWARD, MRS., AND TWO CHILDREN.
HEART, W. O., AND WIFE.
HORNING, FRANK.
HAMILTON, IRA.
LABRIE, T. J., AND WIFE.
MARTIN, W. CLAY, AND WIFE.
McCAULEY, MISS.
OWSLEY, MRS., AND TWO CHILDREN.
PAYNE, MRS.
ROSS, FRANK, MOTHER AND SISTER.
SNELLING, MRS.
SMALL, ROBERT.
SCHROEDER, MRS. GUS, AND CHILD.
WARD, MRS.
WARD, MRS. ELLA AND CHILD.
WEST, FRANK, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.
WILLIAMS, MRS. NETTIE AND CHILD.
CHILD OF ROY WARD.

Fatally Injured.

The five injured likely to die are:
LABRIE, MRS. T. J.
PAYNE, EDWARD, AND SON.
SNELLING, ROBERT, AND SISTER.

The building, a two-story frame structure, contained Christman Brothers' store. In the first floor was the hall which was rented for gatherings of all kinds.

Silver Lake is a small village in Lake County, Ore., of about 100 inhabitants, and it is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

The news was brought here by stage from Silver Lake. Only meager particulars were sent, as the little town is in a frenzy of excitement and grief.

FLAMES RAGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Two Big Business Buildings Destroyed—Loss Probably Will Be $500,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in the five-story building of Stucky, Brent & Co., general merchandise, on Sixth street. The entire department was soon on the ground, but the fire spread rapidly, soon gutting the Stucky, Brent & Co. building, and, communicating to the rear of the five-story building occupied by J. H. Quast & Co., boots and shoes, and Bareford, Lawson & Co., millinery, burned its way through to Main street.

In a short time this building also was completely gutted and the firemen are now endeavoring to save the adjoining buildings. The large six-story wholesale dry goods house of Robinson, Norton & Co. adjoins the Quast building on the west side, but as the wind is blowing from the west the flames are spreading eastward, and it is probable the Robinson & Co. building will be saved.

The loss so far is: Stucky, Brent & Co., $82,000, fully insured; J. H. Quast & Co., $100,000, covered by insurance; Bareford, Lawson & Co., $40,000, insured.

The weather is bitter cold and the firemen are suffering considerably, being compelled to stand in pools of water while fighting the flames. At this hour, 2 a. m., the fire is burning fiercely.

At 3 a. m. the fire is still spreading. The building of F. A. Gerst & Co., toys and notions, adjoining Quast & Co. on the east side, has been completely gutted and the building of C. H. Bliss & Co., gent's furnishings and hosiery, is now burning.

From present indications half of the block will be consumed and the loss will probably be $500,000.

At 3:20 a. m. the fire seems to be under control and probably will be confined to the Bliss building, Robinson, Norton & Co. lose about $70,000. The water tower was frozen.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO PUBLIC MEN.

Hopkins Gives It Up, but Shelby Hangs on While He Has Breath.

LAST EDITION.

KERR SEES HIS WAY.

He Says His Subcommittee Will Go on Its Police Hunt.

IT IS STILL ON EARTH.

Police Committee Has Never Recalled His Power.

OTHER ALDERMEN AGREE.

Intimations That the Full Committee Wishes Not to Act.

HOPKINS' HOPE AS TO THE FUNDS.

Ald. Kerr was so utterly disgusted yesterday morning with the action of the City Council the night before on the question of the police investigation that he gave it out plumply he would resign from the Committee on Police and give up all thought of trying to let light in on the workings of Supt. Brennan's force. At least this is what he thought early in the day. Later he changed his mind, resolved not to resign, but on the contrary to push ahead with the work of inquiry into police force doings and to show those who thought they had killed the investigation by tacking on of the "whole committee" rider to the $3,000 appropriation they had not turned as a high trump card from the deal as they thought. Before circumstances led Ald. Kerr to take a brighter view of the investigation's future he said:

"Mr. Madden has succeeded in killing the subcommittee, which had the real interests of the people at large at heart and intended to conduct an impartial and non-partisan investigation of the Police Department. Having succeeded in retiring the subcommittee, the people will look to Ald. Madden to see and hold him responsible for a thorough investigation, such as was contemplated by the subcommittee. If he meets the views of the public in this direction I shall be entirely satisfied. If not he will have to bear the responsibility for his failure."

Kerr Will Act.

Late yesterday afternoon Ald. Kerr felt better. "I am not going to resign," he said. "There are thirteen members of the Police committee, and as the Council has put the matter in their hands there is nothing to prevent the committee's voting to put the matter in the hands of the subcommittee and the investigation will go on. I felt utterly and absolutely sick and disgusted this morning. It was not only the Council's action on the police investigation, but the whole meeting had a wearying effect. Powers and Coughlin's speeches and the condition of one of the Aldermen were enough to make one ashamed to sit in the Council Chamber. I would not take another term as Alderman for $5,000 a year. However, to get back to the subject. I believe Ald. Madden and Ald. Campbell will stand with the subcommittee, and that will give us control of the whole committee—seven out of thirteen members. I think Siepiera will be with us as well and perhaps others. We purpose standing on this investigation just as we have stood until legally deposed by the whole committee if it chooses to do it. In making five of the Committee on Police constitute a quorum the Council has aided us in making good the stand for an investigation on the lines originally laid down.

"We will have a consultation soon with the representatives appointed by the different organizations which we have asked to cooperate with us, and then there will be the meeting of the full committee when Ald. Cooke chooses to call the members together. Then the fate of the investigation will be known."

Ald. John O'Neill was with Ald. Kerr and shared his views of the committee's future. He said: "The action taken Thursday night did not affect the standing of the subcommittee in the least. That committee is still as lively as any committee in the Council.

Subcommittee Proposes to Act.

"It was appointed by the Police committee," continued the Alderman, "and until it is discharged by the same committee it is still in existence. The Council has no power over it. It never has made a report. The proper course would be for the Police committee to call on the subcommittee for a report; then it could be discharged or continued. The main committee would make the report to the Council. The Council might withdraw the matter of the investigation from the Police committee, but it has no power over the subcommittee, which can still go on with its work until discharged by a majority of the main committee. That is the practice in all parliamentary bodies. Committees do their work in their own way. To simplify matters and expedite business subcommittees are appointed, but they do not report to the legislative body, and have no existence so far as the latter is concerned."

Ald. Madden believed yesterday, as he did the night before, that the full Police committee would conduct the investigation. In speaking of the matter he said:

"The Police committee will take up this investigation and push it to the end. The members are all good men and are amply able to carry on an investigation fairly and impartially. As soon as I can I will see Ald. Cooke, the Chairman, and we will call a meeting as soon as possible and make arrangements to proceed with the investigation. The objection that the committee is too large and that a quorum could not be secured is done away with in my amendment to the resolution that five members of the Police committee shall constitute a quorum. We will have an investigation and I, for one, will see that justice is done to the police of the City of Chicago."

Sticks to the Subs.

Ald. Campbell did not believe the investigation by the entire Police committee would amount to anything. He is a member of the committee, and says so far as he is concerned he will do everything in his power to make the inquiry a success. "The moment the investigation was taken away from the subcommittee it fell flat," said he yesterday. "The subcommittee was organized legitimately by the Police committee, who had the matter referred to them for consideration. I believe the subcommittee now has the power to proceed with the investigation, notwithstanding the action of the Council last night. The authority which was vested in the investigation committee, of which Ald. Kerr was Chairman, by the Police committee has never been taken away from him. I do not believe that the entire committee wants to proceed with the investigation. If it did it should have gone ahead when the matter was referred to it first. The action of the Finance committee

In recommending the entire Committee on Police, after this body had once passed upon the matter, I think was entirely out of place."

Ald. Stanwood is also a member of the Police committee. He said yesterday he did not believe the committee wanted to go on with the investigation, and the action of the Finance committee in recommending the appropriation with the proviso was simply made in order to sidetrack the investigation. He will do what he can to make it a success, however.

Favors the Big Committee.

Ald. Mahony of the Police committee thought the action of the Council in reference to the Kerr committee was all right. He did not see why the whole committee could not conduct an investigation as thoroughly and impartially as a part of it, and as the members of the subcommittee are all members of the Police committee there was no reason why their seal should be abated. Ald. Mahony had not read the Hepburn ordinance providing for a Police Commission and could give no opinion on it.

Ald. Kleinecke said: "The action of last night should not have been taken, because, in my opinion, it greatly cripples the investigation. I consider it a Democratic victory. The Kerr committee was in earnest and would have gone through with the work in the right way. As it is now I don't think the investigation will be a success. The only part I shall take in it will be to move, probably, that the $3,000 be divided among the members of the full committee with instructions to go out and spend it having a good time. As to the Hepburn ordinance creating a Police Commission of four members it looks to me like a Democratic move to get rid of the few Republican policemen remaining on the force."

Ald. Kamerling said: "Personally I was much pleased to have the investigation taken out of the hands of the subcommittee, because I can stay at home and attend to my business. When we started in I told Kerr I would stick to the work as long as it lasted, knowing that my business would suffer. However, I recognize that Mr. Madden is our leader, and he probably knows what is best. He ought to be made Chairman of the investigation and go ahead with it."

Mayor Hopkins is still coyly reticent regarding the investigation. This is what he said yesterday: "I had rather not talk about the investigation, but I will say that if the committee can find that much money in the City Treasury that is not used for some other purpose the committee is welcome to it and to make all the investigation it wants to."

Originator of the Subcommittee.

"I do not approve of the action of the Council last night and had I been there I would have fought against it," said Ald. Nobie. "I have been sick ever since election and expect to have to go away for my health. I do not believe that an investigation by the full Police committee will amount to anything. The way that subcommittee came to be appointed was this: I offered the original resolution for a special committee of investigation. It was to be a committee of seven, the members coming from the body of the Council. The resolution named the members: Mann was to be Chairman and Madden was on the committee. The resolution was sent to the Finance committee, and in that committee was amended by striking out the members named and substituting therefor the entire Police committee, although Ald Cooke had expressed a strong preference that the matter should be put in the hands of a subcommittee of his committee and had asked me to accept the chairmanship of such subcommittee. This I could not do. When the matter was referred to the Police committee it was understood that neither Cooke, Madden, nor myself wished to serve on a subcommittee. I therefore made the motion in committee, and Madden seconded it, I am certain, which called for the subcommittee of seven. O'Neill, Cooke, and myself, all were agreed on Kerr for Chairman. There was no dissenting voice in the committee except Dorman. When Kerr asked for the appropriation of $3,000 the matter was of course referred to the Finance committee and was granted, but with the condition that the investigation should be conducted by the whole Police committee. That simply overthrew the subcommittee.

Why Madden Changes.

"I asked Madden why he had changed his mind, and he said he had to take this new position in order to refute the assertions which had been made that he was shirking an unpleasant duty, if not worse. Ald. Madden's action last night, therefore, evidently was in line with his change of purpose and no doubt for the reasons he gave me.

"As to the future action of the committee I can say for myself that I cannot give it my personal attention. My physicians find my health to be such as to make a rest desirable and like the Mayor I shall travel, not so far perhaps, but I shall be out of the city. I have no faith in the work that will be done. It will not be an investigation and may be so managed in spite of the committee it will become a protection and a 'whitewash.' It must be thoroughly understood that in this statement I make no reflection in any way on the committee or on any of its members. I mean the work that a subcommittee could do cannot so well be done by the whole committee."

"I of course approve of the action of the Council last night," said Ald. Dorman. "I was the only one in the Police committee who voted against the subcommittee plan, although Ald. Kerr did say in the Council that we were unanimous. I considered that if it was a matter to be entered into at all the whole committee ought to take it up. I consider it as an attack on the Mayor. As a matter of fact I do not think our police need such investigation. All they need is to be let alone. But now that the work has been given to the whole committee I believe the investigation will be all the more thorough. As for the money, if the $3,000 appropriated is not enough, why we will ask the Council for more. I believe if there is anything wrong it is in a very small circle. The best thing would be to let the police alone."

Why the Rider Was Attached.

A story was circulated in Aldermanic circles yesterday which is herewith given for what it is worth:

When the Finance committee met one week ago Wednesday the motion to set aside $3,000 for use of the police investigation, provided the inquiry was carried on by the whole committee, was introduced by Ald. Finkler. All the members of the Finance committee, who also were members of the Subcommittee on Police Investigation, voted against the motion on account of the obnoxious rider. Ald Madden voted for it, and there was a tie. Then a non-voting Democrat decided to vote and the motion was carried. The way Madden stood on the matter roused the ire of Republicans who wanted a fair investigation of the police. His standing with many of the party was hurt. That night Ald. Kleinecke met Ald. Finkler. "Why did you introduce that motion in the way you did?" asked Kleinecke.

"I did it to kill Madden," was the reply.

The same question was put to Finkler by Ald. Kerr the next night at a Council meeting. The same reply was given. On the heel of the Finance committee's action and immediately following Finkler's words Ald. Madden withdrew from the Mayoralty race.

NEW HAVEN POLICE ARE NOT EFFICIENT

Report of the Department Investigating Committee—To Impeach a Commissioner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—The Investigating committee of the Police Department reported to the Police Commission last night. The report says there has been lack of vigilance and efficiency of the police in the enforcement of the laws for preventing and suppressing various forms of gambling and other vices, and especially in the enforcement of the Sunday liquor selling law. The committee finds no evidence of general or systematic corruption, but that by some means disorderly houses have been enabled to continue in business by setting fines in the court from time to time, and that information of intended raids is given. When this had been read, a statement from Newman Smith was submitted, charging Commissioner Gilluly with abusing his office and advocating his impeachment and removal.

GOV. FLOWER WILL PARDON NOT ONE.

Persons Convicted of Election Frauds Have No Sympathy in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Gov. Flower set his foot down emphatically tonight on the granting of pardons to any person convicted of election frauds. Senator T. D. Sullivan came in this afternoon accompanied by a Brooklyn man. It was intimated Sullivan wanted pardon for fifteen persons convicted of election crimes. His friend wanted a pardon for Kenneth Sutherland and Mr. Sullivan let his friend have first say. The Governor listened attentively, and then said: "I will not even listen to an application for pardon for any election offenders. I will certainly not pardon any." Senator Sullivan did not present his opinion.

OFFERED TO PURCHASE ALDERMEN.

Ald. Stewart Arrested at Toronto for Offering to Give a Contract.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 28.—Ald. Stewart was arrested this evening charged with having offered to secure for one of the competing electric light companies the civic lighting contract for $13,000, which sum was used in buying up the Aldermen. Other arrests are expected to follow.

PHILOLOGICAL CONGRESS CLOSES.

Memorial Adopted in Honor of the Late William Dwight Whitney.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—The closing session of the Philological Congress was held tonight in the University library, when all the societies united in a memorial in honor of William Dwight Whitney. This morning a joint session of the American Oriental Society, American Philological Society, Modern Language Association of America, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, American Dialect Society, Spelling Reform Association, and the Archæological Institute of America was held in Library Hall. Prof. John Henry Wright of Harvard University, President of the American Philological Association, presided. Prof. W. W. Goodwin of Harvard University, the first Greek scholar in the United States, read a paper on "The Athenian Graphe Paranomon and the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law." Among other papers read were: "Shakspeare's First Principles of Art," by Prof. L. A. Sherman, University of Nebraska, and "The Work of the American Dialect Society, 1889-1894," by Prof. Edward S. Sheldon, Harvard University. At the afternoon session the societies held separate meetings and many interesting papers were read. Tonight's meeting was presided over by President Daniel C. Gillman of Johns Hopkins University, President of the American Oriental Society. The program included: Reading of letters from foreign scholars, memorial addresses by Prof. Charles R. Lanman, Harvard; Prof. Francis A. March, Lafayette; Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, Yale; Prof. I. Irving Manatt, Brown; the Hon. Richard Hayes ward, New York; and concluding address by President Daniel C. Gilliman.

THEY FIND ANOTHER BIG SHORTAGE.

Startling Discovery in the Affairs of the Central National Bank of Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The examination of the affairs of the Central National Bank has developed an additional shortage of $57,000. This is found in the account of Robert McAdam & Sons, cheese buyers and exporters, who have offices here and in New York City. The books of the bank indicate such a discrepancy, but the firm asserts that the account cannot be correct. John E. Bielby, the defaulting cashier, admits the account has been tampered with, but says not to a great extent. The bank has on hand only $10,000 securities for the $57,000 overdraft, but it is understood McAdams & Sons are ready to pass to the credit of the bank $17,000, which would leave the newly discovered descrepancy $30,000. This new discovery will impair the capital stock of the bank and the loss will fall on the stockholders. President A. W. Orton is in communication with Controller Eckels with a view to deferring government action until the stockholders can be convened for consultation. Mayor Gillett, the ex-teller of the bank, has been rearrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Rowland, charging him with aiding and abetting Bielby in stealing $20,000. Mr. Gillett is supposed to be confined to his home by illness and will not be arraigned until tomorrow. The authorities suspect that his illness is only feigned and it is said he may at any moment be thrown into jail. Additional bonds of $5,000 are required on the new charge and he is unable to furnish them.

SOCIETY MEETINGS AT BALTIMORE.

Sessions Are Held by Geologists, Naturalists, and Physiologists.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—The Geological Society of America resumed its meeting at 9 o'clock this morning. The President's address to the society was delivered by Prof. T. C. Chamberlin of Chicago University. Several interesting papers were read.

The American Society of Naturalists held a meeting at 10 o'clock. President C. S. Minot delivered an address on "The Work of the Naturalists in the World." The new officers elected are: President, Edward B. Cope, University of Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Libbey Jr., Princeton; Prof. W. G. Farlow, Harvard; Dr. C. O. Whitman, University of Chicago; Secretary, Prof. H. C. Bumpus, Brown University; Treasurer, Dr. Edward G. Gardiner, Boston; Committee at Large, Prof. Edmund B. Wilson, Columbia; Prof. W. H. Howell, Johns Hopkins. After the election of new members to the society the Naturalists closed their annual session and adjourned till next year.

The American Physiological Society resumed its session in the biological laboratory of the university. The papers which were read were of a technical nature. This afternoon the physiologists elected officers for the ensuing year and adjourned.

The American Morphological Society met this afternoon, and papers were presented by Dr. Arnold Graf, Dr. H. T. Fernald, S. Eitare Goto, A. P. Matthews, and F. C. Kenyon. The meeting then adjourned.

FAILURES DUE TO MISMANAGEMENT.

St. Louis Expert's Opinion of the Financial Wrecks at Slater, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The recent failures of the Citizens' Stock Bank and the Savings Bank of Slater, Mo., are believed here to have been caused by mismanagement. The same methods which Allis, the Little Rock banker, used in wrecking the Arkansas institution with which he was connected were, an expert says, employed at Slater. It is understood the Boatmen's, St. Louis National, and Merchant's Banks of this city are creditors of the collapsed banks to the estimated amount of $35,000. The paper they hold is well secured and their losses will be comparatively light. In some instances the debts carried by St. Louis banks are indorsed by five responsible men. Attachment proceedings to prevent the indorsers from disposing of their property have been begun.

FRAUD AT POLLS AN ENGLISH RELIC.

Paper Read at the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was brought to a close this evening with a banquet. Papers on various scientific subjects were read and discussed. The paper which created most interest was by Prof. C. N. Gregory, assistant dean of the College of Law of the Wisconsin University. Its title was: "Political Corruption and Laws to Cure It by Publicity." He traced the corruption of buying votes and intimidation from the early English days down to the present time. The summer meeting of the academy will probably be held in Milwaukee.

Boulder Miners on Strike.

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 28.—The coal miners at Marshal mine No. 2 are on strike. The owners did not wish to pay over 60 cents a ton, while the regular price heretofore has been 75 and 80 cents a ton.

LAST DAY FOR LEXOW.

FAMOUS INVESTIGATION TO COME TO AN END IN NEW YORK.

Williams Again Faces Goff and Renews His Denials of Ever Having Received Any Money for Bribes—Some Lively Interchanges That Provoke Laughter—Commissioner Martin Proves an Unsatisfactory Witness—Anthony Comstock Not to Be Called to the Stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Lexow committee will officially go out of commission. With its session tomorrow night will close an investigation that in character, achievement, and result stands unparalleled. The wind-up will be a fitting one, for the star witnesses will be Supt. Byrnes and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Neither of them has been subpœned, but both will in all probability have extended them an invitation to go upon the stand. The first enjoys the remarkable distinction of being one of the exceedingly few police officials in high station who have not been proven tainted with wrongdoing, and to the latter is due much of the success of the investigation.

The committee finished the day with the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, James J. Martin, but as Mr. Martin proved a pretty even-tempered witness and denied everything, there was not much excitement over his testimony. The chief interest of the day lay in the reappearance of Inspector Williams, with whom Mr. Goff yesterday had several tilts, and who, it was thought, might so far forget himself as to make a scene over some of the leading counsel's personal questions. But while Williams held himself well together he freely indulged in his favorite course of characterizing as liars every witness who had ever said anything against his official career. Inspector Williams consistently followed out one course—denying everything. The testimony that was brought out yesterday regarding Anthony Comstock's acceptance of a bribe for procuring the dismissal of an indictment against a notorious green goods man was ordered stricken from the docket by the committee.

Commissioner Martin on the Stand.

Capts. Delaney and Ryan were the first witnesses of the afternoon. The former made a silly exhibition of himself and was excused. The latter provoked some merriment by his rich brogue and was also sent away to return tomorrow with his wife's bank books. Police Commissioner James Martin and District Attorney Fellows came into the court-room while Capt. Ryan was on the stand and Martin was then called.

"Mr. Martin, it has been said that the liquor dealers had ceased to pay any money to the police. Is that so?" Mr. Goff asked.

"I do not know anything about it."

"Commissioner Sheehan said the liquor dealers had been paying blackmail, and that they were notified not to pay any more?"

"I never knew of such a notice to issue."

"Did the Commissioners not try to find out whether these men were paying blackmail?"

"We had no facilities to do so except through the Superintendent, and I spoke to the present Superintendent and his predecessor of the rumors of money being collected from the liquor dealers. I did not feel justified in asking detectives to look the matter up, as I did not think I could get proper information. I never held a conference with representatives of the liquor dealers. I met Tekulsky, Holland, and Seery individually, but did not have any conversation on the subject you speak of."

"Were the police Captains changed to different precincts on account of their receiving blackmail?"

Stands Up for Byrnes.

"No, sir. We depended upon Supt. Byrnes to see that the Captains did their duty and we believed him to be a capable and efficient officer."

He acknowledged requests for transfers of Captains were made by friends of the Captains and politicians, but he did not think transfers thus made had any detrimental effect on the department. He denied that any friction had occurred between Supt. Byrnes and himself.

In reply to further questions as to payment of money Commissioner Martin said:

"I have heard of money being paid for promotions in the police department and also of money paid for appointments on the force. I never could get any substantial information on the subject. Any man whom I recommended never paid any money, as I would not be a party to such a thing. If I knew a man paid money he could not get on the force or remain on it. During the sessions of this committee I have heard rumors of bribery, and I am sorry to have been connected with the department while such testimony was brought out. By no act of mine have I contributed to such a state of affairs. I may possibly continue when we are all dead and gone, as it has been said that it has occurred since this committee has been sitting."

Mr. Goff then read a long list of written recommendations from various persons in office, ranging from Gov. Flower down, for appointments on the police force of their friends.

As to the appointing of Police Captains the witness said all men being equal in their examinations he took the recommendations of his political friends, and this gave them the preference.

System Used at Chicago Fair.

Mr. Goff then said:

"I saw Gen. Miles a few days ago, and he told me that when Col. Rice was organizing the police for the Chicago Fair no applicant who came with a recommendation was appointed, and in consequence that force was the best ever organized on the continent.

"I have very great reasons for doubting Gen. Miles' or Col. Rice's statements as to the best force," said Commissioner Martin. Continuing, he said: "For physique and intelligence the police force of New York cannot be excelled by that of any other city."

"It has been shown to be the most depraved and corrupt," retorted Mr. Goff.

"Well, there has not been an investigating committee in any other place yet," was the rejoinder.

"Have you brought your bank books with you, Commissioner?"

"Yes, sir," and the witness produced two books and several check books, which he handed to Mr. Goff. He then made this statement about his possessions:

"I have at present $8,100 in the Union Trust company and $886 in the Empire State Bank. I hold no mortgages or certificates of deposit in my own or any other person's name. I bought the house in West Sixty-fourth street in 1887 for $10,000, where my sister and family live, and in 1893 I bought another house for $25,000. I paid $15,000 and there is still a mortgage on it for $10,000. This is all I am worth in the world. I was appointed Police Commissioner in May, 1889, and out of my yearly salary of $5,000 I have saved $2,000 annually."

Mr. Martin was then requested to be prepared to come before the committee tomorrow, and he replied: "At any time the committee desires I will be at its service."

Mr. Martin then left the stand and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning.

Williams the First Victim.

At the opening of the day's session Counsel Goff arrived just forty minutes late and said he was too busy to be interviewed as to the charges made against him by Mr. Comstock. Senator Lexow then said he had received a letter from Mr. Comstock, but the Senators did not think it right to have Mr. Comstock come to court, as the matter was outside the scope of the committee. Inspector Williams was then called to the stand.

Mr. Goff asked Williams if he ever had any United States bonds and the witness said he never had. Several questions as to the witness' property followed, and also a few queries about Williams' yacht Eleanor. Then Mr. Goff began asking about what money Williams received as gratuities while in command of the "Tenderloin" precinct.

"Not a penny," was the reply.

"Did you get any money?"

"Yes, but not in the 'Tenderloin,' as you call it. I got money down-town."

"From whom?"

"From the firm of Fliess & Hoy, No. 47 Broadway."

"How much did you get?"

"About $5,000 or $6,000. Mr. Fliess said he was dealing in stocks. I gave him no money, but he said he was willing to take the risk. I did not know anything about the business."

"This Mr. Fliess is connected with the Hollywood Whisky company, in which you were accused of having an interest?"

"Yes, I believe so, but he had no position in the company at that time. He told me his brother was connected with the company."

"Did you ever send for an envelope containing valuable property and have it taken from Wardman Dunlap's room when he was dying?"

"No, sir."

Money He Has in Bank.

The witness then said he had an account in the Bowery Savings Bank of less than $3,000, one in the Seamen's of less than $1,000, and one in the Drydock of less than $2,000. He did not have any other accounts, but his wife might have. He knew his wife got $5,000 from Peterhead, Scotland.

"Did your wife wear a diamond cross?"

"I never knew her to wear one."

"Was it not taken from a notorious woman?"

"I deny it and brand it as an infamous lie," shouted the witness passionately.

"Did you ever get a presentation in Lyric Hall?"

"Yes, an album."

"What was it worth?"

"Two thousand five hundred dollars. It was presented to me by Jerome Buck. Several persons subscribed to the fund to buy the album, among them were several Judges of the Criminal Courts here, after I was exonerated on a trial."

Some Figures from Delmonico's.

"Did you not eat pigeons at Delmonico's?" asked Goff.

"Ah, you're romancing," exclaimed Williams.

"Do you know what a pigeon is?"

"Yes, a bird."

"A bird that flies from Delmonico's with an envelope containing a $5 bill to the stationhouse, eh?"

"I know nothing about it."

"Did you not collect $5 from Charlie Delmonico every night, and did not a policeman say that was outside your perquisite?"

"I never heard anything about it."

"Tell us about the album which was presented you by Jerome Buck, worth $2,500. Was it not a present from the gamblers of the Tenderloin gotten up by Nueberger?"

"I was got up by a man named Brady."

"Did not Commissioner Voorhis give as his reason for promoting you that it was necessary to get you out of the Tenderloin, your conduct was so bad?"

"I don't know."

"There was a presentment made by the grand jury calling for your removal, and that of Capt. Allaire for allowing gambling houses to exist within a stone's throw of the station house."

"Yes."

"And you permitted this state of things to go on?"

"No."

"The statements made by the grand jury are false?"

"They are untrue."

Mr. Goff read a report prepared by the witness in which he gave a list of the gambling-houses and policy shops.

"Take the name of Tom Daly. Did you close his house?"

"No."

"Mike Murray's?"

"Yes."

"Mattie Corbett's?"

"I don't know about that. That house of Mike Murray's was exposed by a reporter."

"Don't you think it would be a good scheme to get some of the newspaper men to assist the police in discovering gambling houses?"

"Well, some of them are bright fellows."

"Did you raid Mike Murray's place?"

"Yes, I found some gambling implements there. I think they were sent to Mr. Comstock."

Getting Down to Details.

Mr. Goff then read a list of brothel-keepers in certain streets of the Tenderloin, which were reported by Inspector Williams as existing in the precinct, and asked whether he closed them.

Inspector Williams said he closed some of them. He was always closing disorderly houses while in the precinct.

"Now, tell us how much money you got each month while acting Captain of the Tenderloin?"

"I never collected anything."

"Well, your wardman did."

"No, he didn't."

"You have got rich on the proceeds of police corruption?"

"If I were a rich man I would not be here now answering your questions."

"Did you say to a policeman that you were not such a chump as to invest your money in brown stone houses, where it was bound to come out some time, but that you had your money invested in good American bonds?"

"The person who says that is a liar, and you are a liar if you say so, too," exclaimed Williams angrily.

Mr. Goff objected to this language, and Chairman Lexow tried to calm the witness.

Inspector Williams was questioned as to the dimensions of his yacht and then as to his wealth. He said he was worth about $35,000 or $40,000. He had an account in the Amsterdam bank. He owned no bonds or securities, but had mining stock to the value of $1,000. His Tenth street house was not included in this estimate. Williams was asked about the charges made by J. M. Sternb, editor of the *Temperance Advocate*, that he neglected to close certain gambling houses. He had closed one joint on East Fourteenth street and the bank amounted to $4. Then Mr. Goff turned to Capt. Schmittberger's evidence.

"Schmittberger was your confidential man?"

"He was not; I had no confidential man."

He Denounces Schmittberger.

Williams denounced Schmittberger's testimony against him as false and said Schmittberger was a liar.

"Did you not christen the precinct now known as the 'Tenderloin' by that well-known name which has made it famous?"

"Well, in speaking to a reporter, I said I had been living on rump steak in the Fourth Precinct and that I was going to have some of the tenderloin, as there were better saloons, hotels, and restaurants there."

"When you said you preferred the tenderloin to the rump, am I correct in spelling the word steak—s-t-a-k-e?"

"No, you're off." [Laughter.]

Williams said that he had an affidavit from ex-Capt. Carpenter.

"Why did you get it?"

"So that I could use it if I were brought on trial."

"On trial, where?"

"Probably in the Criminal Court or before the Commissioners," said Mr. Williams.

"In the face of the mountain of evidence against you which accuses you of being a corrupt man, do you say that every one who so testified did so falsely?"

"Yes, sir."

"That will do," said Mr. Goff.

Mr. Lexow asked the witness how it was, in the face of all the publicity that there were such evils in existence that capable Inspectors, Captains, and other officers could close their eyes to these abuses.

"They don't close their eyes, Mr. Lexow," said Williams. "They are making arrests all the time."

"Well, why did they not arrest the wardmen who were collecting bribes?"

"Probably they did not know such a thing was going on," replied Williams.

Williams was then excused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The letter which Lewis S. Streep, in his testimony before the Lexow committee yesterday, said he had written to the President early in last July, was received at the Executive Mansion about July 15, and without its being called to the attention of the President was in the regular course of business sent to the Department of Justice. It contained, among other things, allegations of a serious character against United States District-Attorney John Mott, and it related to an application for pardon on behalf of Streep. The letter covers about five pages of closely-written letter paper, and agrees substantially with Streep's testimony. He declares he has been persecuted for five years by Anthony Comstock; that his trial was a mockery of justice and that Comstock and Mott had received bribes of large sums of money for protecting green goods men.

Comstock and Mott, he says, each received $1,000 at the beginning of the trouble, and for a long time Comstock received $1,000 per month from this same source. Streep said in his letter he did not ask a pardon from the President nor any interference further than his influence in obtaining a new trial before Judge Benedict, whom he believed to be an honest man who would do him justice. The letter is not well written, and many of the words are misspelled, but it goes largely into details as to the dates and all the circumstances involved. This letter was presumably sent to the United States Attorney at New York, for within ten days after its receipt at the Department of Justice, the United States Attorney returned to the department Mr. Comstock's reply thereto. This letter is even longer than Streep's and makes a general and particular denial of the charges made. Whether or not these letters will be sent to New York for use before the Lexow committee is not stated, but it is presumed they will be called for, and if so, they will be forwarded at once.

THINK IT IS STRANGE.

BUSINESS-MEN ASTONISHED BY THE LICHTENSTEIN FAILURE

All the Stock Sold Privately Before the Crash, and Banks and Confidential Creditors Taken Care Of—Eleven Feet of Wire Drawn from a Man's Arm—Decision in Favor of Northwestern University and Other Colleges—Secretary Carlisle in Great Disfavor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The failure or "liquidation" of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods, Nos. 273 to 285 Grand street, and Nos. 62 and 64 West Twenty-third street, came as a decided shock to the mercantile world. The announcement was preceded yesterday by the sale by the firm of the entire stock in both stores to Ehrich Bros., corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, for a sum supposed to be about $190,000. This sale was made without notice to creditors. Leading jobbers commented on the whole transaction as something unique in mercantile methods. Leading members of firms like Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., and E. S. Jaffray disclosed it in tones of some curiosity, but it was admitted on all sides that the creditors could not pursue the stock into the store of Ehrich Bros. With the proceeds of the sale it is said that J. Lichtenstein & Sons paid their "confidential" or preferred creditors and secured as far as possible some six banks holding their notes. These banks were the Garfield National, the East Side, the Mechanics' and Traders', the National Butchers' and Drovers', the Bowery, and the Bowery National Banks. These banks held notes aggregating $120,000, which swallowed up the remaining portion of the assets after the preferred creditors had been paid. The chief "confidential" or preferred creditor of the firm is said to be the wife of Isaac Lichtenstein. A daughter of the leading member of the firm of Siegel Bros., who made several fortunes in ladies' underwear, inherited from him a few years ago $140,000 and lent $50,000 of it to J. Lichtenstein & Sons. This amount was among the first claims paid.

The liabilities will probably amount to $450,000, while the assets are not expected to realize more than half that sum. This firm had been long established and enjoyed an excellent credit.

SURGEON RATHBUN VASTLY SURPRISED.

He Draws Eleven Feet of Wire from a Man's Forearm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The latest surprise in surgical operations is the removal of eleven feet two inches of one-sixteenth inch wire from a man's body. This operation was performed at Bellevue by Dr. Rathbun, assisted by the house staff. The case is one of the most peculiar on record. John Scanlan, a machinist 30 years old, of No. 279 Avenue A, had worked several years for Kahn Bros., proprietors of the East River lead works, on Nineteenth street, near Avenue B. Among other things manufactured there is lead wire, used largely for wrapping purposes, and by electricians. The lead wire is made by forcing a mass of metal through a die under a hydraulic pressure of 600 tons. The metal is hot, but cools as it is forced through the die in the shape of a wire. Scanlan was at his post in front of the die last Saturday. The machinery suddenly stopped. The man leaned forward and grasped the wire already sent through, when there was a loud report, the die, or a portion of it, was blown out, and Scanlan was knocked to the floor. When he recovered from his dazed condition he felt no pain except in his left arm. He went to Bellevue Hospital a few hours later, where the surgeon found a small abrasion of skin near the wrist and all the indications of a fracture of the elbow. Monday it was determined to remove the portions of shattered bones supposed to be there and Dr. Rathbun began the work. The point of the surgeon's knife had scarcely gone below the cuticle when he stopped, looking very much astonished. He then pulled out a piece of lead wire and kept on pulling until out of the three-inch opening in the flesh over eleven feet of wire were drawn. Yet there had not been the slightest break in the skin or wound of any kind except the little abrasion already alluded to. The doctors think that Scanlan took hold of the wire and the explosion following forced the wire, driven with great rapidity, caught on his wrist and was shot into his arm as by an immense hypodermic syringe. Being soft and malleable it struck the humerus probably and doubled up and down the forearm and was imbedded in the muscles.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF COLLEGES.

Order on the Trustees and Executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather's Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The settlement of the interlocutory judgment in the action of the Trustees of Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, and Williams Colleges and the University of Rochester against the trustees and executors of the estate of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather was completed today before Justice Truax in his private chambers. The opinion, which was rendered two weeks ago, was reduced to a decision, which was offered today for signature. All of the counsel in the case were before the Justice to offer amendments, and to make such technical changes as were necessary. The most important matter discussed was the question of costs to the various counsel. The second clause of the judgment as it now stands is as follows: "That the said residuary estate is so held by the said defendants in trust to sell and convert the same into cash, and to divide the same, except that part thereof necessary to provide for the payments mentioned in the third paragraph of the plaintiffs' prayer for relief in the complaint herein, as follows: To the Northwestern University $100,000, and to each of the said plaintiffs and to each of the defendants above-named, as mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the said will, the remainder thereof in equal parts." The fifth clause is as follows: That out of the sums in the hands of the said defendants—Rich, Bulkley, and Vaughan—or for which they are found to be accountable as such residuary legatees, they pay the sum of $100,000 to the Northwestern University, and pay over the remainder one-twentieth part thereof to the plaintiff the trustees of Amherst College, etc., one-twentieth to go to each institution named in the first paragraph of the judgment." The judgment directs the executors to account to Charles W. Dayton as referee. William Blaikie, attorney for the heirs, will immediately appeal.

FINANCIERS ARE FIGHTING CARLISLE.

Should He Issue More Bonds They Will Get the Cold Shoulder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The setback in the market for government bonds, occasioned by the dissolution of the Stewart syndicate, which was formed to take the recent $50,000,000 issue, has helped to intensify the feeling of opposition among financiers to Secretary Carlisle. All manner of dire predictions are made concerning the next bond issue, which is looked for in the near future, and it is pretty certain it will receive scant courtesy, so far as the friendly offices of New York financiers are concerned. The withdrawal of this support would throw the issue into either a popular local one or a foreign loan. Foreign bond dealers, with agencies here, are already pointing out that higher interest rates must be paid if the words repayment "in coin," instead of "in gold" are retained on the bond.

FORGES ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S CHECKS.

Col. Wood's Ex-Chief Clerk Victimizes the Recruiting Department.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The latest recruit to the army of defaulters is Patrick Corr, chief clerk in the office of Col. H. Clay Wood, in charge of the recruiting service in New York City, with headquarters in the Army Building in Whitehall street. Corr was discharged from his position Dec. 15. Two days after his dismissal Col. Wood received a letter from a man who had a claim against the government, saying he had not received the money due him. Col. Wood had signed a check for this man. Investigation showed that Corr had not only not forwarded the check but had forged the recipient's name, negotiated it, and collected the money. The check on which he was trapped was presented at the Subtreasury today by a representative of E. J. Landers, No. 8 South street. This check had been cashed by Mr. Landers for Corr in good faith. The forgery, however, was discovered by the cashier of the Subtreasury, who at once communicated with Col. Wood. The officers at the Army Building declared that Corr was an artist in the line of forgery. He lived in Brooklyn.

WHY CROKER ABUSED BOURKE COCKRAN

The Congressman Had Sneered at the Cowardice of the Ex-Chief.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Facts came out today which showed why Richard Crocker happened to break loose with his diatribe against Congressman Bourke Cockran at this particular time. It seems it was not the "recent newspaper publications" which so thoroughly rolled the ex-chief, but some remarks which the Congressman is alleged to have made in Chamberlain's Hotel in Washington the week before last. The story told is that Mr. Cockran, during a luncheon in Chamberlain's Hotel, at which an ex-Congressman and prominent Tammany man and three other New-Yorkers were present, said somethings derogatory to Croker and his management of Tammany. He also, it is alleged, sneered at Croker's cowardice in getting out of Tammany when he foresaw defeat. All this was reported to Mr. Croker and stirred him up to the challenge he gave out this week.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Papers Are Read at the Annual Meeting and Officers Are Chosen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the morning session of the American Economic Association in Columbia College today Prof. Frederick E. Hicks of the University of Missouri read a paper on "Competition as a Basis of Economic Theory." Prof. Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan read a paper on "The Theory of Public Expenditures." The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, John B. Clarke; Vice-Presidents, Chancellor J. H. Canfield of the University of Nebraska, Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, George Knight of Ohio State University; Secretary, Jeremiah W. Jenkins, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, Frederick B. Hanley of New York City. At the afternoon session the following papers were read: "Statistics as an Instrument of Investigation in Sociology," Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith, Columbia College; and "The Relation of Sociology to Economics," Prof. Albion W. Small, University of Chicago.

MILLIONAIRE MARRIES AN ACTRESS.

Francis J. Oakes Makes Estelle Adelaide Sylvane His Bride.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Francis J. Oakes, the millionaire chemical manufacturer of No. 58 Stone street, who recently secured an absolute divorce from his wife, Lucelia Oakes, after a sensational trial, has again married. The decree of divorce was signed Dec. 19, and Thursday evening last Mr. Oakes married Miss Estelle Adelaide Sylvane, an actress, with whom his name had been associated the last ten days. She is a member of the Joseph Haworth company. Fradcis J. Oakes is President of the Oakes Chemical company, with offices in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and is very wealthy. He has a fine house in Long Island City, and is about 55 years old. His marriage to Miss Sylvane was his third matrimonial venture.

TALMAGE IS TO PREACH REGULARLY.

His Field of Work Decided, He Says, for the Rest of His Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—After Jan. 6 the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is going to preach regularly in this city. He is making arrangements to deliver his first sermon in the Academy of Music the above date. He says: "A group of friends have long wanted him to preach there. "I am of the opinion," said he today, "that it decides my field of work for the rest of my life. I shall be free from all hindrances and I feel that I have twenty years of hard work in me. I shall lecture a little."

NEWS FROM THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Capture of Two Alleged Swindlers Who Are Wanted in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Samuel Harris and Oscar Weisberg, who are wanted in Chicago and Pittsburg to answer to charges of swindling merchants by soliciting advertisements for a St. Louis directory have been arrested in Jersey City and held in $7,500 bail to await requisition papers.

Lippert Owns Up.

Wilhelm A. Lippert, wanted in Cape Colony for extensive forgeries committed there in 1889 and 1890, has acknowledged his identity and expressed a willingness to return to the Cape and stand trial.

Prices of Coal Not Raised.

Anthracite sales agents of the Eastern and Western districts today decided to limit their production in January to 45 per cent of their capacity, which is equal to a production of 3,800,000 tons. No change was made in prices.

Gotham Brevities.

A conclusion was reached this afternoon in the proceedings against Police Justice Patrick Divver, it being ordered that the charges against the defendant be dismissed. This action was taken by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

In the suit of Benjamin M. Fowler and others against the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust company to remove the receivers, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for their removal.

The American Mathematical Society elected the following officers today: President, Dr. George W. Hill; Vice-President, Prof. Hubert A. Newton of Yale; Secretary, Prof. Thomas S. Fisk of Columbia College; Treasurer, Prof. R. S. Woodward of Columbia; Librarian, Dr. Edward L. Stabler of New York.

PERRY HULL FACTION THE WINNER.

Republican Executive Committee Decides the Third Ward Case.

Eight members of the Republican Executive committee met at headquarters yesterday afternoon and settled the Third Ward controversy by declaring in favor of the Perry A. Hull faction. They recognize the club of which J. R. Terhune is and has been the President as the regular Republican organization of the ward, giving as their reasons that the evidence shows the election of officers to have been conducted properly; that for a year prior to this election it had been recognized as the regular club; that there is no parallel between this and the Twenty-seventh Ward case; and that the affidavits of over 250 men show the organization is entirely satisfactory to them. Then the committee says: "We believe that a more liberal

HE LABELS IT CRISP.

BRAND OF WEATHER PROMISED CHICAGO BY THE TOWER MAN.

Mercury Will Keep for a Day or Two Just Under the Freezing Point—The Owners of Fast Horses Get Out Their Sleighs and Take Dashes Along the Boulevards—Conditions for This Sport Will Be Excellent Today—Provisions Sent to Men at Lake View Crib.

"Fair and warmer," the weather man said last night. "Chicago will have nice crisp winter weather for a day or two, with the temperature just under the freezing point."

The big end of the cold wave has gone southeast and is now hovering over the orange crop in Florida and fighting waves in the Atlantic Ocean. Atlanta, Ga., has a temperature of about 10° above zero, with a prospect of remaining cold there for a day or two. The big storm is traveling northeast and will reach Maine before night. Thus the star features of the recent blizzard have split up, leaving the Central States cold and clear after all the trouble. While the South and Southeast are suffering with the cold and the East and Northeast shivering in the storm and fighting a heavy fall of snow, Chicago will be treated with prime winter weather with sleighing and sunshine accompaniments. The temperature probably will rise steadily all day today without melting the snow or making the streets sloppy.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was just 3° below zero, with the wind at fourteen miles an hour. When the sun rose the mercury rose with it to 10° above zero and remained near that point all day and until 9 p. m., when it began rising at the rate of about 1° an hour. At midnight it was 14° above zero. There was a slight storm disturbance north of the lakes, and the rush of air in that direction caused a slight rise in the temperature at this point. The evening map at the Weather Bureau was well covered with red and blue pencil marks, which being translated, Mr. Dougherty said, meant that the whole West and Northwest is going to have warmer weather. The broad red mark drawn from Texas to Ohio was the dividing line between the good and bad conditions, and in the sections through which the line passed there will be "no change" to speak of.

As a matter of fact Chicago will have just a little nicer weather conditions than any other spot within the district, over which the local weather man presides. Sleighs and sleighbells will be at a premium, and the snow is going to stay long enough to give everybody a chance to enjoy it.

The cable trains had a rather rough time of it yesterday. The heavy snow which fell the day before blocked and delayed the trains all day. The sweet-tempered teamsters and the gentle gripman struggled all day for the "right of way" on the cable tracks and not a few coal wagons were wrecked, and grip cars by the dozen went back to the barns disabled. But the backbone of the cold snap has been fractured, the streets have been partially cleaned in much better time than any one expected, and Chicago has conquered the storm and trampled the snow under foot and will now proceed to enjoy it.

STEEL RUNNERS BEHIND FAST HORSES.

Chicago People Who Own the Combination Have Some Brisk Sleighing.

There was plenty of snow. In fact people who started out behind their trotters yesterday afternoon found there was too much snow. In the down-town streets it was either cleared away or worn and trodden into black, sticky slush. A good many men went home at 1 o'clock expecting they would find a smooth, slippery roadway out on the boulevards. But they were disappointed. From Thirty-ninth street south the snow still lay in virgin drifts across the street. Even where the wind had had a clean sweep the fleecy was from six to ten inches in depth. Sleighing, in spite of the snow, or rather because of it, was bad.

But in spite of the attendant difficulties the first genuine snow of the season was too much of a temptation to be resisted by men who have been nursing their disappointment since Nov. 1. Most of the men who have been speeding their trotters for the last five years on Grand boulevard were out yesterday. The fleecy drifts were kicked up by the hoofs of fifty good roadsters and the street was well worn by twice as many steel runners.

Down-town livery stables report that there has not yet been any great demand for sleighs.

"People who are riding today," said the manager of a Lake-Front stable, "are those who own their rigs. They have been looking impatiently for the first snowfall and are quick to take advantage of it. It will be several days before the roadways are well packed and the sleighing is really good on the boulevards and avenues."

Out along Grand boulevard, however, as far south as Fifty-fifth street, there was a lively scene. The road had been reasonably well packed and most of the habitual snow racers were out with their trotters. There were several good brushes along the speeding stretch and many wagers were made on the outcome of the annual road race, which is set for 3 o'clock New Year's afternoon. Among those driving yesterday were M. B. Sanford, who never misses a snow-storm; C. C. Jerome with his speedy geldings, Pat and Jack; C. K. G. Billings, driving Long H., with a record in the 30's; S. Bigel, behind Daniel H., and Arthur Caton, holding the reins over his swift mare, Sweetheart. Later in the afternoon the number of sleighs was almost doubled, among those noticed being Will J. Davis with Appetite, J. L. Day with Kate Allen, Frank Brown behind Sorrel Dan, Frank Gaulter with Aiden Goldsmith, and Willard Cave with Willie P.

In the North Division, and through Lincoln Park, and along the Lake-Shore drive, there were more sleighs out, though a smaller number of fast horses were in evidence. Many women took advantage of the opportunity to use their cutters for the first time, and big family parties in sleighs drawn by two horses were not infrequently seen.

Of course the small boy made the most of the day. He snowballed people who passed within his reach, he "hung on" such cutters and sleighs as passed along the side streets, and he did his best generally to catch pneumonia and make his mother miserable.

Yesterday's wear has already had a good effect, and men who know say almost everybody will have out his sleigh bells today.

PROVISIONS FOR MEN IN LAKE VIEW CRIB

Forty Fellows Weather the Storm Out in the Cold Lake.

Forty workmen who weathered the storm of Thursday in the Lake View crib were threatened with a shortage of provisions. The tug that carried supplies was unable to land during the heavy weather, and it was feared the men might be suffering. Yesterday provisions were sent out, and the tugmen who landed reported that the workmen had not been uncomfortable.

Mails Arriving on Time.

The mail trains from the East and North yesterday morning were from one to four hours behind time, many of the trains due at midnight Thursday not arriving until daylight. In the afternoon the Superintendent of Mails of the local office reported that the trains were coming in more promptly, being but from ten to thirty minutes behind. All the roads reported the tracks in good condition and trains making regular time. At 6 o'clock the postoffice officials reported that no further delay was expected.

REMOVES ONE OF HIS EYEBALLS.

German Surgeon Thus Temporarily Treats Elmer L. Corthell, Chicago Engineer.

Elmer L. Corthell, a Chicago civil engineer, is now in Europe, having gone abroad to be treated for a cancer, and he feels encouraged with the progress he is making toward a cure. Mr. Corthell's malady was produced apparently by irritation of the bridge of the nose by the use of eye-glasses. A tumor or cyst formed near his left eye, and an operation performed in Chicago doing only temporary good, he went to Berlin for more radical treatment. There it was decided the disease had spread behind the eye and the eyeball should be temporarily extracted and the diseased tissues behind it removed. This operation was performed without the use of anæsthetics and was helpful, but it was found necessary to perform it a second and third time, when anæsthetics were used. These operations appear to have been successful, but necessarily affected the patient's eyesight, and he is now seeking relief for that ailment at Berne, Switzerland, where his son and daughter are with him.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SMALL AUDIENCE.

Only Thirty-six Men at Terre Haute—Madeline Pollard's Statement.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky had but thirty-six men at the opera-house tonight. When he came on the stage he asked the audience to get together in the front seats of the orchestra, and when his request had been complied with he proceeded with his lecture on "Eras of American Development and Their Great Men."

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Madeline Pollard will not go on the stage, and hence will not accept the offer of M. C. Anderson, the Cincinnati manager. There is reason to believe, however, that she will try to seize some of the money that goes into box offices at Col. Breckinridge's lectures. She can easily do this by filing a transcript of the judgment awarded her in Washington in each place that the Colonel lectures and issue a creditor's bill accordingly. Miss Pollard is quietly living in an unpretentious place near Twenty-third street, where she pursues her literary work. She keeps herself thoroughly posted as to the Colonel's movements, and there's reason to believe that another chapter will be added to the cause célèbre before the curtain drops finally.

Miss Pollard has requested the Associated Press to give publicity to the following:

I have not wanted to make a statement of any kind. I could not see that what I did was of interest to people generally. So I have tried to bear all that has been said of me as part of the punishment for my failure as a woman. Within the last few days the impression has gone abroad that I am under an assumed name, that I am friendless and not sufficiently provided for, and that I am in Washington today. If ever a woman had friends great and true—men and women—it is I. I will not believe that men refuse to give my brother employment because of my broken life. Nearly half of America has wanted employment this year. I am not going before the world in any capacity. I have no message to carry. I have asked a question with my life; it cannot be answered in a day. I have no theatrical friends. I have never been situated so I could have. Their world is far removed from mine. I live quietly in a private house with my brother and Southern friends. I do not believe there is a man or woman on earth who thinks there is money compensation for sorrow. I am sorry, if for any reason whatsoever, I am accused of realising so little the enormous sorrow that overshadows my life. I am not under an assumed name. I have not been in any place where I was not well known. I do not mean to be while I live. I have stained my dear father's spotless name and with the Christ-power I shall fight from under the stain.

REPLIES OF WHISKY STOCKHOLDERS.

Majority of Responses to Directors' Circular Favor a Reorganization.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—More replies to the whisky trust directors' circular were received at headquarters today than since it was issued. These replies are almost invariably in favor of reorganization. Only one has been found who is opposed to reorganization, but the stockholders vary as to the plan. In many cases suggestions are made to the directors. So far only one reply has been received from Cincinnati, and this is from a small stockholder. The claim from that city that they hold 30,000 shares of stock is regarded largely in the nature of a bluff, and nothing is expected to develop from the effort to push Director J. W. Frieberg for President. The replies yet to come are from the larger holders of stock, and nothing can be judged until some of them have been received. After the New Year they are expected to come in rapidly, but at present the New-Yorkers are engaged in taking inventories of their stocks and paying little attention to the circular.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Omaha stockholders of the whisky trust today received a confidential letter from Sternberger, Field & Linn of New York notifying them of the formation of the Stockholders' Protective Association for the purpose of resisting the assessment recently made by the directors of the trust and urging them to join the movement for a general investigation of the company's affairs. The letter says:

It has been too often the practice of the directors of industrial properties after their companies have become bankrupted to devise and impose upon the stockholders onerous reorganization schemes, which involve the continuance in power of the same management under whose control the properties have been brought to ruin. Many of the stockholders of your company are unwilling to acquiesce in this practice and are averse to entering the control of any further capital into the hands of the present management before having made a thorough examination. The undersigned stand ready to aid in the formation of a stockholders' protective committee and would request you to communicate with them without delay.

EX-LIEUT. JAMES E. DODGE DROWNED

Foster Cousin of "Gail Hamilton" Loses His Life in Puget Sound—His Record.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 28.—News has been received that ex-Lieut. James E. Dodge, a dashing young infantry officer who was stationed at Fort Vancouver and Townsend in 1890 and 1892, was accidentally drowned while yachting. He was the adopted son of a prominent wealthy family residing at Hastings, Neb., and the foster cousin of "Gail Hamilton" (Abigail Dodge), the Washington newspaper correspondent. In early youth he was a wild lad and caused his family much sorrow and the expenditure of considerable money. Some years ago he enlisted in the army as a private, and through the influence of Miss Hamilton was quickly promoted to a lieutenancy. He was a great favorite among the women. After he came to Fort Townsend this sort of popularity came near costing him his life. A wronged husband detected him and covered him with a revolver. Dodge took the matter coolly and convinced the husband, who was a prominent liquor merchant, his suspicions were unfounded. Subsequently Dodge was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, whither he went to Fort Townsend. Shortly afterward he suddenly deserted, taking his wife, and a few days later was arrested at Hannibal, Mo., in the act of robbing a jewelry store. Through the influence of Miss Hamilton he twice secured a new trial and was finally acquitted. The War Department was satisfied to give Dodge a dishonorable discharge without a court martial. Dodge dropped out of sight and the next heard of him was his accident.

PROGRAM OF THE LINCOLN MEETING

Resolutions to the Governor and Legislature Will Be Voted On.

Following is the program of the meeting on the Lincoln monument to be held at Central Music Hall this evening at 8 o'clock:

Judge Henry W. Blodgett will preside and will speak of his personal knowledge of Abraham Lincoln. He first knew him in 1844 and intimately after 1847.

The first regular speaker will be the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus; his remarks will be in verse.

Singing by the Columbia Male Quartet, "Illinois."

Peter B. Wight, the architect selected for this purpose by Daniel H. Burnham, President of the American Institute of Architects, will report the result of his visit to the monument November last.

Singing by the quartet, "Loyal Songs."

Address by George E. Adams.

Singing by the quartet, "Tenting Tonight."

Address by the Rev. William W. Wilson, an old soldier.

Singing by the quartet, "Comrades in Arms."

Col. James A. Sexton will speak particularly for the old soldiers, after which he will present resolutions addressed to the Governor and Legislature to be voted on by the meeting.

A number of five-minute speeches seconding the resolutions will precede voting for their adoption.

Singing of "America" by the whole audience, led by the quartet.

A large protrait of Lincoln, owned by Abraham Lincoln Post Grand Army of the Republic, draped in the national colors, will be on the stage. The members of the Legislature present will be seated in the parquet.

SHE DOES NOT GET HER DIVORCE.

Court Is Not Convinced Mrs. E. C. Kelly Married Under Duress.

Judge Horton heard additional evidence yesterday in the divorce suit of Pauline against Edward C. Kelly of Evanston. The marriage was a runaway match and was objected to so strongly by Mrs. Kelly's parents that the couple never lived together. The young husband has not contested the suit. After hearing testimony, from which the court hoped to throw some light upon Kelly's disappearance, without success, Judge Horton dismissed the bill for want of equity. The court said plaintiff had failed to prove she had been forced into a marriage by duress. In relation to the disappearance of Kelly Judge Horton said: "It may have been a mere coincidence, but it is a fact the bill in this case was filed a few days after his disappearance."

GOTHAM HAS A CHILL.

COLDEST WAVE IN YEARS GIVES THE OLD TOWN A SWEEP.

Bitterest Dec. 28 Father Knickerbocker Has Shivered Over in Fourteen Recurrences of the Date—Mercury Startles Him by Dropping to 13 Degrees Above Zero—People Frozen to Death in Various Parts of the Country—Ice Enough to Cross the Mississippi On.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—According to the records of Weather Serviceman Dunn today is the coldest Dec. 28 here in fourteen years and there have been but two days colder than this since the weather bureau began to take observations. In 1873 the thermometer registered 8° above zero and in 1880 it showed 11°. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature in this city was 13°, and, aside from the two years mentioned, 1894 stands at the top of the list. The streets this morning were in much better condition for pedestrians than they were yesterday. Mr. Dunn said this was the most extensive cold wave in many years. The big storm which frightened the fishing fleets and tore down the telegraph wires for twelve miles on each side of Philadelphia has passed away and is now raging, but with a force much abated, in the middle of the Atlantic. It was discovered this morning that the pilot boats had remained at sea during the storm. Their owners, however, have no fears for their safety, as they say they have weathered rougher gales by 50 per cent than this one was. The upper Hudson was blocked by ice this morning, and the weather will remain in its present condition until Sunday.

DEATH AND SUFFERING IN THE STORM.

William Leavitt and Miss Maple and Miss Mitchell Almost Frozen in Indiana.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William Leavitt, accompanied by Miss Susie Maple and Miss Mary Mitchell, started last night from their homes south of this city for Bengal, ten miles distant, to attend an entertainment. Just after they had started the snow-storm began, but they continued their journey. Leavitt was unacquainted with the country, however, and in the blinding storm became lost. This morning at 2 o'clock Henry Oltman was awakened by a man knocking at his door. On opening it there was Leavitt almost senseless and hardly able to give an account of himself. Oltman finally discovered his condition and carried him and the rigid forms of the young women into the house. They were unconscious and remained so. They may recover, but it is thought amputation of their legs will be necessary. They had driven to another part of the country, thirty miles from their intended destination.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Daniel Kilby, 16 years old, while hunting on the shore of Lake Ontario, five miles from Henderson Harbor, became lost in yesterday's storm. He finally reached a light-house, several miles distant, exhausted, with his legs and part of his arms frozen. A party of twenty men from Henderson were out all last night searching for him, and many suffered from frozen feet, hands, and noses.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 28.—Gilbert Jameson, one of Norwalk's oldest residents, while walking across the Lake Shore bridge at Huron during the blizzard, was blown into the river and drowned. The river has been dragged, but the body has not yet been found. The river has since frozen over.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 28.—James H. Robertson, a brother of State Senator William Robertson, Westchester County, was frozen to death last night. Mr. Robertson, who was a prominent citizen of Peekskill, was subject to attacks of heart trouble, and, it is supposed, while overcome by such an attack, he froze.

CARLYLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Nicholas Nischwetz, aged 50 years, was found frozen to death today just outside his house. He couldn't get in last night.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The poor classes here are suffering bitterly from the intense cold. All benevolent associations in the city are working hard tonight to relieve the most serious cases of distress, but their means are insufficient for the purpose.

SOUTH ENID, Ok., Dec. 28.—There is great suffering among settlers from the intense cold, as many of them are without sufficient shelter and clothing. The loss of horses and cattle will be considerable.

CROSS THE MISSISSIPPI ON THE ICE.

Davenport, Ia., People Give Up the Canoes Used Three Days Ago.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Three days ago several Davenport people celebrated Christmas by a canoe cruise on the Mississippi and today others crossed the river on the ice. This breaks all local records for cold waves.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Last night's frost completely closed the Mississippi River at this point and the ice is heavy enough for crossing.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The temperature since yesterday has dropped from zero to 10° below, but no snow has fallen here since early in November. Men in large numbers have come out of the logging woods. In most of the Menominee camps operations are said to be at a standstill and a log famine is quite sure. Ice formed on the bay today for the first time.

RECORD-BREAKING WEATHER IN TEXAS

From Sunset to Sunrise the Mercury Drops from 42 to 5 Degrees Above Zero.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 28.—The weather last night and this morning are record breaking. At sunset yesterday the thermometer stood at 42°, at midnight it was down to 15°, and at daylight this morning it was 5° above zero. The ground was hard frozen, with ice thick enough to bear a man's weight. Water pipes where exposed bursted. There was plenty of ice on the Trinity. Dispatches from over all Texas today speak of the severity of the cold. It is the coldest for December in twenty years. The farmers in every direction are killing their hogs, and glad indeed the cold wave has at last given them a fine opportunity to save their meat.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—The cold wave arrived last night, the thermometer falling to 13° above zero. A light snow, amounting to hardly more than frost, fell early this morning.

TRAINS MUCH DELAYED BY THE STORM.

Not One Reaches Cleveland, O., from the East or West on Time.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—Owing to the heavy snow-storm and extremely cold weather not a train arrived in the city during the early hours of today on time, the Eastern and Western trunk lines suffering the most. Every train on the Lake Shore was from one to three hours late into Cleveland and one westbound passenger train lost so much time into Buffalo it was abandoned there and consolidated, its Western passengers being transferred to a later train. Other roads suffered from the storm also. East and west of Cleveland the snow is reported as still being severe and it will be some days before regular service on time will be resumed.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

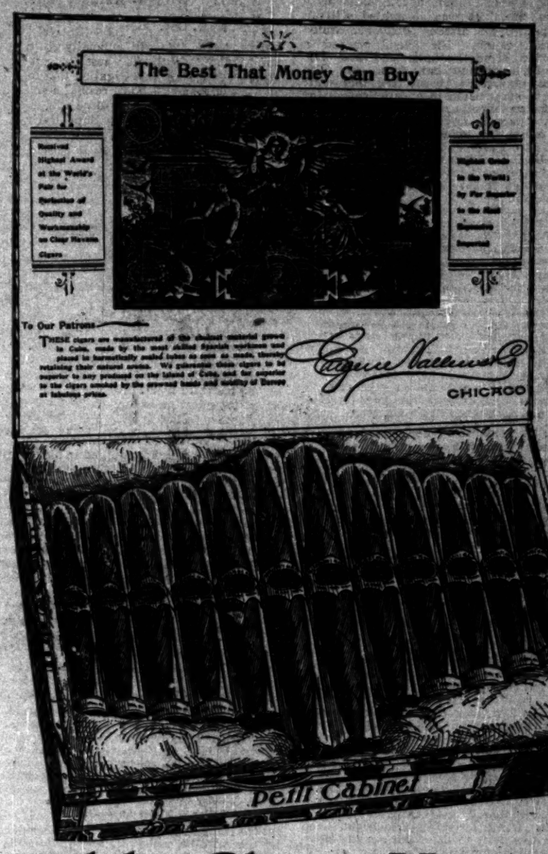
MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Myron Medsker, aged 20, general delivery clerk at the postoffice, was arrested today for tampering with the mails. For some time letters containing money posted in this office never reached their destination. Tracers have been out for some time and the trouble was located here. Yesterday a government detective mailed a marked letter containing four one-dollar bills and in a short time the money was found in Medsker's possession. He is a brother of C. L. Medsker, a prominent attorney. Five hundred dollars bond was furnished.

Lumber Business for 1894.

The lumber business in this city shows a decided improvement over last year, one firm alone, the Edward Hines Lumber company, Robey street and Blue Island avenue, Edward Hines, President; L. L. Barth, Vice-President; C. F. Wiehe, Secretary, having outcleassed all records of previous years, handling 135,095,719, this being the largest amount of lumber by over 30,000,000 feet ever handled in the history of lumbering by one firm in Chicago. Considering the decrease in building here as compared with the World's Fair year, it is all the more remarkable.

HIGHEST GRADE IN THE WORLD.

LA FLOR DE VALLENS



Beware of Imitations. See that Our Name Is on the Band encircling the center of Each Tube.

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Incomparable Clear Havana Cigars.

EACH CIGAR PACKED IN A GLASS TUBE HERMETICALLY SEALED.

THEREBY PRESERVING ITS AROMA INDEFINITELY.

The public is cautioned against IMITATIONS of our glass tube cigars.... UNSCRUPULOUS manufacturers noting the phenomenal SUCCESS of our cigars packed in glass tubes are flooding the market with very INFERIOR GOODS put up in similar packages to ours, and are endeavoring to palm them off on the public as being equally as good.

EUGENE VALLENS & CO., Manufacturers.

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"The best that money can buy"—"Equal to those sold in many stores for $25.00 and $30.00."

These are some of the remarks made when our

$18.00 "Winter Ulster"

Is shown. All-Wool Frieze, Black and Oxford, Extra Long, Deep Collars, and Storm Proof.

We have Ulsters in the greatest variety at $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, and so on up to $40.00,

But the $18.00 Garment is a Cracker Jack.

Try one just to keep warm.

A full line of Overcoats at all prices from $10.00 up, and one coat in particular, equal to any in America at $25.00—with us, $15.00. This year's cut, all colors, all sizes—our price,

$15.00.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE OF THE

CHILDREN'S SALE

From 20% to 50% off on everything in the stock.

MONEY BACK ON ANYTHING THAT DON'T SUIT YOU.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Clark and Madison-sts.

DO YOUR OWN REPAIRING!

THE "FAMILY" COBBLER

(A Household Necessity)

Contains the following articles: Iron clinching stand with three reversible feet, Shoe Hammer, Shoe Knife, Pegging Awl and handle, Large Bottle of Leather Cement, Large Bottle of Rubber Cement, Four Pair of Heel Plates, Package of Pegs, Package of Heel Nails, Package of Clinching Nails for Men's and Boys' work, Package of Clinching Nails for Women and Children's work, and

THREE PAIRS OF HALF SOLES.

No Family Can Afford To Be Without One of These Outfits. Will Pay For Itself Many Times Over Each Year.

For sale by Hardware and Department Stores generally.

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AGENTS WANTED. CUT THIS OUT.

Sample Outfit Sent Upon Receipt of $2.00

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FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief Is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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Double Strength—Double Nourishing Power—Rich—Creamy—Delicious.

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One bottle is a fair meal. Nothing like it for a weak stomach. It is "tired nature's sweet restorer."

Bottled in pints only—PRICE..... 25 cents

Used Without a Champagne Tap. Keeps Indefinitely.

Take home a bottle, especially when you feel weak or when your stomach is slightly off, and you will be delighted.

In ordering please specify

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Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele and all Diseases and Weakness.

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Is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it new every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS, and MANLY.—[Medical Review.

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Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H. Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of diseases, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camover, U. S. Army.

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Is sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of only $1.00. Prospectus, with high testimonials and indorsements of the press—FREE.

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PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.,

May be consulted in person or by letter.

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Every house that is plastered on wood lath is a fire trap, and consequently a death trap. The interior wood work under the drying effects of artificial heat becomes as inflamable as tinder, needing only a spark to flash the fire from cellar to roof.

Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.

Adopted for all U. S. Government Buildings and specified by leading Architects for Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals, School Houses and Residences. Write for catalogue of lathing, fencing, etc.

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PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

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When Baron Liebig, the great chemist, first discovered and made Extract of Beef the cost of a single pound of it was about $14.00. Now, millions of jars of his world-famed

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are sold at less than one-sixth of its first cost. Get the genuine with *J. v. Liebig* this signature in blue:

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 213 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SIX YEARS MORE.

SENATOR M'MILLAN WILL BE RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Michigan State Legislature Will Convene Wednesday Next at Noon—Present Outlook for the Selection of Officers of Senate and House—William D. Gordon of Midland Is the Lead for the Speakership—Much in the Way of Important Legislation Ahead of Both Branches.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Michigan Legislature will convene in biennial session at noon, Wednesday, Jan. 2. The week will be a busy one, commencing Tuesday with the inauguration of the State officers with imposing ceremonies in the afternoon, and in the evening the caucuses for the nomination of officers of the Senate and House, to be followed by the Governor's reception to the citizens of Michigan Wednesday evening.

Senator James McMillan will be renominated by acclamation for the full term of six years. There is a division of sentiment among the candidates as to when the caucus to nominate a Senator for the short term will be held, but the indications are that it will not be held until Friday night.

Ex-Gov. Luce tonight expressed the opinion that Congressman Burrows will capture the nomination for the short term Senatorship on the first ballot. He is giving Burrows his earnest support, and says he is in greater danger from either Stephenson or Hubbell of the Upper Peninsula than from Senator Patton or S. S. Olds. Neither Olds nor Patton will admit that Burrows can possibly muster to exceed fifty votes on the first ballot, and both are confident that he will be beaten. Each is looking for the Burrows support when it is demonstrated that the latter cannot be nominated. Patton claims thirty votes on the first ballot and Olds adheres to his claim of forty-five.

None of the Burrows committee has wavered in his faith that the Kalamazoo candidate will win with at least seventy-five votes, or eight more than the number necessary to nominate.

The legislative caucuses Tuesday night will not be long drawn out. In the Senate caucus the present Secretary, Dennis E. Alward of Clare, will have no opposition and will reappoint his assistant, E. V. Chilson of Lansing. There are but two candidates for President pro tem., James R. McLaughlin of Detroit and J. Milton Earle of Belding. The opinion prevails that the former will win. The contest for Sergeant-at-Arms is between ex-Representatives Alexander Grant of Mount Clemens and Willis E. Slosson of Reed City, with the chances apparently even.

Lewis M. Miller of Lansing, Chief Clerk of the House, who has been years in the service, will be renominated by acclamation and will reappoint his assistant, Samuel F. Cook of Rock River. Ex-Representative A. G. Butler of Bellevue appears to be in the lead for Sergeant-at-Arms, but is being pushed by Capt. P. Q. Stoner of Lansing, the present incumbent.

All the principal candidates for Speaker are here tonight. They are William D. Gordon of Midland, Job T. Campbell of Mason, Byron S. Waite of Menominee, and Fremont C. Chamberlain of Bessemer. It is the consensus of opinion that the first ballot will show their strength to be in the order named and that Gordon will win. All but Waite, who was a member of the Legislature of 1889, were members of the last House. Gordon was very popular with his fellow members, twenty-nine of whom were reelected, and as he was actively in the field even before election it is not believed that he can be defeated, although Campbell will not be far behind. The other candidates, together with George G. Covell of Traverse City, who is also a candidate, are undoubtedly in the race for the purpose of securing desirable Chairmanships.

Legislation That Is Proposed.

The Legislature will be called upon to enact much important legislation. The State census having been taken this year, the Constitution requires that the State be redistricted into Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative districts. All of the present districts were made by the Democratic Legislature of 1891, and although their gerrymandering availed them but little at either election since it was done, yet there are some districts which can be more justly apportioned and this will be done. The last Legislature provided for a commission to draft general incorporation bills for all cities and villages of the State. This commission has been at work for several months and will submit five bills. One of these will be for villages, one for cities having less than 10,000 population, one for cities having a population between 10,000 and 50,000, one for cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000, and one for cities having over 100,000 inhabitants. It is believed the Federal system will be provided for in most of these bills. If they become laws, a constitutional provision requiring all cities to reincorporate thereunder will be submitted to the people for adoption.

A measure providing for the incorporation of all labor organizations so as to place them on an equal footing with all other corporations so far as suing and being sued is concerned will be submitted as a means of adjusting differences between capital and labor. The contract labor system, which obtains in all the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, will be fiercely attacked, especially by the furniture manufacturers of the State, who want the manufacture of furniture at the Ionia Reformatory abolished. It is doubtful if the system will be abolished, however. A bill providing for the parole of convicts will have the indorsement of the prison inspectors and officers of the State.

In view of the unparalleled number and atrociousness of the murders committed in Michigan this year a bill providing for the restoration of the death penalty will find much favor, and many think it will become a law. Last year a similar bill passed the House but was killed.

A bill introducing the New York traveling library system in Michigan is likely to be enacted.

A general revision of the game and fish laws with a view to making them more stringent and to preserve deer, and amendments strengthening the educational laws of the State are contemplated.

To Limit Church Property Exemption.

One of the most important pieces of prospective legislation is one effecting the ownership of church property. It will probably limit the amount of property which each church society can hold exempt from taxation, and may possibly remove the exemption entirely. At present the title to all Catholic church property is vested in the Bishops. It is proposed to require each Catholic church organization to incorporate and own its own property. These are American Protective Association measures and this organization claims to have a pull.

Courts of conciliation for the adjustment of labor troubles will doubtless be established, this being a plank of the Republican State platform. A general raid on railroad, telephone, telegraph, express and palace car companies and the freight lines is threatened for the purpose of increasing taxation.

The caucus laws will be given a thorough overhauling with a view to purifying the primaries, and the election laws will be amended so as to insure earlier and more correct returns.

The amendment to the Constitution providing for the increase of salaries of State officers, the vote on which was fraudulently canvassed last year, will doubtless be again submitted.

Legislation in the interest of good roads will be enacted, with the bicyclists of the State an active factor in its passage.

The upper peninsula delegation will ask for the passage of the agricultural bill introduced at the last session permitting the formation of corporations to encourage the development of agriculture in that section of the State, and also a bill reducing the rates of passenger fares in the upper peninsula from four to three cents per mile.

All appropriation bills will be carefully scrutinized and appropriations will be reduced to the minimum. New buildings are proposed for the upper peninsula asylum at Newberry and for the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Lapeer. Appropriations for new buildings elsewhere will be very scarce.

Gov. Rich has announced his intention of giving much attention to pending legislation and there is no doubt that much more care will be exercised than was the case two years ago.

BURROWS AND OLDS APPEAR TO LEAD.

Relative Claims of the Senatorial Candidates in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—There are two things certain about the double Senatorial contest which opens at the State capital next Monday. These are: Senator McMillan's triumphant reelection and Senator Patton's defeat. There are good reasons for the certainty of the former's success. While not one of the ablest, he is one of the hardest-working Senators Michigan has ever sent to Washington. For four years he has been Chairman of the Republican State Central committee and has been prodigal of his time and money in enabling his party to win some of the most noteworthy victories in the State. There will be some slight opposition from Mayor Pingree and some of his disgruntled lieutenants, who have been fighting the senior Senator for several years, but it will not extend further than the party caucus and may not show itself there.

The great fight will be over the seat now occupied by Senator Patton, to which he was appointed by Gov. Rich to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Stockbridge. For this place there are now four leading candidates. They are: Congressman Julius Cesar Burrows, Senator Patton, Schuyler S. Olds of Lansing, and Congressman Sam Stephenson of the Upper Peninsula. Burrows and Olds are the leaders in this contest, with present chances slightly favoring the former. Patton is a good third and Stephenson, with the solid twelve votes of the Upper Peninsula behind him, may cut quite a figure if the fight is at all protracted.

The contest has been a warm one. The wide acquaintance and popularity of Burrows made strength for him at the very start, but at the same time there has been a demand from his own district and other sections of the State that he be retained in the House, where his long service and unquestioned ability fit him to be of excellent use to his State and country. Some of his greatest admirers have urged him to be content with his seat in the House, pointing out the fact to him that his chances of keeping in the public eye and winning future political preferment were much greater in the House than in the Senate.

Backed by Wealth.

The friends of Mr. Burrows are not allowing his enemies to make very much noise in their opposition to him. He has the backing of a coterie of wealthy and prominent men and they are leaving no stone unturned to secure his election. They have filled the State from end to end with experienced boomers and shrewd political workers, and are trying to create the impression in Republican circles that the demand for the election of their man is practically unanimous. But the impression has not grown to any great extent, as every working Republican in Michigan has grasped the fact, and Burrows' backers are not actuated as much by a desire to see him elected as by a wish to see his two leading opponents, Olds and Patton, defeated. These same men fought Stockbridge tooth and nail when he stood for reelection, and they are fighting Olds now because it was his shrewd political scheming that elected Stockbridge. They are fighting Patton because he is the appointee of Gov. Rich, who did not consult them in making the appointment. Chief among these latter are a number of Grand Rapids gentlemen who have done good service for Burrows by winning over to his cause several members of the Legislature from Kent County, the home of Patton, and thereby materially weakening his support. Indeed, so strong has been the fight these men have made at Patton's home that it seems likely at this writing the latter will be unable to command the vote of a majority of the large Kent County delegation. The latest move of the Burrows boomers is to send out letters to friends of the Kalamazoo man requesting them to appear at the State capital next Monday prepared to carry the city and Legislature by storm for their man. While it is impossible to forecast the first vote of Burrows it is possible to arrive at a tolerably close estimate by comparing the claims of the various leading candidates. It is claimed by Burrows and practically conceded by the other men that outside of Wayne and Monroe Counties he will have the vote of every legislator from the two southern tiers of counties. That means sixteen to start with, and these are likely to stick to him through thick and thin. Then he will have five from Kent County and at least four from Wayne, with enough scattering to make not less than forty on the first ballot.

Clever Schuyler Olds.

The second man in the contest, but the one most likely to carry off the honor in case of a protracted fight, is Schuyler S. Olds. He is the shrewdest political worker in the State, a man of infinite resource in a battle of this kind, and of extensive experience in securing votes. He has friends without number, and, having gone through the State three times fixing fences for successful Senatorial aspirants, he is well qualified for the present fight. The last time was in the fall campaign, when he worked in the interest of Senator McMillan. With a settled determination, at this time to figure in the short term contest, it is to be supposed he would not be forgetful of his own interests in caring for those of the senior Senator. Indeed, so well did he care for his own fences he is reckoning on the support of not less than fifteen legislators who ran in Democratic districts and who his opponents had no idea would be elected. But in the tremendous landslide they were and now their votes will be for the man who aided them in their campaign. Olds has no money to spend in the present fight. He is a poor man. For eight years he was the private secretary of Senator Stockbridge and is responsible for much of that man's political success. He is no boaster, but a quiet, persistent fighter who smiles at his opponents' claims and saws wood for himself. He refuses to make any statement as to his present strength, nor will he criticise those made by the other candidates. From his intimate friends, however, it is learned he is assured of not less than thirty-five votes on the opening ballot. He relies upon combinations to increase this figure on subsequent ballots and feels certain the desired seat will fall to him if no choice is reached after five ballots.

Last in the Running.

The chances of Senator Patton, that seemed excellent two months ago, are far from bright now. He has suffered seriously by the defection of several members of his home county delegation, but he has the backing of Gov. Rich. On the quiet, too, it is believed he will receive some aid from Senator McMillan. But even with these elements of strength it seems impossible for him to get more than 25 votes on the first ballot.

Of Congressman Stephenson but little need be said. He will have the votes of the Upper Peninsula for a few ballots probably, but no one seriously considers his candidacy. There are any number of men who have been mentioned as dark horses. The more promising names on the list are those of Gen. William H. Hartsuff of Port Huron, ex-Congressman Jay Hubbell of Houghton, Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon of Grand Rapids, ex-Gov. Cyrus Luce, and Mayor Pingree of this city; but none of these men will figure in the fight unless there is a deadlock. As the contest now looks Burrows has a slight lead, but the bitterness of the fight on Olds and Patton will prevent his election. He will poll his heaviest vote on the first ballot, and if not successful then is liable to slowly drop out of the contest. With all his tried ability as a campaigner Olds seems the likeliest winner, and if the Legislature finally chooses him Michigan will certainly have a brainy junior Senator.

MRS. NOTSON MAY BE IN CHADRON.

It Develops That She Has an Admirer in Dawes County.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The declaration of the Dawes County Sheriff that he knew where to lay his hands on Mrs. Notson, the school teacher who disappeared some time ago, is given color because it has been discovered that Mrs. Notson had an ardent admirer in nearly the exact vicinity where the Sheriff claimed to have located her. While Mrs. Notson was campaigning last fall she left the key to her private postoffice box in the care of one of her lady friends. During the time she was absent this friend took care of her mail. There were numerous epistles from a man with whose identity no one seems to be familiar. After Mrs. Notson returned she showed an extract from one of these letters to her friend. It was written by a man who was considerably impressed with the charms of his correspondent, and the extract exhibited consisted of a vehement appeal to her to obtain a divorce from her husband and marry the writer. Mrs. Notson said the writer lived near Chadron. Probably the unknown admirer carried his point and Mrs. Notson has cast her destinies with his.

Oldest Chain Bridge.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another.

THURSTON IS ON TOP.

WILL SUCCEED MANDERSON AS SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA.

He Has Enough Votes Pledged to Insure His Election by the Overwhelmingly Republican Legislature—Session Commences Tuesday at Noon and Promises to Be Lively and Interesting—Will Try to Impeach Judge Scott of the Omaha District—Other Matters to Come Up.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Tuesday, Jan. 1, at noon, the twenty-fourth session of the Nebraska Legislature will meet at the Capitol in this city. After four years' experience with Populist Legislatures the Republicans return to power again with a two-thirds majority in both branches, sufficient to carry any measure over a veto from the Democratic-Populist Governor. Of the thirty-three members of the Senate the Republicans have twenty-five, the Populists seven, and the Democrats one, while in the House the Republicans have seventy-two, the Populists twenty-four, and the Democrats four.

On account of the overwhelming Republican majority in each House the contest for the places of honor in both branches is very spirited, and already there is a heavy lobby at work with only about one-half the members on the ground. For President of the Senate the contestants are: John C. Watson, Senator from Nebraska City, and six years ago Speaker of the House; Orlando Tefft of Cass County, who has been four terms in the Senate; and John D. Pope of Saline County, who is serving his third term. All three are able men and the selection of any one of them will be satisfactory to the party. For the other offices in the Senate there are dozens of applicants.

In the House, while the Republicans have seventy-two members, there are but ten who have been in the Legislature before. The House is, strictly speaking, made up of new blood, and the members are largely young men, but generally conceded the ablest lot of legislators that the State has ever had. On account of the number of new men but little headway has yet been made in the Speakership canvass. The candidates are C. L. Richards of Thayer County, J. C. Burch of Gage County, John J. Lambers of Red Willow County, W. O. Chapman of Saline County, and John Brady of Kearney County. The House will also caucus Monday evening.

Jan. 15 the two Houses will ballot for a successor to Senator Manderson and John M. Thurston will be elected on the first ballot. For some time after election it was thought there might be a spirited contest, but the friends of Thurston have now pledged in writing eighty-one of the ninety-five Republicans and his election is only the question of a ballot.

Take Turn at Scott.

But the Nebraska lawmakers have other fish to fry that will be more interesting than the election of a United States Senator. The impeachment trial of District Judge Scott of Omaha will be a subject of consideration in which there is more than passing interest. The Omaha jurist has been on the bench two years and during that time has had a large share of the lawyers in his circuit in jail or on the carpet for contempt. Along this line Scott has appeared to include newspaper men as his legitimate prey. One number of Omaha editors have been jailed by the erratic Judge for contempt. From the first Judge Scott has imagined that a special effort was being made by the entire bar and all the citizens to humiliate him and drag the ermine he represented in the dust. He became so violent during a term of court in Burt County that charges of insanity were filed against him, but withdrawn on his promise to act more in accord with judicial ethics in vogue before he inaugurated his code of discipline. His latest outbreak was to send Judge Hawes to jail because the lawyer declared he did not desire to practice in Scott's court and refused to permit him to communicate with his wife until the court was permitted to read the letter. The most probably inclined think in mind is unbalanced, but since he refused to resign the Bar Association will prefer impeachment charges against him and have him removed.

"Charley" Mosher's Case.

And while the Legislature is in the impeachment business it is likely to find exceptionally sensational work to do in connection with some gross mismanagement of State funds. This will be investigated with regard to the purchase of unheard-of supplies for the use of legislators, quantities of which were never used or desired. This is likely to involve a number of retiring State officers and their friends, but the most sensational feature of the impeachment business will be the echoes of the Capital National Bank collapse in which the State lost half a million dollars and the citizens of Lincoln nearly a million in addition. While President "Charley" Mosher, whose master mind engineered the wreck, is in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, S. D., a guest of the government, serving a sentence of five years for his devotion to duty, it is known that a number of Mosher's companions who profited by the deal and who are believed to be equally guilty, remain in Lincoln and enjoy the proceeds of the steal. This is what the Legislature proposes to investigate thoroughly. A suit is pending for what the State lost against the ex-State Treasurer, but he maintains that as Mosher's bank was a State depository and he had the funds there when it failed he is not liable. It is not believed that the State will recover anything from this source or from any other, but it is believed some of the enterprising thieves can be brought to justice and an effort will be made in this direction.

Unique Features of His Case.

A feature of the case is unique. While Boodler Mosher is an occupant of a cell and legally dead he holds the lease on the Nebraska Penitentiary, and his manager, through him, directly controls the other people convicted of crime in Nebraska. At one period of Mosher's trial he was sent to the Nebraska penitentiary and receipted to the State for himself, paid the State 50 cents per day for his services while an inmate of the pen, received from a subcontractor $1 per day for his services while there, dined like a prince, and secured pay from the State for his food. An effort will be made to abrogate the contract with Mosher for the lease of the State Penitentiary, but it is not thought it can be done. Mosher was the head of the old State-house ring that for almost a quarter of a century controlled things at Lincoln, and whose influence was necessary in securing favors from the Legislature. They employed a powerful lobby, had dozens of men on their pay-rolls, and worked jobs through the Legislature with the greatest impunity. Mosher became wealthy and started a bank in which all the State funds were deposited. The certificates of deposit were accepted from time to time by State Treasurers until finally the cash was demanded by a hostile official. Then the gang became alarmed and the bank was closed. Only about a hundred dollars was found in the safe and the institution was a complete wreck. Mosher's powerful political influence was exerted to save him, and it almost succeeded, and trial was not had in the United States court until the subject became such a prolific source of scandal that peremptory orders were received by local Federal officials to dispose of the case. Then Mosher pleaded guilty to wholesale crookedness and received the lowest penalty permissible under the law.

Maximum Rate Law.

When this matter is disposed of the Legislature will consider the matter of the maximum rate law recently declared practically invalid by Judge Brewer. The question comes up as to whether the Legislature will appropriate funds to carry the case to the final court, the Attorney-General having advised that this be done. There is quite a question involved and there is much doubt as to the result. A year ago there would have been no hesitancy in ordering the case appealed, but the great falling off in revenues of the State railroads as a result of the drought has caused many people to favor considerable modification of the present law. The measure reduces existing rates almost 25 per cent. It was made so heavy as a protest against the corrupt methods introduced by the railroad lobby in past Legislatures. But then business was good in the State and the railroads could easily stand a big cut. Now the condition is reversed. None of the feeders are paying and the through traffic alone can be regularly depended upon. And conditions are getting rapidly worse. The state has had no moisture for months and without some snow no crop is assured for next year. There is a sentiment in favor of having the maximum rate subject indefinitely postponed. The great object to be accomplished, however, by an appeal is to establish the definition of "reasonable rates." The court declared that the rates provided in the measure are unreasonable, but failed to indicate what it would consider reasonable rates. Lawyers want this point clearly defined as a guide for future legislation.

Relief for Drought Sufferers.

One of the first acts of the incoming Legislature will be to provide for the drought-stricken sufferers in the western part of the State. While the present State Relief Commission has collected from individuals a large amount of clothing and supplies that have been distributed, and while generous aid has come from outside the State, still it will be necessary that prompt relief be at once given by the Legislature if suffering is avoided. The fuel question is an urgent one in the drought sections, and a large amount of coal must be supplied. The question of seed grain for the the coming spring must also be considered, and very many have no food for the winter.

There will be bills to regulate the Omaha Stock-Yards, to regulate telephone rates, and bills of a kindred nature. The insurance companies will attempt to have the valued policy law repealed or altered. No doubt there will be measures to more closely guard the expenditures for State institutions. The need of changes in the Constitution of the State is felt each year more and more, and it is certain that if a constitutional convention is not provided for the Legislature will submit needed amendments to a vote of the people. The Supreme Court, especially as at present constituted, is wholly inadequate to perform the work required.

AFTER THE INDIANA SPEAKERSHIP.

Adams Seems at Present to Lead the Lot Who Are Trying for the Honor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—While the Indiana Legislature will not convene before Jan. 8, one week from New Year's day, the Republicans with their immense majorities in both branches are all ready for legislation. The Senate with its thirty-one Republican majority will be able to get down to business at once, as the Republicans have met and selected all their committees as they will be named by the President. Members of the House have not taken similar action, but have spent their time getting an understanding of the nature of much new legislation they have under contemplation.

The canvass for the Speakership of the next House has been conducted with much good-feeling by the dozen or more candidates, only two or three of which are really in the race. From present indications the plum will fall to Justus C. Adams, an ex-member from this city, who has by far the strongest support. Nothing can defeat him save a combination of the outlying districts, which does not now appear likely. W. H. Leedy of this city is also a candidate, but is far behind Adams at present. From the country F. D. Merritt of La Grange County has the best chances, with George B. Cardwell from New Albany, a good second. Thomas T. Moore of Greencastle is making a bid for the place, and is about even with J. F. Susterman of Peru and B. M. Willoughby of Vincennes. The other candidates for the Speakership are Marshall E. Newhouse of Kingston, Decatur County; Josiah Allen of Washington, Daviess County; and Clinton L. Hessler of Steam Corner, Fountain County. The candidates report that many of the members have refrained from making promises, and they believe it will not be possible to measure any man's strength until after all the members have arrived here and have talked over the merits of the several candidates. Justus C. Adams' friends maintain that he already has enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot, but the other candidates say there is no foundation for such talk. The impression seems to be that Mr. Adams will go into the caucus with more strength than any other candidate and with the best chances of gaining as other candidates drop out of the race. The politicians predict that there will not be more than three or four candidates before the caucus.

Will Take Many Ballots.

It seems certain, if members stand by their territorial candidates, it will take a good many ballots to nominate the speaker. F. D. Merritt will have a large following from the northeastern part of the State. He was in the House two years ago and made a good impression on his fellow-members. B. M. Willoughby will have many of the members from the First and Second Congressional Districts at his back. George B. Cardwell, his friends here say, will have the support of all the members elected in the Third Congressional District, and will have a good deal of additional support in the Southern part of the State. Thomas T. Moore will come up with a large following, it is said, from the western part of the State. He is a young man and, his friends believe, is peculiarly fitted for the Speakership. Josiah Allen, who was in the House two years ago, is assured of liberal support from the Second Congressional District. Messrs. Stakebake, Newhouse, and Hessler say they will have liberal support from the eastern part of the State. The friends of W. H. Leedy of this city says he will receive support from all parts of the State. If he continues in the race the vote of the Marion County delegation will probably be divided between him and Adams.

One of the most important measures to be taken up early in the session will be the new apportionment. While it is not yet decided what may be done in the legislative apportionment there will be an undoubted smashing of the Democratic Congressional gerrymander that crowded 15,000 Republican majority in two districts—the Sixth and Ninth. One of the most interesting fights will be over a new Fourth District in which Congressman-elect James E. Watson recently defeated William H. Holman. It is practically settled that Wayne County will be added to this district, which increases the Republican strength there by about 3,000 majority. But Wayne County is the home of Congressman H. U. Johnson of the Sixth District and this practically will retire Mr. Johnson, as it is conceded he could hardly wrest the next nomination from the victorious and popular Watson, on whose head so many honors have recently been heaped. The new Congressional districts have not yet been outlined, but there will be many changes, so that the Republicans will have at least a fighting chance in a majority of the thirteen districts, something not the case before this year of landslides.

Change in the Libel Law.

Another important piece of legislation to be accomplished this session will be a change in the libel law that has been a drawback to all newspapers in Indiana for years. The Legislative committee of the Republican State Editorial Association met here today and began the consideration of some subjects to which it will call the attention of the General Assembly. The committee is composed of one editor from each Congressional district. George Allen of the Terre Haute *Express* is Chairman. Among the members present were:

Harry New, Indianapolis *Journal*; Julian Hogate, *Hendricks County Republican*; W. H. Saunders, *Hancock County Republican*; R. A. Strohm, Connersville *Republican*; M. C. Garber, Madison *Courier*, and Robert A. Brown, Franklin *Republican*.

The committee spent the day considering changes in the libel law which it will suggest to the Legislature. There was before the committee a copy of the Minnesota libel law, and its provisions were approved by most of the members of the committee. The committee believes a person who sues a paper for libel should be required to give a cost bond.

There will be another meeting of the committee Jan. 8. The Southern Indiana Editorial Association, the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, and the Democratic State Editorial Association will be asked to send representatives to that meeting. An effort will be made to have all the owners of newspapers in the State coöperate in the movement for a revision of the libel law.

The editors also will request the General Assembly to pass an act requiring Township Trustees to publish annual reports in two county papers representing the two political parties. They believe that the publication of reports would be a great check on extravagance in office.

Kansas Election Frauds.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Dec. 28.—Recorder of Votes Charles S. Owsley's deposition, to be used by W. H. Sloan, Republican, in his contest for the office of County Marshal against J. B. Keshlear, Democrat, was taken today. This is one of the cases growing out of the recent election in which it is charged the tally sheets were changed after they had reached the Recorder's office. In his examination Owsley admitted that figures in Keshlear's column had been raised. He will be examined further Monday.

BACK TO THE SCHOOLS

ILLINOIS TEACHERS CLOSE THEIR SESSION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Choose a Central Committee, Like the Politicians, to Look After the General Educational Interests—Meetings Close at Springfield with the Election of Officers—Kindergartens in High Favor—Close of the Sessions at St. Paul, Lansing, and Other Points.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—There was no diminution in attendance at the sessions of the State Teachers' Association today. With the departure of the Modern Woodmen the House of Representatives was occupied, and it poorly accommodated those who attended. The subject, "Manual Training," was handled by a section of the Chicago High and Manual Training School in a formal paper, and the discussion was led by E. E. Turney of Springfield and John T. Ray of Chicago. The report of the nominating committee, already published in THE TRIBUNE, was adopted. Reports of committees were heard on collection of material for history of public education in Illinois; on preparation of law for the establishment of kindergarten as part of the public school system; on revision of the course of study for the State, and on method of bringing about closer unity between high schools, normal schools, colleges, and district schools.

An innovation was taken by the association today in the appointment of a State Central committee similar to that in a political party except that the business of this committee is to look after the interests of education in the State. It was named in accordance with the provision of a resolution offered by Supt. W. C. Payne of Hinsdale and is as follows: Andrew S. Draper, John W. Cook, W. H. Everest, S. M. Inglis, and W. C. Payne, to serve five years; C. T. Parker, four years; William Jenkins, three years; Alfred Bayliss, two years; and Henry Raab, one year.

Teachers Favor Kindergartens.

The teachers of Illinois are undoubtedly in favor of the establishment of kindergarten schools in connection with the public schools of the State. The sentiment has grown rapidly in the last ten years, until today if any teacher is opposed to it he has not the courage to get up in a teachers' gathering and say so. The committee on this subject made its report today, saying a bill had been presented for the consideration of the General Assembly, which if passed will allow the voters of any district to vote on the matter of having a kindergarten in connection with the schools of that district. This bill has been carefully drawn up by Judge E. P. Williams of Galesburg. Members of the committee said today not only were the teachers unanimously for the kindergartens, but thousands of parents had also become thoroughly interested in this proposed feature of the Illinois schools. They also assert many members of the incoming Legislature have already expressed themselves heartily in accord with the plan. It is intended these kindergartens shall have to do with children from 4 to 6 years of age. It is not provided by the bill prepared that the nature of the work shall be specified in them; this will be left to the communities in which the schools are established, the scope of the work being determined by local conditions and opportunities. The work in a general way will be observation work with study of color, form, and other matters of a kindred character.

Educational Papers Read.

"The relation of the kindergarten to the primary schools" was the subject which was entertainingly discussed by the primary section. Excellent papers were read by Dr. C. C. Van Liew of Normal and Miss Bryan of the Armour Institute. Mrs. Alice Putnam of Chicago opened the general discussion. All these addresses were indicative of the deep interest which has been centered in the training of the minds of children ranging in age from 4 to 10 years. Following are the officers chosen in this section:

President, Miss Kate B. Rutherford, Peoria; Vice-President, Miss Julia Dow, Aiton; Secretary, Miss Kittie Cass, Aurora; Executive committee, Frank Hall, Wadsworth; Miss Frank Clark, Cook County Normal; Mrs. Nellie B. Fisher, Cairo.

In the County Superintendent's section the question, "How to Secure Efficient Teachers," was handled by W. B. Davis of Carlinville. The matter of securing uniformity of text books was discussed in a general way by a number of the delegates, as was also the subject, "School Directors' Meeting." The following officers were elected:

President, State Superintendent of Public Instruction S. M. Inglis; Secretary, Miss Minnie Bunch, Douglas; Executive committee, George Ade, Kentland; Walter R. Ratfield, Pike County; Thomas B. Fuller, White County; Directors of Reading Circle, John H. Grossman of Carroll and W. H. Hilyard of Monroe.

In the music section the relative value of theory and of practice occupied some time Friday afternoon, Prof. Griggs of Denver voted a half hour or more to answering questions. The session was small and again took the form of a round table discussion. These officers were elected:

President, P. C. Hayden, Quincy; Vice-President, C. W. Weeks, Ottawa; Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Smith, Jacksonville; Executive committee, Mrs. Frances S. Clark, Monmouth, T. A. Giddings, Oak Park, and F. W. Westhoff, Decatur.

Work in the Higher Branches.

The combined sections of the principal colleges and high schools met in the afternoon in the House of Representatives, with Dr. John E. Bradley of Jacksonville in the chair. "English" subject, "Its Study in the Lower Grades" was discussed by N. C. Dougherty of Peoria, "In High Schools" by C. W. French of Hyde Park, and "In Colleges" by Prof. Blackburn of Chicago University. A general discussion followed, in which many others participated. The principals' section chose the following officers:

President, H. D. Updike, Belleville; Vice-President, C. W. Groves, Harvard; Secretary, John Snyder, Cairo; Executive committee, G. W. Smith, Arcola; W. J. Black, Chicago, J. J. Wooters, Duquoin; pupils' reading circle, John T. Ray, Chicago, and C. M. Bordwell, Canton.

The college section elected the following:

President, John H. Finley of Knox College; Vice-President, John M. Coulter, Lake Forest University; Secretary, W. B. Davis, Blackburn University.

Final Resolutions Adopted.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions presented its report which was adopted. It indorses the pupils' and the teachers' reading circles; reaffirms belief in the work and purposes of the common schools; commends the movement looking to the establishment of a kindergarten as part of the public school system; earnestly recommends the establishment of at least two additional normal schools, one of which shall be in the northern part of the State and the other in the western part; expresses gratification over the increased interest manifested over the State in child study; commends the pursuance of nature study in the grades below high school; gives an expression of encouragement to the committee which is collecting material for the history of education in Illinois; recognizes the University of Illinois as the organic head of the common school system of the State, and congratulates the State upon the acquisition of Dr. Andrew S. Draper as President of that institution; views with pleasure, the tendency toward a closer articulation of elementary, secondary, and higher grade schools of the State; thanks Supt. Raab for valuable aid and support accorded the teachers during his administration, and bespeaks for Supt.-elect S. M. Inglis heartfelt support and coöperation. After reports of committees on President's address and on the reading of circulars the forty-first convention closed with an address by President John W. Cook of Normal on "Ideals of Education."

SCHOOL LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED.

Close of the Iowa Teachers' Association Meeting at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Today closed the State Teachers' meeting. One of the principal events was the discussion of school legislation by members of the Legislature. Senator Harsh of Creston mildly rebuked those teachers who insisted on many laws, a few every year. He believed schools did not need so much legislation. Representative Weaver of Wapello took a somewhat different view. Supt. R. C. Barrett of Osage, who followed with the report of the Committee on Legislation, read a long list of things Legislatures can do for schools. State Superintendent Sabin, who followed with a formal address, upheld him strongly. Mr. Sabin also reviewed school work of the year, and said every prospect was encouraging. He laid stress on the need of more training schools for teachers. Henry Wallace read a paper on country schools, which gave a clear statement of claims of agricultural communities upon the education spirit of the State.

The following officers were nominated and elected:

President, R. C. Barrett, Osage; Vice-Presidents, Ira S. Condit, Red Oak; Anna E. W. McGovern, Cedar Falls; C. C. Carstens, Ames; Secretary, W. F. Cramer, Iowa City; Treasurer, G. W. Sammons, Cedar Falls; Executive committee, H. G. Lampson, Atlantic; Executive Council, Dr. W. F. King, Mount Vernon; Dr. W. M. Brooks of Tabor.

The Iowa Academy of Sciences decided that next year the work of the convention should be divided into two sections, one the biological, the other the physical department.

NO USERS OF TOBACCO NEED APPLY.

Action of the State Teachers' Association at Lansing, Mich.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—At the concluding session of the State Teachers' Association today resolutions were adopted as follows:

Asking for better compulsory education laws; also laws abolishing the exaction from teachers of an institute fee, and providing that the State pay the entire expense of an institute for every county; establishing another normal school for the special purpose of training teachers for rural and smaller graded schools; providing for the regulation and betterment of school outbuildings; extending the county option township unit system to the counties of the Lower Peninsula; increasing the minimum number of months school shall be kept from three to five; providing free text books in every district.

The association took a decided stand on the tobacco question by recommending that no person who uses tobacco in any form be given a certificate or be employed to teach in the schools of this State, and appointing a committee to urge the passage of a more stringent law regulating the sale of cigarets.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, E. C. Thompson of Saginaw; First Vice-President, A. J. Murray, Sault Ste. Marie; Second Vice-President, M. A. Whitney of Ypsilanti; Secretary, Charles R. McKinney of Olivet; Railroad Secretary, J. W. Simmons of Owosso; Treasurer, G. R. Catton of Cadillac; members of the Executive committee, Dr. E. G. Boone of Ypsilanti, C. O. Hoyt of Lansing, and E. P. Clark of St. Joseph; members of Board of Pupils' Reading Circle, C. O. Hoyt of Lansing and C. L. Beemis of Ionia.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION AT MADISON.

Officers Elected by the Teachers' Association and Papers Read.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—The State Teachers' Association finished its session today. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. J. Brier of River Falls; Vice-Presidents, R. H. Halsey, Oshkosh; H. A. Simonds, Stevens Point; Lillie Rheul, Baraboo; Secretary, T. C. Bowman, Superior; Treasurer, J. F. Sims, Onalaska; Executive committee, R. B. Dudgeon, Madison; Margaret Hosford, Whitewater; D. D. Mayne, Janesville; David Throne, Rock County; C. D. Kipp, Elkhorn; State Superintendent J. O. Emory; President Salisbury of the Whitewater Normal School; Supt. Albert Hardy of La Crosse, and Supt. C. E. Pulzer of Manitowoc. Other business was transacted and reports of committees were heard, after which adjournment was taken to such time and place as the Executive committee shall determine next year.

NO MORE FUN IN "PLAYING HOOKEY."

Minnesota Teachers to Ask for a Stringent Law to Prevent Truancy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The State Teachers' convention closed today. S. A. Farnsworth of St. Paul being the new President of the association. The Committee on Compulsory Attendance Law will have a bill introduced in the Legislature providing for a biennial school census, the appointment of policemen, Sheriffs, and Deputy Sheriffs as truant officers, optional truant schools, and provision for pay to parochial and private schools for reporting their attendance to the public school authorities. The Committee on Nature Study reported a plan to remedy the defect among many teachers of lack of scientific knowledge and no interest in the study of nature. Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of a system of nature study and urging the importance of improving the quality of rural schools through the adoption of the township system.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN AT HURON.

Teachers' Meetings Largely Attended and Officers Elected.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 28.—Nearly 400 teachers, Superintendents, and principals of colleges, Normal School, Agricultural College, State University, and of the many high schools of the State attended the sessions today. Lewis McLouth, President Agricultural College; A. H. P. Beadle, President State Normal School; W. H. Graham, President Methodist University of Mitchell; C. P. Lomen, State University, read papers before the final meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Kate Faubman, Plankinton; Recording Secretary, W. W. Groton, Howard; Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Grose, Aberdeen; Treasurer, Miss Jennie C. West, Mitchell. Aberdeen was chosen as the next place of meeting.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Thomas Hannen.

The funeral of Thomas Hannen was held yesterday at St. Mary's Church. Solemn

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

STEAMER SARNIA IS ADRIFT WITHOUT A RUDDER.

Anchoria Tows It Two Days, but Is Compelled to Give Up the Task—Sarnia Is Left Off Tory Island—There Are Fifty Cabin Passengers Aboard—Sarnia Sailed from Portland, Me., and Meets with Terrible Weather—Latest of Armenian Affairs Here and There.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—The Anchor line steamer Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from New York, arrived here today and reported that in latitude 55° north, longitude 12° west it sighted the British steamer Sarnia, Capt. Couch, bound from Portland, Me., via Halifax, for Liverpool. The Sarnia had lost its rudder. The Anchoria passed hawsers to the Sarnia and towed it for two days. Severe weather was then encountered, the hawsers parted, and the Anchoria was obliged to leave the Sarnia at a point 130 miles west of Tory Island.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28.—The steamship Sarnia, reported disabled by the steamship Anchoria, sailed from Portland for Liverpool Dec. 18. It had on board fifty cabin passengers, 1,100 sheep, and a heavy general cargo.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A heavy gale is prevailing in the Irish Sea and vessels are running for shelter. It is feared some casualties will occur.

TERRELL'S TREATMETT OF S. RADIGIAN

Naturalized American Complains of Our Minister at Constantinople.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—S. Radigian, a photographer of Boston, who is a friend of Malcom Aghamalian of this city, wrote him recently about the treatment he received from Minister Terrell at Constantinople. Mr. Radigian left this country last August on a visit with his relatives in Harpool, in Armenia. In his letter he says he was taken into custody in Constantinople just as soon as he landed. He asked that he be allowed to see Minister Terrell, and the officers went with him. Minister Terrell told him he could protect only American born citizens and that he better go back to the United States at once.

Mr. Radigian, who has been in Boston nine years and a naturalized citizen of this country three or four years, said to Minister Terrell:

"What does our government pay you for, unless to protect American citizens who are here?"

Minister Terrell replied that it was none of his business and told him to leave the office. He agreed to leave the country and went to the Russian frontier. At Batoum, in Russia, he secured a Russian passport and in this way he was able to get to his relatives at Harpool. In his letter he says:

A Russian passport protects me, but my American papers are useless.

Mr. Aghamalian will write these facts to Secretary of State Gresham and will ask Senator Hawley to lay the matter before the Senate committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The State Department is under no apprehension as to results of the threatened Congressional inquiry into the case of Radigian, who has complained through the press of treatment at the hands of United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople.

Radigian's Oath.

It is pointed out that the man's own statement puts him in a most equivocal position. He says that he took out a Russian passport at Batoum in order to travel in Turkey. To do so he must have taken oath that he was a Russian citizen, yet it was a necessary preliminary to his taking out a United States passport to swear that he was an American citizen. Under these circumstances it is held that Minister Terrell's hesitancy to issue a passport was thoroughly justified.

Aside from this consideration, however, the Turkish Government has refused persistently to admit the right of Turkish subjects to expatriate themselves to return to Turkey, and as our own Supreme Court, in the case of the Chinese exclusion law, has affirmed the absolute right of a nation to exclude any class of persons from its territory the United States would seem to have little ground upon which to protest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—It now seems definitely settled that the United States Minister, Alexander Terrell, does not intend to send anybody to make an independent inquiry into the stories told of Turkish atrocities in Armenia. The notice of this decision, it is believed, is probably because such an inquiry is not necessary in view of the fact that the powers signatory to the Berlin treaty, particularly England, are supervising the inquiry which is being made on behalf of the Turkish Government.

Suggestions Are Made.

At the last council of Ministers there was a long discussion of the many projects suggested for reform in Armenia, and it is reported that the following suggestions have been adopted in principle:

The Provinces of Erzeroum, Van, Bitlis, and Mooush are to be made a single province. The Governors are to be nominated by the Sultan for five years. The first Governor is to be a Mussulman and his successors are to be Christians, but not Armenians. The gendarmerie or military police is to be a local body, under command of a General of division to be nominated by the Sultan. The taxes collected within the new province are to be expended within its boundaries, the public debt and tobacco regie receiving a fixed annual sum. The Judges are to be elected, but the President of the Judges is to be nominated under the present system. Finally, two government departments are to be created—namely: a department of public works and a department of public instruction.

But while the work of reform is being organized in Constantinople news has reached here of additional disturbances in the Province of Sivas, where a number of Armenians are reported to have been killed, while many others are said to have been severely wounded. No confirmation, however, of this story has been received as yet, and no details of the new outbreak are obtainable.

The Armenians of the Van district are said to be in a deplorable condition. Numbers of the inhabitants are being constantly summoned from their villages by the Turks and they are afterwards detained for examination, and are thus prevented from tilling the land and consequently a scarcity of crops is expected in 1895.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—A largely attended mass-meeting was held in Association Hall tonight to protest against the Turkish atrocities practiced upon the Armenian Christians recently.

Archbishop Ryan's Belief.

Archbishop Ryan said it would not do for the nineteenth century to let atrocities of this kind pass unheeded. "We, as men," he continued, "must raise our voices and feel that we are our brothers' keepers—as American men—America that receives the oppressed of all nations within its borders, but, independent of our humanity, we protest because American interests are there—missionaries and others who demand our protection. In the name of man, in the name of American men, with all our force we protest against these atrocities, and we want our protest to be heard throughout the world, that such atrocities may not be repeated and that satisfaction be given all those who have suffered."

Addresses of a like character were also made by Bishop Whittaker, the Rev. S. D. McConnell, the Rev. Charles H. Richards, and others. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

That by willfully and systematically abandoning her Christian subjects to the unbridled lust and unparalleled atrocities of Moslem fanatics the Turkish Government demonstrates her own incapacity to govern without foreign interference, and we appeal to the signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty for sympathy and protection for Armenians and to the United States Government to use its influence in this direction.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The most interesting immigrant at Ellis Island last night was Diogenes Menippe, a young Armenian, who escaped from the fury of the Turks just in time to save his life, and was to be sent home as an undesirable immigrant, when his case was reviewed by the immigrating officials and he was discharged.

Tells a Startling Tale.

Menippe is only 18 years old. He was a student at the American College at Marsovan, Armenia, and, after seeing twenty of his school companions murdered and two of his college professors imprisoned and sentenced to death, he determined to escape if possible, and quit the town by stealth. Menippe is a bright youth and speaks the English language fairly well. This stood him in good stead when he reached Constantinople, for he succeeded in deceiving the authorities into believing him a foreigner. The young man's parents are in the employ of the American Bible Society at Marsovan, and being under the protection of the American flag had never been molested. They furnished him with enough money to come here, but he had only $5 when he landed, and thus came under the prohibited class of immigrants. His flight from Marsovan, he said, was attended with great difficulty and danger. The whole town was patrolled by Turkish soldiers and whenever they had nothing else to do they sent a delegation to the college to examine a student. This examination consisted merely in taking him from under the protection of the college, tying a stone around his neck, and throwing him into the river. Twenty of the students, he said, had been murdered in that way in two years. Two of the professors had been arrested and taken to prison, where, after a mock trial, they were sentenced to death. Previous to the passing of this sentence Dr. Herrick, an English professor at the college, appealed direct to his country for interference in behalf of the two men, which was promptly given. Their release was demanded by England and speedily granted by the Turkish Government.

CALL TO ARMS IN FAVOR OF PEIXOTO.

Revolutionary Circulars Found Under Doors of Rio de Janeiro Houses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 28.—Revolutionary circulars were found under house doors this morning calling the people to arms in favor of Gen. Peixoto. They were also distributed secretly among navy and army officers. The navy officers, it is said, promised to join the conspiracy. Two of them have been arrested. The Cabinet council this evening discussed the situation. President Moraes favored summoning Gen. Peixoto here to vindicate himself, but was overruled. Gen. Peixoto has assured President Moraes that he has nothing to do with any conspiracy. The government has ordered $1,000,000 worth of war material from the Armstrongs.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 28.—Sympathizers with the rebels in Brazil are jubilant over the so-called important victories in Rio Grande do Sul. They predict that the revolution will break out again soon in Parana and Pernambuco.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 28.—In a duel growing out of a political dispute, fought today, Col. Sarmiento killed Dr. Lucievicente Lopes.

TRY TO LASSO WALES' MAIL CARRIER.

His Highness' Correspondence Evidently Wanted by Two Bad Men.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Daily News* says that Christmas evening two men tried to lasso the driver of the mail cart carrying the Prince of Wales' correspondence from the King's Lynn railway terminus to Sandringham House, the residence of the Prince. The lasso grazed the driver, who beat his attackers off with his whip and reached Sandringham House safely with the mail. The police are inquiring into the matter.

NEWFOUNDLAND SHOULD JOIN CANADA.

London Newspapers Read the Riot Act to the Little Province.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—In a leader this morning the *Daily News* says:

Whatever the issue to the proceedings against the directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland the incident will hardly strengthen the public confidence on which the poor remnant of Newfoundland's prosperity rests. The colony now must see cause to regret its short-sighted refusal to enter the Dominion. Had it joined the Canadian confederation it would have a better claim for support from its sister communities than it can now advance.

The *Telegraph* says:

Something must be done to extricate Newfoundland. We cannot help thinking that the wisest eventual course would be for the colony to abandon its independent ambitions and join Canada.

MRS. ASTOR'S REMAINS ARE MOVED.

Taken from Cliveden Preparatory to Their Shipment to America.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The remains of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor were removed from Cliveden today preparatory to embarking them at Liverpool on board the Cunard steamship Aurania, sailing for New York tomorrow. The casket was sealed in the presence of the officials of the United States Embassy and many wreaths were deposited upon it.

WAZIRIS HARASS THE BRITISH TROOPS.

They Fire Into the Camp at Night and Shoot from the Bush.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the Waziris continue to harass the British expeditionary corps, firing into the camp at night and pouring a hot fire upon the British force from the bushes when the column is on the march.

CHURCHILL PASSES A RESTLESS NIGHT.

His Condition Shows No Material Change from the Day Before.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Lord Randolph Churchill passed a restless night. His condition this morning does not show any material change from that at the same time yesterday.

A bulletin issued tonight says Lord Churchill passed a quiet day. He continues to take a little nourishment and his strength is fairly maintained.

New Short Line to London.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The London and Northwestern railway company has decided to construct a short line placing London in direct communication with the pier head in Liverpool, thus giving the latter port the same advantage as the Southampton route to America.

Want the Canal Commenced.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLON, Columbia, Dec. 28.—The people on the line of the Panama Canal route are indignant at the contemplated delay in construction. It is the opinion of those not connected with the canal company that no further survey is necessary.

No More Wood in Warships.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The administration of the German navy has entirely forbidden the use of wood in the building, equipment or furnishing of men-of-war. The experience in the Yalu engagement showed that wood was immediately set on fire by shells.

Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur Dies.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.—Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the Maharajah of Mysore, one of the most important of the native Princes of India, who has been under treatment here for diphtheria, is dead.

To Avert a Potato Famine.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Daily News* says: "With a view to averting a potato famine in Ireland the government has decided to advance money without interest to the poor law guardians for the purchase of seed potatoes."

Farmer Kills His Wife and Himself.

MILLINGTON, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Tiring of constant wrangling with his wife, Matthew Palmer, a farmer living a few miles from here, today in a fit of insane fury cut his wife's throat. She struggled for half an hour with him before the fatal cut was given, but expired five minutes afterward. Palmer then drew the knife across his own throat, inflicting a wound from which he died half an hour later.

THINK IT IS A TRICK.

CHINA'S PEACE PLANS TO BE TAKEN WITH SOME SALT.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Appointment as Peace Commissioner Thought in Washington to Be in the Nature of a Deal Whereby Time May Be Gained—Japan's Minister Talks About the New Move—English Papers Dense Break in Regard to the Foster Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—According to the underground gossip in diplomatic circles there may be more to the appointment of an American to the position of legal adviser to the Chinese envoys than at first appears, especially when it is taken in consideration that American happens to be an ex-Secretary of State. During the time when Gen. John W. Foster was Premier of Harrison's Cabinet he achieved considerable reputation as a diplomatist of the first water, having, instead of the ordinary American bluntness, a positive genius for diplomatic intrigue. It is seen that China would be likely to call upon an experienced foreigner to assist in securing the best terms possible, but as Mr. Foster is in America, and has quite a little journey to make, it is whispered his employment may be in the nature of a pretext to secure delay. Many officials in both the State and Navy Departments are doubtful about the honesty of the negotiations for peace on the part of China. They hint that the ruling powers in the Flowery Kingdom are only sparring for wind, and it is said the Japanese are much of the same opinion.

May Parallel Napoleon.

Experts in the War and Navy Departments say that were it not for the fleet Japan today would be in a dangerous position and would be soon compelled to parallel Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Russia. If China is in earnest in desiring peace it is in defiance of the character of the nation, one peculiarity of the Celestials being that they are still too barbarous to know when they are beaten. Hence, the opinion is expressed that the negotiations now on foot are to permit a reorganization of the Chinese military and naval establishment in preparation for a supreme effort against the invaders. The Japanese, it is said, while good fighters, are not well prepared for a waiting campaign or siege. According to the current rumors, the crafty Chinese, in addition to appreciating the diplomatic skill of the American ex-Secretary of State, realize and count on the fact that he cannot appear on the scene much before Feb. 1. It would be an easy trick to ask for delay, pending his arrival, and Japan, it is suggested, might be induced to await his presence, rather than give offense to a former official of such high rank in a friendly nation. It can be safely said, however, that Japan is not likely to be caught napping, being too familiar with the slippery diplomatic methods of China to believe all that government says, or to be fooled by any action it may take in regard to overtures for peace.

Talk of an Armistice.

Much has been said about a proposed armistice pending a meeting of the Peace Commissioners, but nothing has been heard at the Japanese Legation on this point, and it is considered extremely unlikely that Japan will consent to anything of the kind until it has a better knowledge of the scope of the instructions and powers of the Chinese Peace Commissioners. Japan will, in all probability, refuse to concur in a proposition for an armistice until the Commissioners have actually met in Tokio. This event is nearly a month off. Meanwhile there will not likely be any big battles fought, but this will be on account of the climatic conditions rather than because of any intention of Japan to cease hostilities pending the peace negotiations. All of the advices received here indicate that Japan is going ahead with its military preparations for the capture of Pekin, just as if nothing had been said about Peace Commissioners. The line of policy seems to be to concentrate the land forces as far as possible, during the cold weather, with the ultimate end in view of marching upon and taking Pekin. An armistice may be declared about the time the Commissioners meet, but it is expected Japan will insist that it continue for a limited period. As it is understood by the Japanese officials here, Japan will allow no dickering for terms and even before consenting to a temporary armistice will insist on knowing whether the Chinese Commissioners have unrestricted powers in regard to signing terms of peace. It will require a positive assurance to relieve the suspicion in the Japanese mind that China's principal motive in negotiating for peace is to cause delay for the purpose of increasing and improving its army. This suspicion is fully borne out by the cable dispatches this morning showing that a number of German officers and non-commissioned officers are busily engaged in drilling the unskilled Chinese troops, and that other foreigners have been enlisted for the purpose of operating the guns in the Chinese forts.

JAPAN'S MINISTER TALKS OF FOSTER.

He Views the Ex-Secretary's Mission as Private Between the Latter and China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Minister Kurino of Japan said today that the published statement that Gen. John W. Foster's selection as the representative of China in the peace negotiations has the approval of the Japanese Government grew out of a misapprehension. Mr. Kurino views the mission of Gen. Foster as a private affair wholly between him and China. The Minister does not think it calls for an expression of approval or disapproval from himself or his government. Personally he has never thought of protesting or objecting to the appointment, as he recognized China's right to go where it chooses to select a confidential adviser. The attitude of indifference, he said, has apparently led to the erroneous conclusion that he has officially sanctioned the choice of Gen. Foster. The Minister says the selection of a private American citizen as China's adviser will in no way affect the peace negotiations. Japan has its own purpose and policy, and will proceed according to the judgment of its authorities without reference to who may appear as representative of China. It is felt in some quarters, however, that the personal acquaintance heretofore existing between Mr. Matsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Foster may prove an embarrassment in conducting negotiations, in which the parties wil. desire to feel entirely untrammeled. Mr Kurino and Gen. Foster are personal friend, and had talked together of the latter's proposed mission for China, although it had not been the Minister's purpose thereby to give the indorsement of the Japanese Government to Mr. Foster's mission.

Foster Sees Gresham.

Ex-Secretary Foster called at the State Department today and had an interview with Secretary Gresham respecting his mission.

United States Minister Denby has made no demand upon the Chinese Government for satisfaction for the killing of the two Japanese students as spies, as reported, nor is the government in a position to make any such demand, which is usually construed to mean an indemnity. Six weeks ago the Minister did ask the Chinese Government to explain how it came to pass that these students were executed before his return to China from the United States when the Chinese Minister at Washington had promised in behalf of his government that their cases should be kept in abeyance until Mr. Denby arrived on the scene. No answer has yet been received from the Chinese Government, but it is expected it will in the end shift the blame upon some provincial Governor, who acted without reference to the imperial authorities. No matter how it turns out, however, our Government is not able to do more than express disapproval of the line of action pursued, for the reason that the Japanese Government itself has admitted that the men were spies and were properly submitted to the Chinese.

The little gunboat Petrel is ice-bound at Newchwang, China, and has been laid up for the winter. Admiral Carpenter has sent a report to the Navy Department, in which he incloses a photograph of the vessel in the process of being incased in earth walls and roof, looking much like a turtle in winter quarters. A couple of hundred yards distant is the British warship Firebrand, likewise incased in mud with a roof of heavy matting.

The Petrel, according to the plans of Admiral Carpenter, will be turned into a fortress, its deck works being covered by an adobe roof and gatling guns, mounted in specially erected tops. In view of the evacuation of Newchwang by the Chinese just reported and the approach of the Japanese army upon that point, these precautions are believed at the Navy Department to be well taken.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Westminster Gazette* this afternoon says:

It is generally believed that America took more than a kindly concern in the affairs of Corea. The envoy of the United States was once high in Corean favor. Then China was jealous, and that China now seeks the aid of the United States is one of those curious transformations of these times of wirrligig. England and all the powers welcome the news of President Cleveland's prompt response to China's appeal. Mr. Foster's presence at Tokio should aid greatly the chances of a speedy settlement.

This comment refers to the announcement that John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, has been requested by the Chinese Government to go to Japan and meet the plenipotentiaries of the former government in order to aid them in the negotiations for peace. Mr. Foster has accepted the invitation and expects to leave Washington within a day or two, sailing from Vancouver for Yokohama Jan. 7, unless there is some delay in the departure of the Chinese Peace Commissioners. It does not seem probable there will be any delay in this matter, as Peace Commissioner Chang Yin Huan has left Tien Tsin for Chefoo and is expected at Shanghai Jan. 6 on his way to Tokio. But Japan may not consent to receive the second Chinese Peace Commissioner, Shao Yao Lien, on account of the fact that when Governor of Formosa he offered rewards for Japanese heads.

The "Gazette's" Density.

But the *Westminster Gazette* would seem to be in error as to the actual facts in the case. Mr. Foster has not been appointed as a Peace Commissioner by President Cleveland. Mr. Foster desires it to be understood he goes to Japan purely in a private capacity as an adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. He has no authority to represent or speak for the Government of the United States.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 28.—Peace Commissioner Chang Yin Huan has left Tien Tsin for Chefoo and is expected here Jan. 6, when he will join Peace Commissioner Shao Yao Lien and go to Tokio. Chang Yin Huan is President of the Board of the Revenue, a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, and was Chinese Minister to Washington a few years ago. Shao Yao Lien is Acting Governor of the Chinese Province of Huan. He was formerly Governor of Formosa, and while occupying that post he offered a reward of $10,000 for the destruction of a big Japanese warship, and for the destruction or capture of a small warship of Japan he offered $6,000. But, not content with this, he offered a further schedule of rewards to be paid to the Chinese who took Japanese soldiers or sailors dead or alive. For the head of a Japanese officer 200 taels ($150) were offered, and for the head of a Japanese private 100 taels ($75) was the reward. On this ground, it has been asserted, the Japanese Government would refuse to receive Shao Yao Lien as a Peace Commissioner.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Japanese legation here, M. Kato Tsunetada, says there is no truth in the announcement credited to the Shanghai *Mercury* Dec. 24 that the chief conditions of peace upon which Japan insists are the close of a China Japanese alliance against European influence, the development of Chinese trade and commerce by Japan, and Japan to undertake the effective reorganization of the Chinese Army and Navy.

The United States steamship Yorktown arrived today at Chefoo from Yokohama. At this point it will be in an advantageous position to observe the progress of hostilities on the Shang Tung promontory, and if need be to reinforce the Baltimore and Monocacy below Tien Tsin.

MEXICO DOESN'T WANT TO FIGHT.

If Guatemala Desires War It Will Have to Declare It.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—The topic of conversation here is President Diaz' speech, which is universally applauded in all circles. The general opinion is that Guatemala must be made to satisfy Mexico. A prominent official says that Mexico wants only justice, and if Guatemala wants war it will have to declare it. What is most to the point in Diaz's speech is that he says no useless delays should be allowed in the discussion and that existing treaties should be respected. The State of Jalisco has now fallen into line and offered all its resources to the Federal Government in case of war with Guatemala.

William Is Angry.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says Emperor William is angry at the publicity given his offer to increase Chancellor von Hohenlohe's salary. The matter was made public through an anonymous letter to the papers written on paper bearing a partly obliterated coat of arms. His Majesty has ordered the police to do their utmost to discover the writer of the letter.

Will Cease to Be Free Ports.

COLON, Dec. 28.—Panama and Colon will Jan. 1 cease to be free ports. A decree has been issued ordering that on and after that date a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem be collected on all imports. Protests against this action has been made by the Panama Canal company and the Panama railroad company.

German Miners Want Eight Hours.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Berlin says the miners' congress at Essen has adopted resolutions in favor of an eight-hour day, uniform laws and labor regulations in all German districts, and the appointment of independent inspectors.

Socialists and the Breweries.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Sixteen meetings of Socialists have ratified the agreement recently made for the settlement of the boycott against the breweries.

Colorado Woman Dies in England.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times* announces the death at Frant, Sussex, of Mary, wife of Gen. Palmer of Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEW GAELIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Scottish Highlanders Unite to Preserve the Use of Their Home Language.

The Gaelic Society of Chicago was organized at a meeting held last night at the Sherman House. It is an association of Scottish Highlanders and descendants of Highlanders formed for social and literary purposes, with the chief object of preserving the use of the Scottish Gaelic language. J. W. McLean presided at the meeting. The Committee on Organization reported its recommendations, which were accepted, and the following officers were declared elected:

Chief, A. Gordon Murray; Chaplain, W. E. McLeod; Thane, Alistor Bayne; Seneschal, D. McLellan; Bard, William Fraser; Scribe, N. L. Morrison; Banker, J. W. McLean; Piper, M. McRae; Precentor, Donald Morrie; Clansmen, John Morrison, R. Corbett, Arch McDonald, D. Wilson, and R. H. Sutherland.

The following officers were elected for the ladies' branch of the society:

President, Mrs. Sherritt; Vice-President, Miss Jennie McGill; Secretary, Miss Maggie McPherson; Directors, Miss Mary Bell, Mrs. Alistor Bayne, Mrs. A. H. Morrison, Miss Macaulay, and Miss McLean.

Private View of Belgian Pictures.

Willem F. Lamoriniere, member of the Cercle Artistique of Antwerp, gave a private view of a collection of paintings by prominent Belgian artists yesterday afternoon at No. 202 Michigan avenue, from 2 to 4 o'clock. The exhibition will be open to the public until Jan. 16.

Spanish Superstition.

There is a Spanish proverb that "Tuesday one should neither travel nor marry," and this superstition is so ingrained that even in Madrid there are never any weddings Tuesdays and the trains are almost empty.

TALK OF A PLATFORM.

POPULIST CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MANY PROPOSITIONS.

Coxey and Others Address the Meeting, the Only Excitement Being Created by the Declaration of Adams of Alabama That Revolution May Be Necessary—Omaha Platform Indorsed by State Delegations, but the Pronouncements of Lyman Trumbull Is Well Received.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The opening session of the National committee of the People's party today at the Lindell, with 200 persons present, was typical of the organization. The meeting had no sooner been called to order than a motion was offered to exclude representatives of the press and appoint a committee of five to give out press reports. This created a storm. Nearly every one present had something to say, the main argument being the proceedings would be misrepresented. The motion was finally carried by a vote of 15 to 10, but on the point of no quorum being raised another storm ensued, during which an adjournment was taken.

National Chairman Taubeneck was in the chair, and the conference immediately proceeded to discuss the advisability of holding sessions in secret. The debate developed something of a tangle, out of which the gathering pulled itself after nearly two hours' discussion by resolving itself into an informal conference with Mr. Taubeneck in the chair, the National committee proper being declared adjourned until 2 p. m. Secretary Turner of the National committee was made Secretary of the conference. Chairman Taubeneck then stated the purpose of the conference as indicated in the call. Upon motion of Gen. Weaver the Chair was directed after some aimless debate to appoint a committee of five upon credentials and another of ten members upon address, the latter to prepare a summary of the advice of the conference, and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, the National Executive committee having retired for the purpose of consultation, the conference proceeded after naming a committee on order of business informally to listen to addresses by J. S. Coxey upon his non-interest bearing bond plan, Delegates Howard, Manning, and Adams upon the recent election in Alabama, and others upon the general purposes of the conference.

Adams Says Revolution May Come.

Delegate Adams in his closing sentences created considerable excitement by saying though the Populists of Alabama were long suffering in their refusal to resort to revolution, but patience might soon cease to be a virtue, they would not stand by much longer and see their rights taken away.

The National Executive committee presented a resolution adopted by it to the effect it deemed it inexpedient for the conference to adopt an address direct to the people, but the proper procedure would be for the conference to present its views to the National Central committee, they to present them in such form as seemed best to them to the public; also that National Chairman Taubeneck had better not remain in the chair.

A report upon rules and order of business was presented, providing a regular form of procedure in consonance with the resolution of the Executive committee. After some debate both reports were accepted and the conference proceeded to elect Gen. J. G. Weaver temporary presiding officer of the conference, with W. D. Vincent of Kansas and Milton Park of Texas as Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

After a short recess to permit State delegations to confer upon the matters to be presented by each, the roll of States was called for the introduction of resolutions.

Resolutions Including the Trumbull Plan.

By Alabama (Delegate Adams), a resolution requesting the United States Senate to adopt Senator W. V. Allen's resolution of Dec. 19, for the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether Alabama's people are living under a republican form of government. Rules suspended and the resolution adopted unanimously.

Arkansas, California, Oregon, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, and Indiana reported progress in the advancement of Populist principles and the spokesmen in general remarks insisted on the conference standing strictly by the Omaha platform.

Illinois' spokesman, Mr. Lloyd of Chicago, in addition to an insistance upon the principles of the Omaha platform, presented resolutions adopted by the Populist City Central committee of Chicago denouncing the recent imprisonment of E. V. Debs and others in Chicago as an invasion of the right of trial by jury; also a series of resolutions prepared by Lyman Trumbull of Chicago denouncing the use of regular troops in the Chicago labor disturbances last summer as a military invasion, declaring the use of regular troops a forcing of free men to oppress others in behalf of monopoly, denouncing the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and insisting that monopolies bearing upon public rights should be owned and operated by the government.

After the evening recess the conference resumed the call of States for expressions of opinions with regard to the best policy for the party to pursue. For Iowa Gen. Weaver responded, urging his well known financial views and asking that the fight of the next two years, until the next national election, be made upon the Omaha platform in its entirety, with financial reform well to the front.

Resolutions of Sympathy for Debs.

Recurring to the resolution introduced on behalf of the General People's party committee of Chicago, the conference suspended the rules and passed unanimously the denunciation of the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, and others as an invasion of the rights of free men to a trial by jury. Some little debate was induced by a phrase therein referring to Judge Woods as one "whose record is a stain upon the judiciary of the country," but an effort to strike it out failed, and the resolutions passed with only such changes in verbiage as made it an utterance of the conference. During the discussion George W. Howard and F. W. Phelan of the A. R. U. urged the adoption of the resolutions.

For the Knights of Labor General Master Workman Sovereign pleaded for the Omaha platform, and pledged the Knights' support to Populist principles. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal of Kansas demanded adherence to that platform also. The same line was taken by spokesmen for the States of Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and New York, after which the convention took a recess until tomorrow morning.

At the conclusion of the session J. C. Manning of Alabama announced that he had, upon advice, issued a call for a meeting for the ballot reformers of the South at New Orleans Jan. 18 and 19 to perfect a permanent organization and plan of work.

To See Upham Made Governor.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect Upham said today in regard to the plan for himself and family to go direct from here to Madison on the day of the inauguration instead of going by way of Milwaukee that it was arranged in order to give the people of Marshfield and Northern Wisconsin a better opportunity to attend the inaugural ceremonies. There are a great many of the towns people of all parties friends of the Governor-elect who are anxious to attend the ceremonies, but cannot well spend the two days necessary in going the regular roundabout way. By furnishing a special excursion train to run through to Madison without change the Wisconsin Central management enables the people of Marshfield and other towns on its line between Marshfield and Portage to make the round trip in one day, giving time at Madison for all the ceremonies including the inaugural ball in the evening.

Pot Is Boiling in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—A leader of the Populist party recently said its members in the Legislature would take no part in the election of a United States Senator next month. This leads a Republican, who is a prominent aspirant for the Senatorship, to declare that if the Populists refuse to participate in the election of a Republican Senator it will ruin the fusion plans two years hence and will cause a separation of the Republicans and the Populists. The active campaign for the Senatorship is to begin next week, when another Republican aspirant will establish his headquarters here.

Colorado Alliance for Omaha Platform.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—At the meeting of the Colorado State Alliance today a resolution was adopted condemning the formation of a party with only the silver plank and urging that the Populist platform be maintained as originally constituted. The resolution was telegraphed to the St. Louis conference. Almost all the Alliance members are Populists.

SAYS MOTHER TELLS HER TO STEAL.

Elsie Mullen, 8 Years Old, Makes a Startling Confession When Arrested.

Elsie Mullen, 8 years old, last evening told the police at the Central Station a story which amazed the thief-catchers and would have placed the child in the ranks of the champion prevaricators had not her tale been substantiated by Emma Sulanka, a domestic in the employ of the little girl's mother, Mrs. Daniel Mullen, No. 3105 Calumet avenue. The father of the child is a detective. Mrs. Mullen was also formerly a detective, and four years ago during holidays was employed at the Boston store in that capacity. She often told her children stories about the arrests of shoplifters and the pretty things they stole. Now Elsie and the servant girl, Emma Sulanka, charge her, in a confession made last evening to Inspector Shea, with sending them out to steal from the counters of the down-town stores.

They were arrested in the Boston Store. Jewelry worth $36 was found in their possession, little Elsie having the larger portion of it concealed in her clothes. They were taken before Inspector Shea at the Central Station, when they confessed to having stolen the property.

The Inspector took little Elsie upon his knee and, sending the servant-girl from the room, asked her why she stole. Elsie said she had been stealing every evening for the last eight or ten days and that her mother had sent her out for that purpose. The property she secured she said was taken home and given to her mother, who, she said, praised her for her ability to escape detection. She said she had taken goods from Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store, The Fair, and the Boston Store, and that Emma Sulanka was always with her and was also sent along by Mrs. Mullen.

The Sulanka girl is 17 years of age, and when asked about the matter corroborated the child's story. She said Mrs. Mullen gave her instructions to teach little Elsie to steal, and would say it was the only way for a woman to get along nowadays. According to her story she complimented them when they returned with the property they had taken. Inspector Shea then sent to Mrs. Mullen's home to see what could be found there. Mrs. Mullen admitted the policemen and when told of the arrest of the two girls appeared surprised. The policemen asked her if they had brought anything home which came from the stores, and Mrs. Mullen took a package from a drawer which contained several silk handkerchiefs, some women's ties, and a pair of gold and pearl earrings. She said they told her they had bought the property down-town, and it was the only package they had brought home. She said she did not know they were stealing and denied that she had ever sent them out for that purpose. The policemen brought Mrs. Mullen to the Central Station and Sergt. Broderick talked to her. She denied the charges the two prisoners had made and the officers permitted her to return home.

"SOLID DIAMOND WATCH" IS TAKEN.

Mrs. Jennie Kimball and Miss Kimball Have Trouble with Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Jennie Kimball, mother of Miss Kimball, an actress performing at one of the outlying theaters, relates a story of how she came near getting into the clutches of Uncle Sam as a smuggler, and how a watch that cost $1,500 is in the hands of customs officials and in danger of confiscation. Mrs. Kimball said last night that a few months ago, while in Toronto, Can. She determined to make her daughter a Christmas present of a "solid diamond watch." The whole outer surface was to be covered with precious stones. She made a contract with a jeweler, who agreed to deliver the watch to her by special messenger at the Auditorium Hotel in this city, for $1,500. She says it was expressly stipulated the duty should be paid by the manufacturer. The watch was duly delivered and presented to the young woman Christmas eve. It was discovered that the spring was a little tight, so the watch was sent to a local jeweler to have the defect adjusted. It was to have been returned today. Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a young man called at the Auditorium and sent a card up to Miss Kimball. Mrs. Kimball sent back word her daughter was in the hands of a hairdresser and could not be seen. The young man sent back word that he must see her, hairdresser or no hairdresser. He was told this was impossible, and responded with a note saying he must see her in person on official business or he would be compelled to serve a warrant on her, which he wished not to do, if possible. The name of M. B. Hereby, special agent of the Treasury Department, was signed to the note. This brought about the desired interview. When ushered into the young woman's presence, the young man explained he was a government official from Washington. He then said to her: "You bought a watch in Toronto." Mrs. Kimball would not allow her daughter to answer, but sent her back to the hairdresser. Then she turned to the visitor, saying: "No, I bought a watch in Toronto." She then explained the circumstances of the case, showing the bill, etc. Mr. Hereby said: "I must have that watch." The upshot of the matter was that a representative of Mrs. Kimball went to the jeweler with the government agent, and the watch was given into the custody of the custom-house officials. Mrs. Kimball telegraphed to the Toronto jeweler of the seizure, but had received no reply from him last night. The watch will be appraised and sold at public auction. As it exceeds in value $1,000 the Treasurer of the United States cannot release it.

PRIVATE SKATING RINK A FAILURE.

An Unfeeling Policeman Stops the Use of Water to Fill in a City Lot.

Young North Side society women and their escorts who are to patronize the skating park at Elm street and the Lake-Shore drive may find the surface rough and filled with bumps when they go there this afternoon. The skating park would have been all right, but several property-owners along the Lake Shore drive and Elm street complained of the poor water supply to Inspector Schaack, the latter stopping the use of the water for at least six hours.

The skating park is a lot 125x175 feet at the northeast corner of Elm street. It is owned by a young banker who has many friends, and he resolved to give them a treat in the shape of a private skating park. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three men tapped the fire plug and started to fill in the big lot with water. They had not been at work a half hour before the telephone bell at the Chicago Avenue Station began to ring, and the property-owners along the lake shore complained of shortage of water and the apparent waste at the Elm street lot. The bell rang regularly at five-minute intervals and Inspector Schaack detailed Policeman Winzenberg to the place and ordered him to stop the use of the water.

Winzenberg told the man who handles

MEAT TAKES A FALL.

TWO MILLION POUNDS CRASHES THROUGH TWO FLOORS.

With Sausage Enough to Circle the Globe, This Mass of Beef and Pork, Frozen, Breaks Its Floor and Another in Armour's Storehouse—Arrest of a Man and His Wife Reveals a Romantic Elopement from St. Louis—General News of the City.

Two million pounds of meat and sausage enough to circle to globe crashed through the floors from the top to the bottom of one of Armour & Co.'s storage-houses at the Stock Yards yesterday morning and landed in a heap, mixed up with bent iron and broken timbers in the basement. The store-house in which this great crash came is located at Forty-second street. It is a brick structure, four stories high, and has a deep basement. The top floor was loaded with sausage, and on the third floor were millions of pounds of frozen meat. The second floor was used as a cooper shop, where meat was packed in barrels, and the first floor was used for storage and the pickling vats. The watchman had just gone out of the building when the third floor, holding the frozen meat, gave way at the center and collapsed with a cracking roar. The terrific weight that dropped through to the story below broke the floor there, and the crashing went on through the first floor. The falling of the floors underneath so weakened the structure that the top floor gave way also and the sausage landed in the basement with a heavy, "dull thud." Millions of pounds of meat were piled up in a promiscuous heap. All day men were at work taking out the meat that had been ditched and they made but slow headway. It will take a week to clear it all up and a month or more to repair the building. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. The work of rebuilding will begin as soon as the meat has been hauled out of the basement.

TURNS UP AN ELOPEMENT STORY.

In the Arrest of a "Mr. and Mrs. Sanford" a Romance Is Found.

Mrs. J. K. Howe, who runs a fashionable boarding house at Nos. 262 and 264 Ontario street, yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of Frank B. Sanford and his wife, Mamie, who, she asserts, defrauded her out of one month's board by making false pretenses. Mrs. Howe has been looking for the Sanfords three weeks and in this way she has done a good deal of detective work on her own account. Among the things which she asserts she has discovered are that Sanford has been living under an assumed name and that he ran away with his wife from St. Louis. Sanford's real name is said to be J. C. Tobin, and his father is reputed to be a wealthy real-estate dealer in St. Louis. The couple were arrested at the Postoffice at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sanford cried piteously when placed under arrest. She said she was innocent of any intention of evil doing, and had placed implicit confidence in her husband. She was released on a bond for $300, while her husband remained behind the bars over night. When Mrs. Tobin was released from jail she went to Mrs. Howe and pleaded with her not to prosecute her husband. She said she never knew Sanford's right name. Mrs. Tobin's maiden name was Parley, and she is the daughter of a St. Louis policeman. She said she had run away from home six months ago, and was married to Tobin under the name of Sanford. Sanford had represented to her that his father was a Cleveland capitalist.

THIS TIME THE POLICE DO THEIR PART.

They Manage to Overhaul Footpads Who Had Just Robbed a Man.

Three footpads last evening robbed William McDonald, No. 2773 North Robey street, Ravenswood, securing $42, a gold watch and chain, a hat, and an overcoat. They didn't keep the property long and ten minutes after they gained possession of it two of the highwaymen were locked up at the Maxwell Street Station under the names of George Brown and George Woley. The third man is at large and McDonald, while he recovered his hat and overcoat, spent the late hours of the evening in searching for his watch and money. McDonald was walking on Blue Island avenue, near Fourteenth street, when the three men surrounded him, forced him to Fourteenth street and into the alley just east of Blue Island avenue. Here they proceeded to rob him. Policemen Golden and Finerty were in the neighborhood, and hearing McDonald's calls for help ran to the alley just as the highwaymen finished plucking their victim. The robbers fled through the alley, but the police overhauled Brown and Woley. They think they know the third man and are looking for him.

An hour after the arrest of Brown and Woley Ald. Morrison of the Eighth Ward called at the station to arrange for bail for Brown. He left without furnishing the security, but after the chief so Policeman Golden made some startling charges against him. Golden reported to his superiors that Morrison had called him down-stairs and there denounced him for making the arrest. Golden said Morrison had shaken his fist at him and said: "I'll have your scalp for this."

Golden and Finerty say the prisoners were caught red-handed, and that there is not the slightest doubt of their guilt.

ARRESTED FOR PICKING UP THE CRUMBS.

Two Boys Fined for Stealing Coal Droppings from a Railroad Yard.

Cornelius Kippling and John Ray, aged 10 and 12 years respectively, were before Justice Doyle at the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday charged with stealing coal. The two were arrested by policemen from the Chicago and Northwestern railroad while gathering coal which had fallen from freight cars which were being loaded at May street. When they were arraigned before the magistrate the mothers of the boys appeared to plead for them. Mrs. Kippling said she was the mother of seven children, the eldest being 13 years of age. Her husband is confined to his bed and has not worked for some months. She said she had sent the boy out to gather coal, as they had none with which to heat their home. Mrs. Ray told a story somewhat similar. She is in want, and had also sent her boy to the railroad yards to pick up coal. Justice Doyle fined each of the boys $5 and costs, but suspended the fines on their promise to keep away from the tracks.

CUT FROM TEN HOURS TO EIGHT.

Reduction of Wages Said to Be Contemplated in the Armour Packing House.

It is rumored about the Stock-Yards that, beginning the first of the year, eight hours will constitute a day's work instead of ten at the Armour packing-houses. The whistle will blow to start at 7 o'clock, the noon hour will be the same, but the hour for quitting will be 4 o'clock instead of 6, and the men will lose two hours' pay. Since 1886 the 3,500 men employed in the Armour establishments have been paid for ten-hour days, and the cut will mean a good deal to them. It is said the cut in hours was made to reduce expenses, in which reduction the men are the sufferers. It has been shown they can do as much work in eight hours as in ten. Besides the two hours' wages, the company will save the expense of fuel and light for that time. It is said P. D. Armour Jr. is responsible for this retrenchment.

Christmas for the Waifs.

Fifteen hundred street arabs will have a Christmas dinner at the Cavalry Armory in Michigan avenue at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and each one of them will receive some useful present. The dinner will be given under the direction of the Waifs' Mission. Charitably disposed people are asked to send in gifts of money, clothing, food, or anything that is useful. Contributions should be sent to the Chicago Waifs' Mission, No. 44 State street, and checks and money orders should be made payable to Frank E. Brown, First National Bank.

Reception to Its New Pastor.

A public reception was given the Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Garvin last evening at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Garvin is a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of Waynesburg College, a graduate of Cumberland University, Tennessee, and was Professor of Latin and Greek at Odessa College, Missouri. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1891. He was pastor at Old Concord, Pa., until called to his present field. Mr. Garvin enters upon his duties under inspiring conditions. A stone church is to be commenced in the spring in one of the best locations on the South Side, Stewart boulevard, opposite Sixty-sixth court, the location of the present chapel and parsonage.

Strike Causes Suicide.

A. Kaupensky, a tailor, living at California and North Avenues, committed suicide Thursday night. He had been out of work and despondent, and shot himself in the head. Kaupensky had been employed as a cutter by Clement, Bane & Co., in Adams street, and had been involved in labor troubles, which resulted in a strike. He returned to work a few weeks ago, but was induced to leave again and was idle after that time.

Clough Is Heavily Fined.

William Clough, who was accused of turning his wife and baby out into the storm of Wednesday night, was fined $100 by Justice Gleason yesterday. The woman and child will be provided for by the Humane Society.

Items.

Dr. William McKenzie, the Englewood physician who has been missing since Christmas, is not yet found. The police believe the doctor is out of the city.

No record exists in the Building Department to show that the building at Nos. 322-324 Desplaines street, that was damaged by fire Thursday night, was condemned. Chief Swenie says the construction of an addition made the structure unsafe.

At a meeting of Court Bavaria No. 281, Independent Order of Foresters, Wednesday night, a vote of confidence in Chief Ranger John Goetz was passed. Mr. Goetz was recently charged with complicity in the shooting of Louis Peter, but was discharged at the first hearing.

FAST MAIL FEATS OF THE TRIBUNE.

No Paper in the West Has Done So Much to Secure Quick Service.

"There is no paper in the West that does more to stimulate fast mail service or to advocate quick distribution of newspapers than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE," said an official of one of the express companies last night, and then he went on to tell how that paper had delivered its papers at a certain point by 4 p. m. the day of publication notwithstanding the fact that his own company had asserted such a thing was an absolute impossibility. Along in the summer of 1893 THE TRIBUNE wanted to reach Marquette, up on Lake Superior, on the day of its issue. The railway mail service people and the express companies said it couldn't be done. One morning an employé of THE TRIBUNE went down to the Union Station provided with a permit to ride on the St. Paul fast mail to Milwaukee. Among the mail on the same train was a big package of papers addressed to himself, and with his own hands he transferred the package to a train on the Lake Superior division of the Milwaukee road. He stuck to his papers until the train reached Champion along in the afternoon, and then rode over to Marquette on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic line, placing THE TRIBUNE on sale in Marquette by 4:30, something that had never been done before.

"The next morning," said the expressman, who had just finished reading the big account in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday of the flight of the fast mail to Omaha, "I read a dispatch in THE TRIBUNE about getting in there. I worked all forenoon trying to figure it out, but never knew how it was done until your man came back from Marquette." The facts will bear out the story of the expressman, and also that that instance is only one of THE TRIBUNE'S successes in "getting there" first.

It used to be the Chicago papers did not reach Indianapolis until late in the afternoon. THE TRIBUNE was the first paper to reach there at 10:30 a. m., and it had the field to itself for a week before its rivals got in at the same time. A scheme was carried out to reach St. Joseph and Benton Harbor and points between Warsaw and the harbor in the forenoon Sunday. It was successfully carried out clear through the excursion season.

THE TRIBUNE has started more pony expresses than all the other papers combined, though the latter have profited by them after once started. What is meant by "pony express" as here used is the conveyance by which towns that have no Sunday trains are supplied. In such cases there is generally a town ten or twelve miles off which has a Sunday train and from the town without such advantages a man drives to the more fortunate place to which his Sunday papers are sent. Then he loads them in a cart and drives home to supply his subscribers.

THE TRIBUNE has always been a long way ahead in supplying papers on special occasions. When Congress came to Chicago to see the World's Fair buildings the members on the four Baltimore and Ohio trains read THE TRIBUNE all the way in from Deflance, O. The other papers got on at South Chicago. It took a special train to accomplish that feat. At the State capitals whenever there is an event of more than usual interest, THE TRIBUNE not only prints and illustrates every feature of it but sends its papers there at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Of the eight fast mails now leaving Chicago at 9 a. m. there is none that do not owe their establishment in part to large measure to the constant and persistent advocacy of THE TRIBUNE.

PUSH THEIR "BLIND PIG" CRUSADE.

Church People of Englewood Have Warrants Secured for Offenders Who Suffer.

The crusade against the "blind pigs" in Englewood, which has been threatened so long, has at last materialized. Warrants have been issued for several alleged offenders against the liquor laws, and detectives are said to be busy collecting evidence against many more. Simon Dodlinger, who owns a bottling establishment at Fifty-ninth street and Princeton avenue, was fined $25 and costs yesterday by Justice Hennessey, and several other cases were continued until next week. Capt. Aldrich of the Englewood Police Station said yesterday he had been after the "blind pig" proprietors for some time, but all his officers were so well known they could collect little evidence, and he needed some detectives for the work and would probably have some within a week. The men who had been doing the work had been laid off for a week. "It is the Church Union people who are behind the prosecution," he said, "Some of the church people are determined to suppress illegal liquor selling, but the trouble is some of the people who make the greatest fuss are as bad as the worst. Our officers have had occasion to investigate robberies and burglary cases at the residences of some of the people and found the cellars well stocked with liquors."

RUMOR OF A BIG PRINTING TRUST.

Local Werner Company Official Says It Has No Foundation.

AKRON, O., Dec. 28.—It is said here that there is a project on foot to combine all of the larger printing houses of the country. If the deal is consummated many millions of dollars will be involved, the money coming not only from this country but from Europe. The information comes from one of the directors of the mammoth Werner printing concern of this city. He said the matter would be discussed at the annual meeting of the Werner company to be held at Chicago during the early part of January.

[Daniel H. Kochersperger, Vice-President of the Werner company, said in reference to the foregoing: "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report. A combination of printing interests is nonsensical on the face of it. The report probably arose from a visit made by myself and other Chicago gentlemen to Mr. Werner at Akron, where we spent Christmas. This visit had no business significance whatever, the gathering being purely of a social character."]

Charged with Illicit Liquor Selling.

Henry P. Wiley and Edward Watters of the Hyde Park Hotel were before Justice Gibbons yesterday on several charges of selling liquor without a license. These cases were continued under bonds of $200 on each charge. Warrants have also been sworn out by the same person against J. L. Walsh, No. 6318 Stony Island avenue, J. H. Joseph and his wife, who keep a candy store at Sixty-seventh street and South Park avenue, both members of the firm of Kelly & Smith, No. 6412 Stony Island avenue, and Mrs. Singman, Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue. The warrants have all been served except in the cases of Mr. Smith and Mrs. J. H. Joseph, there being against the latter five charges of selling liquor in quantities of less than one gallon in each case. The hearings have been continued.

Oldest Flag.

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Under the direction of the Amusement committee of the Country club of Evanston, of which Charles H. Mathews is Chairman, a novel entertainment was given last evening at the club rooms. It was the first annual Christmas entertainment of the club and the affair was a great success. The program for the evening consisted of two parts, the first a high-class vaudeville performance and the second a three-act comedy. Among the specialties in the first part was a selection by the mannerchor, banjo and guitar solos by William C. Baxter, mandolin selections by Prof. Gane, a comic song by Sam Davis. Mr. William C. Wells interested the audience with an original crayon sketch entitled "Country Club Tints." W. M. Anthony sang a number of opera bouffe songs and the first part closed with an interesting doll dance by Mrs. Mae Talbott Winchell. Then followed the three-act comedy entitled "Dr. Buster's Great Invention." The cast was as follows:

Benjamin Buster	W. H. Harper
Peter Crawford	H. C. Winchell
Samuel Woolley	Thomas Beard
Rozanna Tucker	Miss May Wilson
Dorothy Tucker	Miss Jean Mattison
Mary O'Flynn	Mrs. Mae Winchell

At the conclusion of the farce a bountiful supper was served. Then the music commenced and dancing was the order. The electrical effects during the evening were under the direction of Dr. George W. Whitefield and Mr. C. A. Ferguson. Miss Helen M. Ide acted as accompanist. More than 300 members were present.

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Mrs. C. P. Libby, No. 3358 Michigan avenue, held a reception yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock to introduce her daughter, Miss Una Libby, to society. Mrs. Libby was assisted in receiving by Mrs. L. B. Doud, Mrs. M. A. Chapin, Mrs. E. B. Butler, Mrs. J. H. Shepard, Mrs. O. B. Phelps, Mrs. Weston Kimball, Mrs. Milton Jay, Mrs. Charles H. Bogue, and Mrs. William H. McKinlock. Miss Laura Shepard and Miss Lillian Gillett presided over the frappé bowl. The young women in charge of the tea table were Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Alice Fair, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Lillian Drake, Miss Cecile Young, Miss Ada Badger, Miss Bertha Bogue, Miss Fannie Borden, Miss Ida Drew, Miss Bessie Allen, Miss Lucy Chase, and Miss Marguerite Mitchell. Mrs. Libby wore heliotrope moiré antique, with light blue chiffon and jet. Miss Libby wore white silk and white chiffon. She carried pink rose buds. A supper for the receiving party followed the reception and the evening was finished with a dance.

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The "Shalalah" club, an organization of the younger daughters of prominent families will give tableaux vivant Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. O. W. Potter, No. 130 Lake-Shore drive. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Women's and Children's Hospital. The patronesses of the affair are Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. T. R. Lyon, and Mrs. Graeme Stewart. The club members are Miss Helen Pullman Stewart, Miss Margaret Potter, Miss Emily Lyon, Miss Cora Kirk, Miss Marion Strong, Miss Martha Switzer, Miss Martha Mather, Miss Blanche Whiting, Miss Marie Truesdale, and Miss Joan Chalmers. The tickets are 25 cents.

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The dramatic corps of the Harvard club gave an entertainment last evening at the club-house, Harvard avenue and Sixty-third street, Englewood. Musical numbers by White's mandolin orchestra were rendered and two plays were presented under the direction of H. Stanley Davis, with the following cast:

"A LESSON IN ELEGANCE."

Mrs. Fay	Miss Anna A. Hudson
Mrs. Woodville Willings	Mrs. Ida S. Harvey
Mrs. Constance Dorn	Miss Anna W. Everest
Sophy	Miss Jessie F. Green

"THE ROUGH DIAMOND."

Sir William Evergreen	George H. Owen
Lord Plato	George W. Frosch
Capt. Augustus Blenheim	Willard L. Harvey
Cousin Joe	Carl L. Reed
Margery—Lady Evergreen	Miss Mary C. Henry
Lady Plato	Miss Anna W. Everest
Betsy	Miss Jessie F. Green

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Mrs. Graeme Stewart, No. 13 Ritchie place, gave a tea yesterday for her daughter, Miss Helen Pullman Stewart. Miss Lyon assisted in receiving. The tea table was presided over by Miss Marie Inderrieden, Miss Elizabeth Sellers, Miss Louise Soltz, Miss Louise Coleman, Miss Marion Strong, Miss Cora Kirk, Miss Cora Potter, Miss Bessie. The hours were from 3 to 5 o'clock. Among those present were Miss Helen Raymond, Miss Ethel Richardson, Miss Hazel Martyn, Miss Inderrieden, Miss Lillie Smith, Miss McMurray, Miss Egan, Miss Dana, Miss Prindeville, Miss Stone, Miss Lachner, Frederick McLaughlin, Allan Haines, Ira Bowen, Cobb Coleman, Frank Blatchford, Myron Farlin, Clayton Dana, and William Otis.

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Mrs. Orson Smith, No. 41 Bellevue place, gave a debutante's luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock for Miss Helen Otis. Among the guests were Miss Harvey, Miss Gilbert, Miss Dibbiee, Miss Day, Miss Keith, Miss Scudder, Miss Poole, Miss High. Miss McCormick, and Miss Allen.

Mrs. Philip D. Armour Sr., No. 2115 Prairie avenue, will give a luncheon Wednesday, Jan. 9.

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Mrs. S. A. Tolman, No. 2031 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday. The guests were Mrs. Philip D. Armour Sr., Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, Mrs. Horatio O. Stone, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Mrs. C. Hotz, Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, Mrs. John B. Mayo, Mrs Secor Cunningham, and Mrs. John A. Davidson.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Society drove out to Chevy Chase tonight for participation in the Hunt club ball, which, like the one given last season, was marked by an attendance of the members in pink coats and decorations of an appropriate character. There were Christmas greens in plenty, holly and mistletoe at every turn, and an artistic arrangement of riding crops, glistening spurs clustered together, bits and all the hunting paraphernalia that could combine to produce the happiest result. The ball was given by the Hunt club as a house-warming for the new ball-room, and as such was a great success. While it was not possible to get the ladies to follow the Irish and English custom of attending in pink coats as adjuncts to their ball gowns, the arrangement of bright colors, and especially the predominance of red, made the scene an unusually gay one. Among the guests were the Misses Leiter and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor.

Col. and Mrs. John Hay entertained the fashionable society of Washington this afternoon at a tea given to announce the début of their daughter, Miss Helen Hay. Mrs. Hay received in a gown of magenta satin. The débutante's gown was of white mousseline de soie and the bouquet carried was of white orchids. Miss Boardman, in a gown of green brocade, assisted in receiving. In the tea-room Miss Florence Boardman, in a gown of white silk trimmed with ermine, served tea.

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BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—Capt. Carl Gustave Flash, an officer of the Swedish navy, was married to Miss Pauline Bancroft, daughter of J. C. Bancroft and granddaughter of the late George Bancroft, the famous historian, at the First Church last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stopford W. Brooke. The groom wore the full uniform of the Swedish navy. He was attended by W. D. Bancroft, brother of the bride, and Miss Hester Bancroft, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. After a short wedding tour Capt. and Mrs. Flash will sail for Sweden.

Notes of Society.

The Marquette club gave a dance last evening.

W. R. Barnes of Prairie avenue has returned from the South.

Mrs. Walter Leslie Peck of the Lexington will be at home from 3 to 6 o'clock Saturday, Jan. 5.

Mrs. R. R. Cable, No. 312 Erie street, gave a dancing party last evening for the Misses Cable.

Mrs. Davidson, No. 422 North State street, gave a birthday party last evening for Miss Hulda Davidson.

Mrs. William M. Hoyt, No. 370 Dearborn avenue, will give a reception Thursday, Jan. 3, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Augustus W. Green, No. 2306 Calumet avenue, will give a débutante's tea next Friday from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Members of the Lakota and Chicago clubs minstrels will give two performances today at the Lakota. In the afternoon only children will be admitted.

The Wildwood club was entertained at the home of the Misses Agnes and Freda Larson, No. 84 Potomac avenue, last evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Cohn to Theodore Kohn. At home Sunday, Jan. 6, No. 3816 Aldine place.

Prof. Clair Orr of Chicago and Miss Bertha Becker, daughter of the ex-State Treasurer, were married yesterday at Mascoutah, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Day, No. 2606 Prairie avenue, will leave Monday for Florida, where they will remain for several months.

Today at 2 o'clock the auction sale for the boxes at the Auditorium for the Charity Ball, to be held Jan. 10, will take place. N. K. Fairbank will act as auctioneer.

There will be a meeting of the Loyola club next Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Onahan, No. 37 Machlister place. Progressive euchre will be the feature of the evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

The following soloists will assist in the remaining concerts of the Chicago Orchestra series at the Auditorium: Jan. 18-19, Mr. Boegner, violin; Mr. Steindel, 'cello, in Brahms' concerto for violin, 'cello, and orchestra; Jan. 25-26, W. C. E. Seeboeck in a new original concerto for pianoforte and orchestra; Feb. 1-2, Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist; Feb. 8-9, Max Heinrich, baritone, and Hans von Schiller, piano. In addition there will also be heard August Yunker, viola, Miss Carlotta Desvignes, contralto, Vigo Andersen, flute, Clarence Eddy, organ, in Rheinberger's second concerto, and Rafael Joseffy, the eminent pianist.

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The benefit tendered to Mercy Orphanage and Hospital by Joseph Murphy and his company at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon was a distinct success. The theater was entirely filled before it was time to raise the curtain. "Shaun Rhue," with Mr. Murphy in the title rôle, was the bill. The receipts will exceed $1,500 and will be presented in full to the hospital.

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SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The glee and serenade clubs of the University of Chicago appeared in the opera-house tonight under the auspices of Young People's Union of the Baptist Church. The boys received a hearty reception and their excellent program was enthusiastically encored from start to finish. The tinker's song and the football song were the favorites. After the concert the boys were given an informal reception by the N. S. club, at the latter's rooms. The university clubs leave at 6 o'clock tomorrow for Fon du Lac, to give a matinée at that place. Every ticket has been sold for their evening performance there tomorrow night.

SENT TO THE JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Payne's Treatment of William Rauguth and Harry Blettner.

William Rauguth and Harry Blettner were sent to the County Jail for contempt of court yesterday by Judge Payne. The former was sent for four months and the latter for thirty days. Rauguth was Secretary and Blettner Vice-President of the Atlas Loan company, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The charge against them is that of releasing a trust deed after the receiver was appointed. Rauguth borrowed $5,000 from the loan company some time ago. The company then became insolvent and went into the hands of a receiver. The matter was presented to Judge Payne by Attorneys George S. Baker and Schmuck, who represented the creditors. Rauguth presented an affidavit to the court in which he declared he was under the impression that he acted in good faith and that his transactions were regular and proper. He said he acted with the advice and consent of the receiver, and that it was his intention to buy up the claims against the society for 50 per cent of their face value. Blettner said he had acted purely under the instructions of Rauguth and did not know that he was guilty of contempt. The men seemed confident they could obtain release through the medium of a writ of habeas corpus. Their attorney asked for an appeal from the decision of Judge Payne to the Appellate Court, but the court held the order was not appealable.

SCHEME FOR UNIFORMITY OF LAWS.

Report Received by the Governor from the Illinois Commission.

Gov. Altgeld yesterday received the report of the Illinois Commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, and the Governor will in turn submit the report to the Legislature. This commission was appointed by resolution May 31, 1893, and is composed of John C. Richberg, President, Chicago; Edwin Burritt Smith, Chicago, Secretary; and A. A. Leeper, Virginia, Ill. The report tells of the growth of the movement to secure uniform legislation on vital subjects in the different States, and of the result of a conference of several State commissions. Then it says that in all States interested bills will be introduced for the enactment of the following laws: A uniform law for the acknowledgment and execution of deeds, a uniform law relative to sealing and attestation of deeds, etc.; a uniform law relative to the execution of wills, a uniform law relative to the probate of foreign wills, a uniform law relative to days of grace and presentment of bills and notes, a uniform standard of weights and measures, uniformity as to the laws of domicile and service of process in divorce cases, that the parties divorced be at liberty to marry again, a uniform law relative to marriage.

HE ROBS A WISCONSIN POSTOFFICE.

Youth Is Captured in Chicago and Confesses the Crime.

Erwin McLain, 15 years old, was brought before United States Commissioner Kemp yesterday and confessed the robbery of the postoffice at Fulton, Wis. He broke into the postoffice Dec. 7 and again on the night of Dec. 20, taking each time a number of stamps and packages of letters. He was working on a farm near the village and was treated as though he was the son instead of an employé by the farmer. The boy was accused of the crime, but in the absence of proof no attempt was made to arrest him. The effort of the Postmaster and McLain's employer to extort a confession from him alarmed the boy and he left his home. Postmaster Murwin of Fulton came to Chicago in search of him and yesterday found him at the Union Depot. The boy was hungry and was pleased to meet the Postmaster, to whom he confessed having stolen the letters, together with some articles of small value, from Mr. Murwin's store. An order was secured for the transfer of the boy to the Federal Court at Madison, Wis.

CARELESS CLERKS ARE ROASTED.

Complaints in the Posten Case Mislaid and Justice Foster Angry.

Robert M. Posten and Hattie M. Hatch were to be arraigned before Justice Foster yesterday on charges of having conspired to defraud the National Live Stock Bank out of $12,000 but their attorneys, Joseph David and Jesse Baldwin, moved for a continuance. They raised the point they had been unable to find the complaints in the case. The clerks remember they had seen the papers, but a thorough search failed to locate them. In addition the docket was not properly made out, as Posten was booked only once, whereas there should have been two charges against him. There are two clerks in the court, and Justice Foster was unable to place the responsibility for the error. Said the court: "If you clerks would pay more attention to business and not be in such a hurry to get away from here when court closes the work would be done more satisfactorily. I am tired of these mistakes, for which there are no excuses." The case was continued until Jan. 4.

Holiday Rates.

For the Christmas and New Year's holidays the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates on Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, good for return passage until Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

GO INTO KERN'S CASE.

GRAND JURORS HEAR EVIDENCE ON STATE'S-ATTORNEY'S DOINGS.

Adolph Kraus' Charges—Admits That Kern Has Done Only What His Predecessors Did—Accuses Him of Persecution, However, in Forfeited Bail Bond Cases—Reports of the Official—Can the Jury Inquire as to Them—Many Witnesses Heard—Testimony Not Conclusive.

The grand jury began its inquiry into the office of State's-Attorney Kern in earnest yesterday morning, and, in spite of their protestations of unconcern in public, a lively interest was manifested by every one connected with the office. The interest was so intense that every move made in the grand jury room was in some mysterious manner at once reported to Mr. Kern. The proceedings yesterday, according to Mr. Kern, did not alarm him in the least. On the contrary, he said he was rather pleased. His assistants were correspondingly joyful.

The first and chief witness against the State's-Attorney, Adolph Kraus, mentioned as a fact that Kern was appropriating certain moneys in the way of bond forfeitures and the like. When closely questioned on the subject he admitted Kern was doing only what his predecessors in office had done. He also said it was a disputed question in law as to whether the State's-Attorney had a right to do this. Mr. Kraus asserted Kern abused the privileges of his office in such a matter by persecuting people. The Sheriff's office, according to Mr. Kraus, also had been negligent in its duties in connection with the State's-Attorney's office. Mr. Kraus then recited the particulars of the Margaret Dickinson case to the jury, substantially as told in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. He finally told the jury he did believe Mr. Kern had made his reports as required by law. He did not know this to be a fact. He was prepared to substantiate everything, however, that had been printed about Kern in his paper. Later in the day when the jury was discussing the question as to Mr. Kern's reports Attorney Eddy said he did not think that was a matter for the grand jury to investigate. It was the duty of the Circuit Court to look into that.

State's-Attorney's Reports.

To substantiate this he read the following from the statute book:

It shall be the duty of each State's-Attorney to make a report in writing to the Circuit Court of their respective counties on the first day of every term thereof of all fees, fines, and forfeitures by him collected, which report shall be verified by an affidavit of the party making it, and shall be filed by the Clerk of said Court by him in a book by him to be kept for that purpose. Any State's-Attorney failing or refusing to make such report shall be suspended by the court until such report be made. It shall be the duty of the court making such suspension to appoint some suitable person to fill the vacancy caused thereby. And any State's-Attorney failing to make such report for two successive terms shall be removed from office by the court, and the vacancy caused thereby shall be filled as is now or may hereafter be provided. In counties of the third class (which includes Cook County) it shall be the duty of each State's-Attorney to make said report only on the first days of the June and December terms of said courts.

When asked about the reports made by Mr. Kern Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum said all that is required is required by law of the fines, penalties, fees, and forfeitures of the Criminal Court had been made out and sworn to by Mr. Kern. These reports, he said, had been turned over to County Superintendent O. T. Bright, who kept them in his office until Dec. 5 last. He had done this at the suggestion of Judge Scales, that he might return them with the reports of the Justices of the Peace.

Forfeited Bail Bonds.

The next witness called was Mrs. Margaret Weiter. She was examined with regard to a forfeited bail bond upon which she was the surety. John Weiter, her husband, was indicted on a charge of assault. His bond was fixed at $600 and his wife signed it. When the case was called Weiter did not appear and the bond was declared forfeited. This forfeiture was set aside at the June term of court, according to the records of the State's-Attorney's office. State's-Attorney Kern said last night he remembered that Mrs. Weiter's attorney came to him about the matter during the month of October. He referred the attorney to Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum and that was the last he heard of it. Mr. Bottum said he looked the matter up and found the forfeiture had been set aside and therefore there was no collection to to be made on the bond and that was the end of it.

Joseph Kipley, the Assistant Chief of Police, testified in regard to the prosecution of Toney O'Connell. He could give nothing of the details of the case beyond the fact that O'Connell was convicted, got a new trial, and finally his case was quashed. He didn't know why.

"Blind Jake" Ritchell, a gambler who it was thought knew a whole lot of things about the State's-Attorney, displayed a marvelous forgetfulness on the stand. He admitted he had been indicted, but didn't know just why or how the cases against him were quashed.

Attorney H. B. Wickersham of the Marquette club said a client of his had been robbed in a saloon. The proprietor of the saloon, Mike Bowers, proved to be a friend of State's-Attorney Kern. When Mike was called before the grand jury Kern came to Wickersham and asked him not to push the case. To this Wickersham replied by asking Kern if he was holding office to prosecute or defend criminals. Kern answered by declaring if the case was pushed he would go before the grand jury and testify as to Bowers' good character. No bill was found against Bowers, but Mr. Wickersham could not tell whether it was due to Kern's influence.

None of Them Sure.

Judge Dunne, Capt. Herman Schuettler, and Senator Netterstrom were called to testify in regard to the release of Haliorun, the horse thief, against whom eleven indictments had been found and who had stolen $10,000 worth of horses and buggies. They repeated the stories they told in THE TRIBUNE last month. They are not prepared to swear that State's-Attorney Kern or any of his assistants were at fault in the matter.

County Attorney Judd was summoned to give his views regarding the law as to the fees, forfeitures, and fines collected by the State's-Attorney. He said Kern was acting in this matter according to a well established precedent. When Julius S. Grinnell was State's-Attorney he had referred the question to a Judge in the Superior Court and a favorable opinion had been handed down. Many good jurists and lawyers agreed with this ruling and many differed from it. It was a question that would have to be decided by the Supreme Court. He had understood from Judge Tuley that Kern had made the reports required by law.

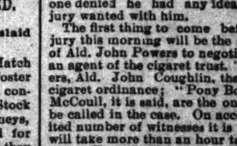
Before adjourning the grand jury directed that subpœnas be issued for Clifton Sparks, a reporter, Levy Mayer, Detective James O'Donnell, John Fitzgerald, "Maj." W. C. McClure, and Mrs. Margaret Dickinson.

Mayor Hopkins, Chief of Police Brennan, and Inspector Shea were summoned yesterday but were not called upon to testify. Each one denied he had any idea as to what the jury wanted with him.

The first thing to come before the grand jury this morning will be the alleged attempt of Ald. John Powers to negotiate a bribe with an agent of the cigaret trust. Ald. John Powers, Ald. John Coughlin, the father of the cigaret ordinance; "Pony Bob," and Neil McCouli, it is said, are the only witnesses to be called in the case. On account of the limited number of witnesses it is not thought it will take more than an hour to dispose of the case. Then the Kern case will be resumed.

CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA.

Illinois Central to Pacific Coast via New Orleans—To Florida via Holly Springs Route.



Buffet sleeper, with through reservations to Pacific Coast, every Tuesday night. Through Tourist sleeper Chicago to Los Angeles, every Wednesday night. Through sleeping car reservations to Jacksonville, Fla., daily via Holly Springs, Birmingham and Atlanta. Call at Illinois Central City Ticket Office, 194 Clark-st.

Holiday Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, 1894, and Jan. 1st, 1895, excursion tickets will be sold from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh to points on those lines, valid to return until Jan. 2d, 1895.

TWELFTH WARD WOMEN AUXILIARY

Republican Club Decides on a New Name and Takes New Members.

The regular meeting of the organization which has been known as the Twelfth Ward Women's Republican club, which works with the Twelfth Ward Voters' club, was held at Owsley's Hall yesterday afternoon at 2. The meeting was given up almost entirely to considering the change of name and to animated discussion of the two other bodies, the Illinois Republican Woman's committee and the Independent Women's Republican club. It was decided to give the organization a new name, and "The Twelfth Ward Woman's Auxiliary Organization" was finally chosen. Seventy new names were added to the membership list, and it was decided to conduct the formation of clubs in precincts, as men's clubs are organized. One of the speakers said: "We do not recognize anybody as the original organization because we are that body ourselves, notwithstanding the claims of other like political clubs. The new organization will give an entertainment and serve a lunch at their rooms in Owsley's Hall Friday evening, Jan. 4. The next regular meeting will be held at 2 o'clock Friday, Jan. 11.

A beautifully illustrated tourist guide of the grand trip to the Orient per La Touraine, Feb. 6, will be sent upon application by Mr. Maurice W. Kozminski, General Western Agent, No. 166 Randolph street.

Business booming, still increasing; 15 photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens' Studio, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

To neglect the hair is to lose your head sometimes. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, fair, warmer, increasing southwesterly winds.

Indiana, fair, warmer

TWO STICKS HANGED.

SIOUX INDIAN MEETS DEATH SINGING HIS NATIVE WAR SONG.

He Protests His Innocence to the End at Deadwood and Makes a Rambling Speech—Attempts to Anticipate the Execution by Choking Himself to Death, but Is Detected in Time—Dr. Pickin Released on the Abduction Charge at Eau Claire.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Two Sticks, the Sioux Indian, was hanged here today, protesting his innocence to the end. He was restless through the night and arose at 4 o'clock. After the arrival of the priest he was quieter and ate a hearty breakfast at 8 o'clock. At 10 the death sentence was read to him by United States Marshal Peemiler, after which he made a speech, in which he said:

"I am innocent. My heart is not bad and never was. There are lots of good white men around here and there is nothing the matter with me. God is good, and if a man tells a lie he drops down dead that minute. I can hold up both hands and say I was not at the cabin that night. The four boys did the killing. I am not afraid to die and am ready to die. God made all people and put the same heart and the same blood in all of them. When the reservation is thickly settled and the big towns there the descendants of my people will say Two Sticks is not here; he was hanged."

When he was being bound it was found necessary to use a rope instead of straps on account of the crippled condition of his arm. The straps were laid on a chair beside him and he quickly picked one up, quietly slipped the end through a buckle forming a noose, and threw it around his neck. He was stopped, however, before he succeeded in his attempt to choke himself. Afterward when his father confessor, Father Digman, the priest from Pine Ridge who has been with him since Monday, told him it was wrong to try to kill himself he repented. He was converted yesterday and baptized.

He met death unflinchingly. As he ascended the scaffold he looked intently at the people and said:

"Letia wahta; all things are good; you bet."

On the scaffold he sang his death song in a strong voice. The drop fell at 10:38, and fifteen minutes later he was pronounced dead.

[The crime for which Two Sticks was hung was for the murder of Emanuel Bennett, Rodney Royce, James Bacon, and William Kelley at Rumsey & Stinger's cattle ranch on the Sioux reservation Feb. 4, 1893. Bacon and Kelley were boys who were out hunting strayed horses and had stopped over night at the ranch. The others were employes of Humphrey & Stinger who had the government contract for furnishing beef to the Indians. The five Indians, Two Sticks White Faced Horse, Fights With, Two Two and First Eagle, came in soon after they had finished supper. They sat down and smoked and talked with the cowboys until, at a given signal from Two Sticks, they commenced firing. The white men were unarmed and helpless. Three were killed instantly and the fourth fatally wounded, died within a few hours. The Indians fled and when overtaken by the police a fight followed in which First Eagle was killed and Two Sticks and White Faced Horse were badly wounded. Two Sticks, Fights With, and Two Two were arrested. White Faced Horse escaped, and, with his leg so badly shattered it was afterwards found necessary to amputate it, rode across to Standing Rock, a distance of 300 miles, where he was captured later on. Fights With, Two Two, and White Faced Horse were allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter and are now serving their sentences in the penitentiary. Two Sticks' trial lasted six days. Throughout the trial the prisoner laughed in a fiendish way at every allusion to his part in the tragedy. When the interpreter translated to him the sentence condemning him to hang in Deadwood Friday, Dec. 28, he laughed as though it were all a joke. The Judge asked him if he had anything to say and he replied: "I am an old man, but have a brave heart and am not afraid to die; but if I am to die I think it would be proper for me to see my relatives. I do not consider myself as doing anything that is very important towards the whites (interpreter explained that he meant either right or wrong), but even for that I am to be executed and I suppose I am to be executed for my people. All I wish to say is what I have said before—that I am an old man and am rather anxious for it. I do not want to suffer any more in this life."

POYER MAKES A STARTLING DEFENSE.

Says Money Used For by John Gardiner Was Used for Gambling by Agreement.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—W. A. Poyer, a grain buyer in this city, but of late located at Chicago, through his attorneys, S. M. Young and Jay Patrick, has filed his answer in the two foreclosure suits begun against him a few weeks ago by John Gardiner. He claims the notes on which Mr. Gardiner now seeks to obtain judgment are the renewals of original notes given many years ago which were given to secure the loan of a large sum of money to enable Poyer to engage in a certain gambling transaction known as a deal in margins. He also says at the time of making and delivery of these notes the plaintiff, Gardiner, knew the defendant was engaged in said transactions. The plaintiff offered to loan and did loan the defendant the money mentioned above, which the defendant, with the knowledge, consent, and procurement of the plaintiff, paid and deposited as margins aforesaid. Poyer claims also there was usury in the loan. The sums for which Mr. Gardiner asks judgment now amount to over $20,500, including interest. Gardiner denies there was usury in the loan and also that he knew the use to which Poyer was to put the money. Mrs. Poyer is a niece of Thomas Edison.

TWO ICE COMPANIES IN A LEGAL ROW

Ownership of Land Involved in a Suit at La Porte, Ind.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Washington Ice company and the Metropolitan Ice company of Chicago are building mammoth ice houses on the south bank of Clear Lake in this city. A hostile feeling exists between the two companies and the former asked for an injunction to stop the latter from building, on the ground that the company was erecting its houses across several public streets. The injunction was granted today. The Washington Ice company owns the lots on which it is building, but the Metropolitan company leased its grounds from the Lake Shore railroad company, which claims the remainder of the territory bordering on the land north of its tracks. Although no public highways have ever been opened in that part of La Porte, the city map shows it to have been platted with regularly laid out streets and properly numbered lots. There is no record to show any of the streets have ever been vacated and, it is believed, when the case comes to trial it will be shown the city has a legal right to open the streets, as shown by the original survey, and through the land now claimed by the Lake Shore road.

HORSE CAR RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Five Passengers Injured in a Collision at Carthage, Mo.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 28.—A horse car was run down by a train this morning and five passengers injured, as follows:

BARRETT, MISS NELLIE, of Carthage, gash over the eye.

CURRIE, GEORGE, of Clinton, hand cut.

HILL, MRS., of Sarcoxie, knocked senseless and badly cut.

HOLLOWAY, M. M., hotel porter, arm sprained and head injured.

STOVER, MRS., of Sarcoxie, back injured.

Jacob Bruffel, the driver, was coming down the hill toward the 'Frisco depot with his mules on a run. He had a carload of passengers who wanted to catch the Joplin train, which was about to pull out. He did not see a 'Frisco freight switching on the house track, nor did he hear the shouts of warning from the trainmen and a half a dozen spectators, but attempted to cross the track. A collision was the result. The car was knocked twenty feet and totally wrecked. A number of the passengers were injured, but as the engineer of the freight reversed his engine, a serious fatality was averted. Ex-Postmaster Irwin, Attorney Thomas Hackney, Joseph Barrett, and J. W. Gound were on the car, but escaped injury.

DR. PICKIN NOT TRIED FOR ABDUCTION.

Case Dismissed at Eau Claire Probably to Give Assault Charge Precedence.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The case of the State against Dr. Pickin for abduction of Mabel Briggs and Alma Leonard was dismissed in the municipal court today. The District-Attorney, before the defense appeared at court, told Judge Bartlett nothing would be done because of loss of jurisdiction. Joseph W. Singleton, principal attorney for Dr. Pickin, said:

"The doctor and myself appeared in the municipal court between 9 and 10 o'clock. District-Attorney Frawley had already been there and gone. He had told the court jurisdiction had been lost by reason of the non-appearance of Dr. Pickin at the second adjournment of the preliminary examination two weeks ago. Dr. Pickin was sick at that time. We demanded this morning that the preliminary examination go on, but the court dismissed the case for the reason stated."

District-Attorney Frawley's term expires Dec. 31. He will be succeeded by Frank R. Farr, who said today he had kept aloof from the Pickin cases, had not formulated any line of action in regard to them, and knew little about them. Neither Mr. Frawley nor Mr. Farr was prepared to say anything about the current rumor that the prosecution for abduction is to be started again.

Dr. Pickin says they can arrest him as often as they please, and what he wants is a trial. Those who have been after him must convict him or take the consequence and he will make it warm for some of them in the courts. The assault case against Dr. Pickin and son does not come up till the March term of the Circuit Court. It is believed the reason why the abduction case has been allowed to lapse is that the State does not wish to open up the lines of prosecution till the assault case is brought to trial. Asigal Pickin is still in jail.

TO RELIEVE PRESSURE OF COURT WORK.

Plan for a Separate Court for Preliminary Trials at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—President Joshua Stark of the Milwaukee Bar Association has issued a call for a meeting to be held in the Supreme Court room tomorrow to consider the establishment of a separate court to hear preliminary trials and thus relieve the municipal court. This is for the purpose of abolishing the system of a single court hearing the preliminary case and binding over the prisoners to be returned to the same court at a future time for trial. The question of relieving the accumulation of Circuit Court business will also be considered.

The J. L. North Shoe company made an assignment today to Q. A. Matthews. The bond was fixed at $25,000. The bondsmen are E. P. Matthews and A. R. Matthews. James L. North is President of the company and George A. Cairncross is Secretary. The liabilities will equal if not exceed $25,000.

The case against Banker P. T. Day was called for trial today, but he was unable to appear in court on account of a broken leg.

CITY TAKES POSSESSION OF THE BANK.

Action at West Superior, Wis., to Protect the City Deposits.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning a Deputy Sheriff took possession of the Bank of South Superior in behalf of a receiver acting for the City of Superior. It has been known for some time the bank was in financial straits and the City Attorney decided that to protect the city a receiver should be appointed. He secured the order from Judge Smith and Homer T. Fowler was selected. The bank has $20,000 of city deposits. Lately the city checked against this account and the doors were closed. President I. F. Morriam of the bank says the tangled affairs of the institution will be straightened out soon and business will be resumed.

MILITIA ELECTIONS CONFIRMED.

Physicians Licensed and Other General News from the State Capital.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today confirmed the election of Charles J. Hedberg as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Third Infantry, Rockford. Enlisted men, J. E. Haviland, Third Division, First Batallion, Illinois Naval Militia, is honorably discharged.

The State Board of Health has licensed the following physicians: C. L. Mix, A. L. Wilson, J. M. Moore, Flora M. Watson, J. B. McCord, and S. J. Walker, Chicago; J. W. Patterson, Zenobia; F. H. Gardner, Sublette; Isaac Moore, Bethalto; W. R. Roberts, Watseka; J. P. Dargit, Pekin; W. D. Stevens, Pawpaw.

The Governor today honored the requisition of Gov. McKinley of Ohio for the extradition of Charles Huffine, alias George Huff, alias Routh, wanted at London, O., for forgery and under arrest at Chicago.

BLOWN FROM A BRIDGE TO DEATH.

Gilbert Jameson at Huron, O., a Victim of the Fierce Gale.

NORWALK, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Gilbert Jameson, one of the oldest residents of this city, was blown by the gale from the Lake Shore railroad bridge at Huron this afternoon and disappeared beneath the waters of the river. The bridge is twenty-five feet above the river at the point where he fell and the water is thirty feet deep. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 8, 1811, and came to Norwalk sixty-two years ago, making the journey on horseback.

KILLS HIMSELF IN FEAR OF WHIPPING.

Colored Boy Threatened by His Father Commits Suicide at Monmouth.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Will Murphy, colored, 16 years old, shot himself through the heart this evening to avoid a whipping which his father had promised him. The boy had stolen a small sum of money from a merchant's till and the fact had been reported to his father, who told his son at noon he would be whipped when he came home to supper.

Two Cars Burn at a Station.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Two coaches of an east-bound train were destroyed by fire at midnight last night at the station platform at Altamont, Ill. As the train was approaching the town the stove end of the woman's coach was seen to be on fire. After the train came to a standstill the Pullmans were detached, but the combination coach ahead was ablaze by this time and with the woman's coach was destroyed.

Suggestions for Minnesota Laws.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis Bar Association has decided to take a hand in legislative matters, and committees have been appointed on constitutional and statutory revision, on change of boundaries of Fourth Judicial District, on abolishment of Justice courts, and on terms of district courts and time of holding same. These committees will form a strong lobby at the Capitol.

Meeting of Wisconsin Fishermen.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Fisherman's Association met in this city today. After considerable discussion of the fish industry the following officers were elected: President, Fred Hurlbut; Secretary, C. W. Streckenbach; Treasurer, Gus Gross. The association has a membership of 250. Mr. Nevins, Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, was present and spoke.

Runaway Girl Found at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Local detectives today located Gertie Raims, a 16-year-old girl, who ran away to goon the stage. She worked in Denver and Kansas City and finally came to Leadville. Here she donned boy's clothing and got a position as call boy at a big mine and it was here the detectives located her.

Northwest Notes.

Peter Costeno shot and killed himself at Toledo, O. Despondency was the cause.

The inquest at St. Louis showed that John McKillop, 16, died from drinking whisky.

Twenty-five bakers in Cincinnati have reduced the price of bread from five to three cents.

William Connors was caught at St. Louis in the act of blowing open the safe in a flour and feed store.

Guy Baker was acquitted at Muscatine, Ia., of the murder of George Rexroade. The jury was out 18 hours.

J. R. Riblett, a cationer at Peoria, Ill., was arrested for sending objectionable matter through the mails.

John H. Ball, an undertaker of La Porte, Ind., came to Chicago a week ago to pay some bills and has not been heard from since.

Mayor Eustis, at Minneapolis, has signed the resolution authorizing the issuance of $200,000 in bonds for work on the reservoir system.

The Indiana State Dairy Association at Centerville elected W. S. Commons, President; J. M. Knox, Vice-President, and H. C. Beckman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Falling Off.

Monte Carlo receipts for the last half year show a decline of $400,000 as compared with those of the previous year.

BARRY AND LEON OUT.

WEIGHTS DISPUTE PREVENTS ANY SETTLEMENT ON TERMS.

The Chicago Man Insists on Weighing In at the Ringside, or the Class Weights During the Contest—Leon Takes the Ground He Should Have Several Hours Grace—Atlantic Athletic Club Agrees to Terms for the Ryan-Dempsey Match, Which Is Now a Fixture.

The Barry-Leon match is, apparently, off for good. Barry and Leon, with their backers, Fitzpatrick and Cohn, met last night and discussed weights and terms without coming to any agreement. Leon again took the ground the fight should be on the same terms as the Lemont battle—weights 105 pounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. "I can get to 105 at 3 o'clock and be strong by evening," he said, "but could not reduce any lower."

Barry replied he was tired of giving away weight and would only fight at 105 pounds, weighing in at the ringside. "A fight for the 105 pound championship," he said, "should be at 105 and not at 107 or 108 pounds." Various compromises were suggested, but each man clung to his own proposition, and all negotiations were terminated.

Louis M. Cohn, Leon's backer, will claim the 105 pound championship. Barry, he says, should not refuse a return match to a man whom he had already defeated and ought not to haggle over the terms. If he could whip Leon once he should have confidence in his ability to repeat the performance on the same conditions. Barry has, however, a strong argument in his favor in his simple statement a fight in any given class of weights should be within the weight limit in that class.

Leon would have considerable trouble in reaching 105 pounds, as he is only 19 years old and is growing fast. The boy is big enough and clever enough to fight at 110 pounds and should try for matches in that vicinity.

Barry is of a different physical conformation. He is 23 years old, and can easily fight at 105, or even lower. He fought Gorman at 100 pounds, weigh in at 2 o'clock—or, practically, 102 pounds—and was to have fought Johnny Connors on almost the same conditions. Barry has had a number of finish fights, mostly short and decisive victories, Leon giving him by far his hardest battle. The men fought at Lemont, Ill., last September, Barry winning in twenty-eight desperate rounds, in which the victor was as badly punished as the vanquished. Leon's friends have claimed ever since the turf ring and his shoes, unfitted for work on the ground, were responsible for his defeat. Casper's legs giving out just when he seemed to have the battle won. Barry's people think that he can whip Leon at any time or place and under any conditions, but back the little champion in his refusal to concede weight to his defeated rival. The Chicago boy is a sharp and shrewd little fellow and is not likely to be beguiled into any match that does not exactly strike his fancy.

Leon is admitted to be a hard game and Barry knows his own business best in keeping clear of the New-Yorker save on terms that would put Casper in a weak and shaky condition at the ringside.

George Lavigne and his backer, Sam Fitzpatrick, will reach Chicago at 6 o'clock this morning. He left New Orleans as soon as his legal troubles were ended. Bob Fitzsimmons drew a long sigh of relief when he received the news of Lavigne's acquittal at New Orleans. "That trial and its ending practically settles my case," said the big middleweight. "Lavigne and Bowen were engaged in a finish fight when Bowen was injured—Riordan and I were only sparring. If Lavigne is let off I surely ought to receive as easy a verdict when my turn comes."

"Parson" Davies received a telegram from Ed Stoddard of the Atlantic Athletic club last night. Stoddard says Dempsey agrees to Ryan's catchweight proposition; that Johnny Eckert is the club's official referee; and that Davies' terms are all acceptable excepting the forfeit clause. Stoddard thinks $500 sufficient for the club to post. The "Parson" left at 10:30 last night for New York and will personally settle the details of the match, which may now be regarded as a fixture.

Brady Talks of Fitzsimmons' Position.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, said last night: "If the Florida Athletic club is unable to pull off the fight we are willing to accept any reasonable offer from the Kinetescope company for a fight in America. I understand Mr. Edison does not want the fight. Under the Marquis of Queensberry rules a round lasts three minutes, while the kinetescope runs a minute and a half. There are delays which might offset the result. Perhaps Fitzsimmons is trying to crawl out of his match. Mitchell said his fight with Jim would not take place in Florida, but in Cuba. Now Fitzsimmons makes a similar declaration. I see no reason why Corbett and Fitzsimmons should not fight in Florida, providing Fitzsimmons is sincere."

RACE RESULTS ON WESTERN COURSES.

Perkins Rides Three Winners at San Francisco—At New Orleans and Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Jockey "Soup" Perkins arrived yesterday and today rode three winning mounts. Interest in the match between Whitestone and Pescador for $2,500 a side was intense. Whitestone was the favorite at 1 to 2, with Pescador at 7 to 5. The pair raced together to the three-quarter pole, when Pescador, ridden by Chorn, fell and Whitestone won. Circe and Dick Behan were the other winning favorites. The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Johnny Payne won, Primana second, Queen Bee third. Time, 1:17.

Second race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Circe won, Imp. Vigor second, Hanford third. Time, 1:06¾.

Third race, about 6 furlongs, selling—Braw Scot won, Red Glen second, San Luis Rey third. Time, 1:23¼.

Fourth race, 1 mile, match race, $2,500 a side—Whitestone won. Time, 1:50.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Dick Behan won, Quirt second, San Lucas third. Time, 1:24½.

The Spreckels Handicap, the biggest race of the year on the Pacific coast, will be run tomorrow, and a big crowd will probably see the crack horses struggle for the $10,000 prize. The Kentucky Stable will make a strong bid for it with Lisak, Jim Flood, and Maj. McLaughlin, all three of which will start. The track is in bad condition, and with the light weights carried by the 2-year-olds it is considered a sure thing for one of Chun's youngsters. The probable starters will be as follows:

Vassal, 133 pounds; Cadmus, 128; Hawthorne, 118; Gilead, 117; Lovdal, 116; Wildwood, 115; Lissak, 100; Jim Flood, 92; Maj. McLaughlin, 89; Mr. Jingle, 112; Charmion, 110; Grandee, 95; Creighton, 102; Del Norte, 85; Glen Echo, 100; Artiera, 108.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—The eighteenth day of the Crescent City Jockey club meeting found the weather cold and clear, the track fast, and the attendance small. The summaries:

First race, purse, 6 furlongs—Elberon won, Merritt second, Satinet third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Miss Perkins won, Young Arion second, Denver third. Time, 1:23½.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Uncle Luke won, Panway second, Ben Wilson third. Time, 1:16.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Burrell's Billet won, John Dunn second, Uncle Frank third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race, purse, 5 furlongs—Johnny McHale won, Norman second, Buckeye third. Time, 1:03½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Madison results today were:

First race, 5 furlongs—Mamie Duffy won, Barthol second, Grandview third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Impostor won, Post Boy second, My Partner third. Time, 1:12½.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Pat Tucker won, April Fool second, Harry Warren third. Time, :57.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Larry Kavanaugh won, Micklejohn second, Obsian third. Time, 1:12.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Southernest won, Fonsway second, National third. Time, 1:45.

PHALLAS, THE TROTTING SIRE, IS DEAD.

The Famous Stallion of Jackson I. Case's String Succumbs to Colic.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Phallas, the famous Wisconsin trotting sire, is dead. He was taken sick with colic yesterday afternoon and died about 10 o'clock last night. Phallas was owned by Mayor Jackson I. Case of this city, and was considered one of the most valuable stallions in the Northwest. He was foaled in 1877, being bred by Maj. H. C. McDowell of Lexington, Ky. He was a handsome animal, standing 15¾ hands high and weighing 1,175 pounds. Next to Jay-Eye-See he was the greatest favorite in Mr. Case's string of trotters. Phallas won his first race at Cleveland, O., when he was 6 years of age and made a record at that time of 2:18¼. In 1884 he was campaigned along with Jay-Eye-See and at Chicago he secured a record of 2:13¾. Mr. Case retired Phallas to the stud about six years ago. Phallas is the sire of over thirty horses with records better than 2:30

DENIES A STORY AS TO HIS MOVEMENTS.

Ed Corrigan Says His Horses Now in California Will Go to Memphis.

The following telegram received last night by THE TRIBUNE is self-explanatory:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—There is no truth in the report that I take my horses from here to Louisville. I will send the horses now at Chicago and some from Midway, Ky., to Louisville. The ones here will remain until March 15 and then go to Memphis and get ready for the spring meeting. It is no fault of mine that such a report has been circulated. I regret that it got out. E. CORRIGAN.

AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPION RACES.

The Tournament Will Take Place at Orange Lake, N. Y., Jan. 15.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The advent of King Frost finds the officials of the National Amateur Skating Association on the alert with the program for the annual championships already prepared. Warned by their adverse experiences of the last two winters they have taken time by the forelock and fixed Saturday, Jan. 15, as the date of the big tournament. The avenue selected is Orange Lake, near Newburg, N. Y. The program for the championship includes races at 440 yards, one mile, five and ten miles. None of these events came off last winter owing to the absence of suitable ice at Red Bank, N. J. In the '93 series at Red Bank Howard Moshier of Storm King, N. Y., won the 440-yard event, and he is training hard to retain his title. He is having all the skating needed on Orange Lake, as well as all the racing needed to get him on edge. He had a lively experience with Jem Donoghue recently in a match for a $25 medal. The distance chosen was 220 yards, to be covered three times. Jem Donoghue took two heats out of the three and the medal, but Moshier fell when leading in one heat, and the pair will meet again under the same condition New-Year's day.

Other entries expected for the 440-yard championship are: Jem and Joe Donoghue, Newburg, N. Y.; C. and W. Clark, Storm King, N. Y.; W. G. Douglas, New York A. C.; S. M. Phillips, New York; and John S. Johnson. The last named celebrity has written expressing his wish to enter for all the events. There were rumors that neither Johnson nor Moshier could enter owing to their connection with Class B of the L. A. W., but the skating officials think they are eligible and the entries will be accepted.

Nothing has been heard from Johnson's skating partner, Olaf Rudd, who quietly gathered in the one-mile championship in 1893 while Joe Donoghue and Johnson were watching each other. Even if the holder does not turn up the race is bound to be a clinker between the other pair. The five and ten mile races will find Johnson and Joe Donoghue out for keeps. Johnson holds both titles. A strong representation of the younger element is expected in these events, as many of the junior experts who have not speed enough for the shorter races may wish to try their staying powers.

WILL NOT HURT FOOTBALL HERE.

Local College Presidents Discuss the Doings of the Indiana Officials.

Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago does not agree with the Indiana College Presidents or approve of their action in putting a restriction on the game of football. "It will not interfere with the game except in Indiana," he said, "and Indiana is but one State. Football is all right in my opinion. As far as the University of Chicago is concerned, it will always encourage and support football as well as all other good and popular athletic sports. The Chicago football teams have never been charged with brutality or unfair play. They have been beaten sometimes, but the first charge of ungentlemanly action is yet to come. I see no grounds for restricting the game of football any more than any other good, clean athletic sport."

President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University said yesterday he had not seen the article in THE TRIBUNE about the action taken by the Presidents of Indiana colleges with regard to football. He said he is in favor of football, but believes great evils exist in the game as it is played at present. When he had learned the principal features of the resolutions adopted at Indianapolis he said although football had not been absolutely prohibited at the different institutions represented, the action showed the general sentiment that existed there.

Dr. Rogers criticised the action taken by which professionals and persons that have ever received any kinds of emolument for taking part in athletic contests are prohibited from participating in athletics and pointed out the fact that some students take part in athletic contests in the summer vacation as a means of earning money to pursue their studies. Dr. Rogers has not as yet called a meeting of the committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to consider the advisability of abolishing football at Northwestern but expressed the hope the game at that institution may be saved.

PFEFFER IS WANTED AT PRINCETON.

That College Makes Him an Offer to Coach the Ball Team.

Fred Pfeffer has received a letter from the management of the Princeton College baseball team offering him a comfortable position as coacher to the nine. "An offer like that," said Pfeffer yesterday, "is quite a compliment to a ball-player and quite a good thing financially. Of course I can do nothing towards a permanent position until I know what the National League will do with me, but I could easily accept such a position as those held by Tim Keefe and John Clarkson, who coach Eastern college teams every winter. I could rejoin my professional team in the spring and be in perfect condition, as my work with the collegians would keep me in steady practice. Consequently if matters can be satisfactorily arranged I will probably accept the offer."

FOOTBALL MEN READY FOR SECOND GAME

Capt. Downing of Stanford Says His Men Will Make a Good Try.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—The football teams of the Stanford and Chicago Universities arrived here yesterday evening. Both teams are in fine condition. Capt. Downing of the Stanford team says while the Chicago men have shown they are hard to beat, his team will make a good try for victory Saturday.

Zeigler Joins the Falcon Team.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 28.—Otto Zeigler JR. has become a member of the Falcon team and will receive a salary of $300 a month. The contract has been signed and in about ten days other members of the team will arrive from the East and go into training here. In April Zeigler will start with the team East.

Second Round College Chess Tournament.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the Harvard School last night the students from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton sat down to play the second round of the tournament in the following order: (1) Binion (C.) vs. Bumstead (Y.), French defense; (2) Baldon (P.) vs. Ballou (H.), Ruy Lopez; (3) Price (C.) vs. Van Kleeck (H.), Ponziani; (4) Ross (Y.) vs. Seymour (P.), queen's gambit declined. The games resulted: Binion and Bumstead drew after 64 moves; Ballou won after 27 moves; Van Kleeck won after 27 moves; Ross and Seymour drew after 35 moves. The tourney was continued in this city today, the play being: Binion vs. Belden, a draw in 42 moves; Ballou defeated Bumstead in 46 moves; Ross won from Price in 20 moves.

Carver Beat Marshall Handily.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—In the Carver-Marshall shoot today Carver won, killing 93 birds to Marshall 91. The day was cold and the shoot attracted a great crowd. Hoover won over Golightly, with 23 to 14. The contest was under English rules, with single barrels, for $50 a side. Much money changed on the results.

Peterson Fails to Make His Walk.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—George Peterson, who tried to walk from Chicago to St. Paul in ten days and eight hours arrived this evening, nineteen hours behind time. He is in frightful shape, his feet being badly swollen. Peterson found lodgings at police headquarters.

SCHAEFER IS READY.

DENIES THAT HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE IN BILLIARDS.

In Reply to Ives' Challenge Declares He Will Meet the Champion in Any Contest Which the Public Seems to Desire—Shows How the Advance So Far Made Was at the Public Behest—Tries Parker's Four Space Game and Beats Hatley.

Jake Schaefer smiled when he was shown Frank Ives' Grand Rapids interview yesterday. "Why, I never suggested the idea of changing or abolishing the fourteen-inch balk line game," said he, "any more than I suggested the idea of changing the straight rail game to eight-inch balk line or the eight-inch to fourteen-inch balk line any more than I suggested the idea of barring the 'anchor' in the latter game. It was the public that demanded the different changes for the reason that the element of 'luck' entered so largely into all of these games that they ceased to become contests of skill."

"Whenever either of the players in a match was lucky enough to secure the coveted position in any of these games the game was practically over. If the fourteen-inch balk-line game as now played has reached the same stage and outlived its usefulness I suppose we will be compelled to submit to the inevitable. My profession makes me to a certain extent a public servant and whatever suits the public suits me. I don't want Ives or anybody else to think that I am trying to change the game. A short time ago Spinks asked me to play a new game, which he invented, and I did so. 'Dump' Rhines then asked me to play the four space game, which I did. Both have their merits and demerits. Tonight I am going to try a game of Charlie Parker's. If any one else has got a game send it along and with whatever the public wants I am satisfied."

"How about Ives' challenge to play you cushion carroms?" was asked.

"Well, when Ives was here a few days ago," replied Jake, "he agreed with Charlie Parker to make a trip to California and give exhibitions with me under Parker's management and he has already arranged for some engagements. I think we had better play these before talking about any matches. Ives knows very well he can get a match with me any time."

Schaefer and Hatley played Charlie Parker's new billiard game at the Superior Hall last night. Hatley put up an astonishingly strong game, but was beaten by Jake's all-round table drives. The score:

Schaefer—10, 25, 79, 5, 9, 0, 0, 0, 16, 45, 0, 6, 0, 7, 8, 9, 1, 1, 0, 39, 1, 11, 10, 0, 8, 7. Total, 300. Average, 12 1-2.

Hatley—31, 20, 8, 1, 1, 4, 0, 7, 8, 10, 7, 1, 13, 9, 0, 28, 12, 1, 0, 5, 11, 3, 6. Total, 191. Average, 7 23-24.

Schaefer says that the game is full of open table and position plays, and forces all sorts of novel combinations.

CUMMINS LOSES TWO POOL GAMES.

Cunningham and Bowen Beat Him—Result of Amateur Contests.

No less than six games were got off in the Chicago Athletic Association tournament yesterday. The two scratch men at billiards, Davis and Borsh, each won a game. Davis defeated MacKay by five points and Borsh won from Critchell by twenty-three points. In the championship pool contest Cunningham defeated Cummins, and Bowen did the same trick.

Cunningham, 100; Cummins, 75; Bowen, 100; Cummins, 73.

In the shortstop tourney Thompson won two games, defeating Hill by five points and Dure by one point. Games today are as follows:

Billiards—Sheldon vs. Thrall. Pool—Jenks vs. Ferguson. Shortstop pool—Mason vs. Hill.

Chicago Women's Fox Lake Regattas.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Chicago women who enjoy yachting at Fox Lake in the summer have thus early started arrangements for holding women's regattas there the coming season. They have formed the Ladies Cascalver Yacht club and appointed Miss Marion Mason, Miss Jeanie Brophy, and Miss Jessie Waters as Regatta committee. The first regatta is set for July 4, to start from Mineola Bay. About twenty-five entries have been made. Among those entered are: Mrs. G. Catlin, Mrs. R. Sollitt, Mrs. H. Channon, Mrs. B. Borden, Mrs. M. P. Borden, Mrs. K. Sandberg, Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. S. Weidner, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. H. L. Marshall, Mrs. C. J. Paterson, Miss Bertie Brophy, Miss Marion Mason, Miss M. Tooker, Miss M. Price, Miss I. Kimball, Miss Emelia Crozier, Miss Peet, Swift, Miss Tutsy Davis, Miss E. Little, Miss B. Pitkin, Miss Fannie Daily, Miss B. Weber, and Miss Sollitt.

Sporting Notes.

"H. S." asks the proper pronunciation of the name Lavigne. It is pronounced as if spelled Lahveen.

A. C. Buckenberger, ex-manager of the Pittsburg club, has been offered the management of both the Scranton and Wheeling clubs, and will probably accept the latter one.

There will be a swimming tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association this evening with half a dozen races, some exhibition feats of aquatic skill, and a duck hunt as the grand finale.

The game between F. H. White and H. E. Swezey for the emblem and fourteen-inch balk line amateur championship of Chicago will take place tonight at the Bennett Billiard Hall. The game will be 200 points, and commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

SOVEREIGN PRAISES THE SOUTH.

Advises People from the North to Go There and Live.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—J. R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has made a careful study of the advantages of the South for the laboring man and the man of limited means, and in a letter to the *Southern States Magazine* writes:

I am more favorably impressed with the South than any other portion of our country, not alone as the most promising place for the location of cooperative colonies, but for the establishment of individual enterprises of all kinds. The South is the coming Eden of America, and the vast tracts of its fertile soil now open to settlement on farms within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of the opportunities offered, make it the one place above all others, in my opinion, where people seeking homes and investments should go.

Claim Union Labels Are Misused.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A suit was filed in the District Court here today by the local branch of the International Cigarmakers' Union against Conway & Knickerbocker, wholesale tobacconists, in which it is alleged that the firm has secured possession of a large number of union labels in some manner unknown and is placing them on non-union cigars and selling them for union-made goods. The union asks for a writ of injunction to restrain the firm from continuing the use of the labels.

Carnegie Wage Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The scale for the ensuing year has been presented to the workmen at the upper and lower union mills of the Carnegie Steel company in this city. The scale involves a general reduction in skilled labor. In some instances the decrease of wages will amount to 50 per cent. Tonnage men have been reduced five and 10 cents per ton.

Massillon Miners Act.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Massillon miners have supplemented their earlier action today by indorsing the national officers and asking the Central Labor Union of Cleveland not to patronize Judge Blandin or W. S. Kerrnish, members of the Board of Arbitration, who are said to have forfeited the respect of organized labor.

To Dismiss A. R. U. Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—United States District-Attorney Knight said today he would recommend to Attorney-General Olney to dismiss the charges against at least three-fourths of the A. R. U. men now under arrest in this district charged with conspiracy growing out of the recent strikes.

Reforming a City.

Stranger—"Your city appears to be quite moral just now."

Citizen—"Yes, of late years the police have charged such high prices for protection that it doesn't pay divekeepers to continue business."—*New York Weekly.*

Indiana Products.

Indiana produces 130,000,000 bushels of corn, 40,000,000 of wheat, 46,000,000 of oats, and over 1,000,000 tons of timothy. It has 10,000,000 fruit trees, bearing 36,000,000 bushels of apples and 4,000,000 of peaches.

PRINCE CHARLES SENDS A PRESENT.

Bruno H. Goll Jr. Receives a Gold Bracelet from Wurtemberg.

Bruno H. Goll Jr. of No. 359 Ashland boulevard is without doubt the most highly honored young man in Chicago, having just received a present from Prince Charles of Wurtemberg, Germany, such as only personages of royalty are ever supposed to receive. The gift is an arm band or bracelet of solid gold, set with diamonds and sapphires, stones of great beauty and value. It was sent over by the Prince as a token of an extraordinary friendship formed during a trip across the Atlantic more than a year ago. Prince Charles visited Chicago and the World's Fair incognito and about the time he left for home, B. H. Goll Sr. and his son, Bruno, started on a journey to Europe. They crossed in the same vessel that carried the Prince. Almost the first day out young Mr. Goll and the Prince formed an acquaintance and quickly became fast friends. A day or two before landing on the other side Charles asked young Goll for some little token to remember him by, and designated his key chain as the thing that pleased his fancy most. Mr. Goll gave it to

FAIL TO FIX RATES.

PASSENGER MEN FIND THEIR WORK UNDONE ON REASSEMBLING.

Union Pacific Insists on One Boycott Being Raised, but Clings to Its Own Exceptions—Southern Pacific Officials Now Repudiate the Agreement of Huntington with Receiver Walker of the Atchison and a War May Follow—Canadian Pacific Holds Back on Rate Agreement.

New complications are continually arising and threaten to undo all the work accomplished by the passenger traffic officials of the Western roads. Previous to adjournment the Saturday before Christmas it looked as if most of the obstacles in the way of the formation of new Western Passenger Associations had been surmounted and but little more work would have to be done thereafter to complete the new agreements. But when the meeting reconvened last Thursday the entire situation appeared to have changed and some of the most important subjects which had virtually been adjusted had to be reopened for further discussion. The Union Pacific took an unlooked for position. It announced it would not become a party to any agreement unless the boycott instituted against it by the Burlington, Rock Island, and Denver and Rio Grande roads some years ago was raised. The latter roads refuse to exchange round-trip business with the Union Pacific because this road refuses to accept their tickets over the Oregon Short Line to Portland, Ore. They were perfectly willing to comply with the Union Pacific's demand provided the latter would withdraw its boycott on Portland business. This, however, the Union Pacific declines to do, and in consequence matters have come to a deadlock. General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific was requested to come here with a view to effecting a compromise, but he telegraphed yesterday he could not be here until after New Year's. Until he does come nothing further can be done in this matter.

An equally serious complication has arisen in regard to rates in California. The Southern Pacific with its usual avariciousness is trying to get all the cream and leave nothing but the skimmed milk to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. There has been a conflict between the two roads for more than a year past regarding rates from Los Angeles to San Francisco on business coming over the Atchison. The Southern Pacific demanded full locals between the two points, while the Atchison protested against such unjust exaction and demanded a pro rata. A few months ago the matter was submitted to the Presidents of the two roads for adjustment. About a month or so ago Receiver Walker of the Atchison and Attorney Hubbard, representing President Huntington of the Southern Pacific, held a conference in New York and entered into an agreement whereby the Atchison was allowed to take business via Los Angeles to San Francisco at a regular pro rata with the local between Mojave and Los Angeles added. When rates for round trips were arranged by the Passenger committee in this city a week ago the Presidents' agreement above referred to was taken as the basis for the arrangement of round-trip ticket routes via the Santa Fé, and was concurred in by General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific, who was a member of the committee. Yesterday word was received that Third Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific refuses to sanction the arrangement made with the consent of the General Passenger Agent of his road, or in other words he refuses to be bound by the solemn agreement entered into by the President of his company with the receivers of the Atchison. Receiver Walker is at present in the East, and until he can be heard from it will not be known exactly what position the Atchison will take in the matter. It is fair to presume, however, if Mr. Stubbs is permitted to repudiate President Huntington's agreement there will be considerable fun between the Atchison and Southern Pacific.

It looks also as if the agreement made with the Canadian Pacific a week or two ago as regards immigrant and differential rates is to come to grief. General Passenger Agent McNicoll accepted the agreement subject to approval by the managing officers of his road. For a week advices from Montreal giving information of the agreement by the Canadian Pacific have been looked for in vain. The impression now prevails that the Canadian Pacific has changed its views and will refuse to sanction the agreement.

The General Passenger Agents are at their wits' ends as to what course to pursue under existing circumstances. The more they consider the existing difficulties the wider apart they appear to get. The prospects of the formation of new associations are growing darker every day. Most of the roads want the present rate demoralization stopped, but they find it cannot be done without some agreement whereby rates can be maintained. An adjournment will probably be taken today until after New Year, and if then the prospects of a settlement of Western passenger troubles are not brighter than they are now it is quite probable the Presidents will take the matter in hand.

UNABLE TO GET INFORMATION.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Finds Southern Pacific People Hard to Deal With.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has concluded that he can treat of no important business with the Southern Pacific officials on this coast. The representative of the English stockholders in the Central Pacific does not, however, think his visit here a total loss, and will prolong his stay until Thursday, obtaining all the information possible regarding the management of the road and the reason why it has produced no profits under the lease to the Southern Pacific company.

"I will be able to accomplish but little here," said Sir Charles. "The railroad gentlemen out this way are only operators, mere subordinates. I am merely getting information, and then I shall proceed to New York and Washington. Mr. Bowack was wrong in saying no dividends had been paid on Central Pacific stock for four years. Under the old lease 2 per cent was paid up to the first of last year. After that date we were entitled to all the receipts above the operating expenses and the payment of interest, but that has resulted in nothing, and it is to put an end to this condition of affairs, if possible, that I have come out here.

"Neither the Reilly funding bill nor any other could mend matters for the English stockholders. Some other solution will have to be found. The information which I am obtaining and which is to be submitted to our clients may help."

TERRE HAUTE MAY GET THE NEW ROAD

Men Interested in the Line from Mount Vernon, Ill., Are Assured of Support.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Four gentlemen representing the proposed railroad from here to Mount Vernon, Ill., were in the city today in consultation with representative citizens in regard to the enterprise. They were assured if they would build from the point where the road would cross the Wabash River to Mount Vernon, this city would provide for the road from here to the river and the bridge over the river, which would mean not less than $200,000. There is a road from Mount Vernon to Chester and the men here today say another has been surveyed from Chester into the lead country in Missouri.

Mr. Kniskern Takes Thrall's Place.

There was no surprise manifested when official announcement was made yesterday that W. B. Kniskern had been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway in place of W. A. Thrall, resigned. As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Mr. Kniskern's appointment to the position was considered a foregone conclusion. There are few men of his age in the passenger service who possess greater ability or are adapted better for such work than is Mr. Kniskern. He has been Mr. Thrall's principal assistant for a number of years and has made a record for himself of which he may well feel proud. No announcement has yet been made as to who will succeed Mr. Kniskern as Assistant General Passenger Agent, but it is understood that the man next in rank, Mr. C. A. Cairns, will be promoted. Mr. Cairns has won his spurs in the passenger service by able and efficient work and a better man to aid Mr. Kniskern in his work could not easily be found.

W. A. Bissell's New Position.

W. A. Bissell, now General Freight Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific railway, has been appointed Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad system, with headquarters at Chicago. The position has been vacant since the promotion of Mr. Biddle to the Freight Traffic Managership. Mr. Bissell is an able and experienced freight official and well qualified for his new duties. He has been in the service of the Santa Fé for the last ten years, and for a number of years previous to that time was connected with the general freight department of the Southern Pacific road at San Francisco.

Officers of New Western Express.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The officers of the Western Express company, just formed, are: President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-President, W. F. Fitch of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles F. Clement; General Manager, W. S. Stout; Superintendent, C. G. Ford. The company will start business Jan. 1, when the contract with the American Express company expires. The company for the present will share offices with the United States Express company. A meeting of the directors to complete details will be held tomorrow.

They Discuss the Pooling Bill.

After a three days' session at the Grand Pacific Hotel the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers adjourned yesterday subject to the call of the President. Among the topics for discussion was the pooling bill now before the Senate. A hearing will be asked through Senator Cullom before the Senate committee.

Chicago Great Western's Innovation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Chicago Great Western announces that beginning Jan. 1 it will accept detachments from mileage tickets in payment for excess baggage charges, at the option of the passenger. This is an innovation among Chicago-St. Paul lines.

Railroad Notes.

A trust deed amounting to $10,000,000 has been placed on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad in favor of the Central Trust company of New York.

J. W. Channer has been appointed General Western Agent of the Lake Erie and Detroit River railway, with office in the Monadnock Building, Chicago.

B. W. Wrenn, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, has resigned and has accepted the position of Passenger Traffic Manager of the Plant system of railroads and steamships, with office at Savannah, Ga., to take effect Jan. 1, 1895.

Commencing Jan. 1 the Chicago Great Western railway will accept detachments from mileage tickets in payment for excess baggage charges. This will prove a great convenience to commercial travelers and others who carry a large quantity of baggage. The Great Western is the first line west of Chicago to adopt this desirable innovation. The Pennsylvania adopted it a short time ago, and other roads will no doubt follow before long.

HE MUST SUFFER SOME PENALTY.

Board of Education Subcommittee Considers Principal Morse's Case.

Messrs. Brennan, Rosenthal, and Errant, a subcommittee of the Committee on School Management of the Board of Education, were in session two hours yesterday afternoon considering the case of Principal Morse of Sheridan School in South Chicago. Prof. Morse was before the committee and frankly admitted the charges that had been preferred against him. In violation of the rules of the board he had inflicted corporal punishment upon Alexander Beckerman, an 8-year-old pupil. The offense consisted in making objectionable writings and drawings in a book belonging to one of the girls of the school. The punishment consisted in striking the boy several sharp blows upon the open palm of the hand. After the confession was made the subcommittee was unanimous in agreeing that discipline must be maintained and that Principal Morse must suffer some kind of a penalty. What this penalty should be could not be determined and will be left to be fixed by the Committee on School Management, which will meet for that purpose Wednesday, Jan. 2. Mr. Beckerman, father of the boy; Miss Johnson, a teacher; Prof. Morse and his attorney, Hamilton Reynolds, were before the committee. Supt. Lane was in favor of inflicting only a mild reprimand, but others were in favor of an indefinite suspension or a transfer to some other school at a reduced salary. It was urged that there were extenuating circumstances, inasmuch as Principal Morse had a record of fifteen years of efficient service, during most of which time he was connected with the schools of Hyde Park, where corporal punishment was not prohibited. The recommendation to be made by the committee will be referred to the full board for final action.

Students' Musical Club Appearance.

The Students' Musical club, which will make its first public appearance next week at the Auditorium in connection with the World's Parliament Reunion and Inauguration of World's Congress Extension, is the organization that rendered the choruses at Festival Hall during the Exposition. It has 500 members, and has been under the training of W. L. Tomlins for the last four years.

ALL FOR FIVE CENTS.

CITY CAN ENFORCE WIDER STREET CAR TRANSFER PRIVILEGES.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Barton Gives the Aldermanic Committee a Decidedly Encouraging Opinion—Tickets May Be Procured from One Side of the City to Another—County Board Caucus Decides on Appointments—Thirty-third Street Sewer Assessment May Not Be Void.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Jesse O. Barton rendered an opinion last night that the city has a right to compel the street railway companies to issue transfers from any one to any other car of a given line or company, and, indeed, may compel them to issue transfers to the cars of another company, as, for instance, from the North or West Side to the South Side lines or vice versa. The city has a right to demand and force such a step in case it is deemed necessary, but such action should not be taken unless all other means to secure a better transfer system on the cross-town lines fail. The opinion, approved by Corporation Counsel Palmer, was sent to Chairman Gallagher of the Council Committee on Street Railway Transfers last night, and will be read at a meeting of that committee to be called early next week. The committee has been at work on the question for some time, and has heard statements from the street railway people and from many citizens, and it is expected that with this opinion the issue can be forced and some real good done by the committee. The opinion in part is as follows:

Franchises have been granted to the following companies: Chicago City railway company, North Chicago Street railway company, West Chicago Street railway company, Chicago Passenger railway company (which, I understand, is operated by West Chicago Street railway company), Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit company, West and South Towns Horse railway company, Jefferson Street railway company, Calumet Electric railway company, Chicago and Englewood Horse and Dummy railroad company, Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company, Southwest Chicago Rapid Transit company, South Chicago City railway company, Ewing Avenue Horse railway company, Chicago and Calumet Horse and Dummy railway company, Grand Crossing and Windsor Park railway company, North Chicago Electric railway company, Chicago North Shore Street railway company, and Chicago and Evanston Electric railway company. Only three of these companies, Chicago City, West Chicago Street (including the Passenger), and North Chicago Street, operate lines down into the business center, though the Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit company is constructing a line west on Monroe street, from Canal street. In the entire South Division north of Sixty-third street the Chicago City railway company is the only company operating lines, except where the West Chicago Street railway company runs south of the South Branch to Thirty-ninth street. In the entire West Division the West Chicago Street railway company operates all the lines except those of the Passenger and those lines of the North Chicago Street railway company, which cross the North Branch on Chicago avenue and North avenue. In the entire North Division the North Chicago Street railway company operates all lines, except, perhaps, one or two electric lines. The Chicago City railway company and the North Chicago City railway company were incorporated by virtue of the legislature, Feb. 14, 1859, and the Chicago West Division railway company by an act of March 21, 1861.

Prior to 1883 all street railway franchises in the South and West Divisions were granted to the Chicago City railway company, and included nearly all the lines now radiating from the business center in the South Division west and south. All of these ordinances contained the provision that "the rate of fare for any distance shall not exceed five cents."

In all of the territory in the South and West Divisions included in the city limits of 1889 the franchises, either in express terms or by adoption of the terms of preceding ordinances, contained the same provision as to rate of fare as stated in the foregoing, and substantially the same provisions exist in the ordinances of the North Chicago City railway company in the North Division, and in my opinion this condition extends either by express terms or by necessary implication to all of those lines of those three companies which radiate from the business center and to the lines which cross the river on Halsted street, Chicago avenue, and North avenue. But in some of the later ordinances granting franchises to operate cross lines, that is lines crossing those radiating lines, there are limitations and restrictions on the provisions contained in the earlier ordinances relating to rates of fare. These limitations and restrictions are not the same in all ordinances, some providing for transfers to lines running to the business center and some providing that transfers shall be given at connecting points to be agreed upon and designated by the company, the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Works.

In my opinion, however, the Council has ample power to designate by ordinance at this time what privileges of transportation as to distance and route, upon the lines of any one company, may be enjoyed by a passenger upon payment of one fare, and to that end may require a company, upon the payment of a fare, and the designation by the passenger of a point on or at the company's lines to which he may wish to go to, to give such passenger some ticket, or check, which will entitle him to be transferred and transported to such point of destination by the most direct route which can be mapped out on the lines of such company.

It is possible the Council could compel other companies to receive and honor such ticket or check, but in my opinion such power is clothed in so much doubt that it should not be called forth until all other means fail.

I cannot understand how this object can be attained any more effectively than by inserting these requirements in a license certificate, as suggested in one of the communications submitted, because a tender of the license fee and a refusal to comply with the requirements would place the company in no worse, and perhaps in a better, condition for contest than a refusal to comply with the terms of an ordinance. It probably would be as well for the companies to accept such terms as you wish enforced as to submit to a construction which would compel them to carry passengers from the South to the West Side or vice versa.

APPOINTMENTS DECIDED ON IN CAUCUS.

County Board Selects Men for Several Positions.

At a caucus of the County Board members yesterday the following appointments were decided upon: Chief clerk at hospital, Mandelbaum; assistant jury clerks, William Curran and John Andrus; secretary to County Agent, Cossman; plumber at Court-House, Michael Burk; clerk to custodian Court-House, S. S. Baker; watchmen Court-House, Bernard Meyer and Lazarus Kallis; clerk to Assistant Attorney, R. A. L. Dick.

GILBERT'S REQUEST IS NOT HONORED.

Subcommittee's Report to the County Board Public Service Committee.

Several of the subcommittees reported to the Committee on Public Service yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Court-House, to which was referred the request of James H. Gilbert for the removal from his former office of a desk, two chairs, and a safe to finish the business left on his hands as Sheriff, reported favorably upon the request and asked that it be granted. Upon a vote by the whole committee the report was not concurred in, and the recommendation to the board will be that the removal of the furniture be not allowed. The Jail and Criminal Court committee recommended that the contract for dieting jurors be awarded to the Revere House. The bid for the contract contained the offer to furnish meals and lodging at 42½ cents each. The report of the committee will be recommended to the board Monday. A petition was received from Mrs. Rosa Wallerstein, No. 2973 Archer avenue, asking that the county pay for the support of three of her sons at Kankakee. Mrs. Wallerstein says she has lived in Chicago for twenty years and that she is a widow. Her family, she says, consists of seven sons, and three of these are inmates of the asylum at Kankakee and two she supports at home, both of whom are demented. She is poor and cannot afford to keep the three at the asylum at Kankakee, and asks the board to assist. A granting of the request will be recommended. The bid of D. W. Potter for the "Reform School lot" on Forty-third street, between Ellis avenue and Drexel boulevard, was refused and the check contained in the bid ordered returned. Mr. Potter offered $245 a foot for the land, which contains fifty feet. Edward M. Dickson, formerly a visitor of the County Agent's office, who claims he was assaulted election day at the polls of the Twenty-fourth Ward, petitioned the board to reinstate him in his former position and to grant him his salary for December, which had been stopped during his detention from the County Agent's office. Frank Hamlin, President of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican club, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dickson, and said the facts contained in the petition were correct. The committee recommended that Mr. Dickson's pay for December be given him, but no action was taken to reinstate him. Upon the motion of Commissioner Struckman the Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to have a long-distance telephone placed in the committee-room, the expense of the same to be charged to the telephone fund.

SEWER ASSESSMENT MAY NOT BE VOID.

Judge Donnelly Makes an Announcement for the Eighty-third Street Case.

The Eighty-third street sewer assessment, which was declared void in the County Court two weeks ago, may not be void after all, for Judge Donnelly intimated strongly yesterday he might change his mind as to the validity of the ordinance spreading the big assessment. For a week the lawyers had been at work on the order and only came to an agreement yesterday. The order set forth that the County Court had decided the assessment illegal for the reason that it did not comply with the statute of 1893, and that, at the time the ordinance for the assessment was passed by the Council there was no statute authorizing it.

Attorney F. W. C. Hayes, for the city, handed a typewritten copy of the order to Judge Donnelly with the words: "All parties are agreed that this shall be entered and that no appeal shall be taken."

Judge Donnelly without any ceremony folded up the document and slipped it into his inside pocket. "I will not enter the order today," he said. All the attorneys were surprised and the Judge proceeded to explain his action.

"There was a question raised in this case," said he, "which at the time I rendered the decision finding the ordinance void I did not think much about, but I have thought about it a great deal since. It was said there are decisions to the effect that the manner in which the assessment is to be collected, even if it is not in compliance with the statute, does not render the ordinance void. Has not the Council power to pass a supplemental ordinance which will comply with the statute as to the manner in which the assessment shall be divided in installments? It has occurred to me that before the assessment is collected the Council can amend the proceeding so far as the installments are concerned. I am one of those people willing to acknowledge a mistake when it is made, and it may be possible a mistake has been made in this case. At any rate I am willing to hear the counsel in the case on the point which I have suggested if they desire to be heard."

Will Act When Schools Reopen.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education, to which was referred the Civic Federation report upon the schools of the Twenty-fourth Ward, met yesterday afternoon. Chairman Beebe suggested that the report be referred to District No. 2, under whose management the schools of the Twenty-fourth Ward are. Nothing can be done with the communication, the committee decided, until the schools of that district are opened after the Christmas holidays.

Will Appoint the Powers Committee Soon.

Mayor Hopkins has not yet appointed the committee of five Aldermen to investigate aid. Powers, but he says he will do so within a day or two.

KETCHUM WILL BE TAKEN BACK

Charges Against Him in Kansas City and His Denial.

Charles A. Ketchum, alias Hardin, who was arrested in this city a few days ago for beating a colored woman and who was arrested again Thursday night on a charge of burglary committed in Kansas City, will be taken back to that city within a day or two. Marshal Stewart is here now to take charge of the prisoner. One who knows Ketchum's career well says he and his wife were recently living in Moreland, Ill. Two weeks ago his wife left him and sought refuge with her mother. Both of them left hurriedly for Kansas City, fearing Ketchum would look for them in Chicago. Mrs. Ketchum's mother returned here to pack her household effects for removal to Kansas City. Ketchum did come here and went to the mother's house while she was away and it was then he made the alleged attack on the colored servant. When the mother returned she fell into Ketchum's hands and, it is said, he literally choked out of her the information of his wife's whereabouts in Kansas City. He then went to that place but kept out of sight all day on account of a charge of grain stealing and a charge of embezzling $750 from a coal dealer hanging over his head.

That night he met James McManus, a railroad man, whom he had seen lounging about the jail when Ketchum was a prisoner and thought was an officer. The two had several drinks together and walked a short distance on the street when Ketchum assaulted McManus with a revolver and brass knuckles, injuring him so that his recovery is doubtful. At 2 o'clock in the morning Ketchum went to the home of Mr. Van Vleck, with whom he supposed his wife was stopping. She had been there, but left the day before. Ketchum broke down the door and when Van Vleck appeared said he wanted his wife. He thrust his revolver into Van Vleck's face and threatened to shoot him, saying he had already killed one man that night. Ketchum was finally convinced his wife had escaped and went away. He apparently returned directly to Chicago, where he was arrested.

"This warrant is only a ruse to hold me while I am here in Chicago," he said yesterday. "It is, in fact, persecution on the part of the Wells-Fargo Express company. After I was acquitted in Nashville of stealing $35,000 from the Adams Express company they filed suit against the Wells-Fargo company, and I am an important witness in the case, which will be tried in New York. For this reason the Wells-Fargo people are following me and trying every way they can to cause me trouble."

Officers of the Wells-Fargo company say there is no suit pending between it and the Adams Express company.

SCARLET-FEVER SCARE IN EVANSTON

Thirty to Forty Cases Said to Exist—Health Department Criticism.

Many persons in Evanston are becoming alarmed over the large number of cases of scarlet-fever there. Between thirty and forty cases are said to exist in different parts of the town, but exact figures cannot be readily obtained on account of the inaccuracy of the records kept by the officers of the Health Department. The disease has existed in the suburb for over a month, but it has been known for only a few days that there are so many cases, and what causes especial alarm is the fact that the city is not thought to be doing all that it should to prevent its spread.

Prominent physicians say the work of the Health Department is not carried on in a thorough manner and those in charge of that department do not enforce the regulations of the State with regard to contagious diseases. "The business of the Health Department," said Dr. O. H. Mann, the Mayor of Evanston, yesterday, "is conducted in a loose, hap-hazard sort of a way and is probably open to criticism. The only thing that can be said in its defense is that opinions of physicians disagree as to whether the law should be rigidly enforced, and every case of a contagious disease isolated, or whether it is not better to prevent alarm among the neighbors of families where such diseases occur by not adopting such stringent measures. I think the danger from the scarlet-fever now prevalent in Evanston has been greatly exaggerated."

Dr. H. B. Hemenway said the prevalence of the disease is the result of lax methods on the part of the authorities. He said if Evanston was not such a healthy place an epidemic might result from such carelessness. He laid the blame not so much on the Health Commissioner as on the Council for not paying the Commissioner a salary so that he can afford to devote more of his time to the duties of that office. Dr. E. P. Clapp is Commissioner of Health and receives a salary of but $500 a year, while the City-Attorney receives $2,500. Very few deaths have as yet resulted from the disease.

Powell Made Assistant Chief Clerk.

Isaac N. Powell, Sergeant-at-Arms in the City Council, was yesterday appointed to the position of Assistant Chief Clerk in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners. He will take hold of the work in the election office at once, and it is probable his resignation as Sergeant-at-Arms will be sent to the Mayor and Council at the regular meeting of the Council Thursday night. It is believed Robert Corlett, the present Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Powell. The Board of Commissioners held a meeting at 2 o'clock and did nothing more. No action was taken in the matter of the investigation of the missing tally sheets, but it is thought a special meeting will be called within a day or two to settle the matter and return a report to the County Court.

A special fund of $150,000 to loan on Chicago property at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. W. G. Stoughton & Co., No. 70 and 72 La Salle street.

TO BURN UP GARBAGE.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S SANITARY COMMITTEE HEARS A PLAN.

Company Proposes to Erect Crematories in All Parts of the City and Do Its Own Hauling to Them—All of This Will Be Done at a Cost Not Exceeding the Present One—To Make Protest Against the Incompetent Contractors and Inspectors.

Members of the Sanitary committee of the Civic Federation will go before Mayor Hopkins Monday with new propositions concerning the disposition to be made of the city's garbage during the next twelve months. They will also protest most vigorously against retaining on the city's pay-rolls the names of a lot of alleged inspectors who have been utterly useless and whose hardest work has been to draw their salaries. They will also protest against giving any further employment to contractors who have steadily been taking city money without doing the work for which they are paid, and will recommend the business of disposing of the city's garbage be placed in the hands of one responsible firm that will give a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the contract. All the garbage contracts expire with the end of the year next Monday, and the men appointed by the Civic Federation to look after the matter are determined citizens shall not be obliged next year to put up with the outrageously bad service that has been furnished in the past.

Members of the committee met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Civic Federation in the First National Bank Building. When Chairman Augustus N. Eddy announced the purpose of the meeting there were present besides himself: T. W. Harvey, Willis Jackson, S. S. Greeley, Gen. Joseph R. Stockton, and Azel F. Hatch. The committee first received R. F. Field and C. F. Bryden, representing the Dixon Sanitary Crematory company who came by invitation. From them the committee received a proposition to dispose of the city's garbage which was regarded with greatest favor. The Dixon company wants a chance to bid for the work of burning all the city's garbage during the next twelve months, and are willing to furnish bonds to guarantee the performance of their contract. They are willing to compete in the bidding with other firms but they ask that the city in advertising for bids submit its proposition for the disposal of the garbage of the entire city instead of dividing the work into districts, as in the past.

To Put Up Many Crematories.

If that be done the Dixon company is ready to put up enough crematories in various locations to daily destroy the garbage and do the hauling on its own account. All this it will do for a less amount than is now paid to contractors who haul garbage to the "dumps," when they feel like it and let it alone when they do not. They will take the garbage from the boxes every day if required and burn it instead of throwing it into some common to make a neighborhood unhealthful and undesirable. It will furnish a bond to do all this, and if at the end of a year its crematories are found to work satisfactorily and the city wants to buy them the company will be willing to sell. If the city does not want to buy the company will be ready to bid again for the work. It will also agree to operate its crematories without offense to the neighborhoods in which they are located and give a bond in support of that agreement.

The Dixon company has operated crematories successfully in other cities and is confident of being able to do so here. Where it would have the advantage of the present contractors would be in short hauls. With crematories in all parts of the city it would not be necessary to make the long hauls the present contractors have to make. More garbage could be handled at the same cost, and the result to the city would be more frequent and much better service. The sanitary committee looks upon this proposition with great favor. Its members will use their best influence to have the proper city authorities consider it when going over the bids, and will recommend its acceptance if nothing better be offered.

Protests Against Inspectors and Contractors

The protest against the further employment of contractors and inspectors who have neglected their duty will be based on complaints received from all parts of the city. The Civic Federation sent out blank forms on postal cards to be returned with weekly reports on the work of contractors and inspectors. The contracts in force during the last year required daily garbage service in the First Ward and three times a week in all other wards except the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth, where it should be semi-weekly. The reports sent in from various parts of the city show about half the service to which the city was entitled for the money it paid out was furnished. In some wards there was not even service once a week. Contractors hauled garbage when they felt like it, and the ward foremen who receive $1,000 a year to see the work is properly done paid no attention to it. The Civic Federation wants all these men removed and the work done by a few men who are responsible and who are not on the city pay-roll as a reward for political service. It will ask that none of the contractors who have been remiss in their work get any more from the city. For the next two months the work of disposing of garbage will be done under the direction of city officers. It has been the custom in the past to employ the regular contractors at rates they received during the fall and summer, but this year the untrustworthy will be barred.

At the meeting yesterday the Anderson Crematory indicated a willingness to undertake a contract to cremate 1,200 tons of garbage a day at 25 cents a ton. This is for about one-third of the city's daily supply, but the company demands that the city gather the garbage. That proposition was not regarded with favor inasmuch as it would cost the present amount paid for hauling plus the 25 cents a ton for cremation.

Evanston Physicians' Club Meets.

The first meeting of the Evanston Physicians' Study club met last evening at No. 810 Davis street. Prof. H. P. Carhart, formerly of Northwestern University, now of Ann Arbor, delivered a lecture on "Nervous Diseases and Electro-Therapeutics." The club was formed some time ago and a lecture course is being prepared by Dr. W. G. Herdman, Professor of Nervous Diseases at the University of Michigan.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Lincoln Monument Mass-Meeting
of the citizens of Chicago at
Central Music Hall Tonight

Admission free. Members of the Legislature not only from Cook County, but all over the State will be present. The programme is attractive. Men will speak who knew Abraham Lincoln fifty years ago. Show your patriotism and interest in this matter by being present tonight. If the people want this monument properly cared for and put in perfect condition they can have it done next year by simply showing their interest in this matter.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 133 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Shoes and rubbers . . .

A mid-winter clearing . . Stylish—seasonable—shapely shoes—easy and elegant—dainty and durable—direct from the world's greatest shoe builders—as you'll find them *nowhere* else. One of a dozen specials:

Several thousand pairs of high class boots—cloth or kid tops—hand turns or welts—eight new lasts—the new Chicago square toe—the new razor toe—the new Boulevard boot—the new opera toe—and new foreign ideas—for walking—or opera—or house wear—here formerly and now at other places they're $5.00—your choice for this great occasion $3.00—

Worth up to $5 for **$3**

Special offering of the new razor toe rubbers and overshoes.

The young people are just as properly cared for here. Those "irresistible" school shoes for big and little girls and boys are *peerless.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Children's clothing. That great half-price purchase of Smith, Gray & Co.'s balance of boys' winter clothing—and the remarkable reductions on girls' cloaks—afford a most extraordinary opportunity to *correctly* and cheaply clothe the young people.

Boys' clothing—S., G. & Co.'s cape overcoats—sizes 6 to 12—were $5.00 and $4.50—now **2.98**

S., G. & Co.'s ulsters—sizes 7 to 14—formerly $5.00 and $6.50—now **3.50**

S., G. & Co.'s 2-garment suits—sizes 10 to 14—formerly $7.50 and $8.50—now **3.95**

Girls' garments—Children's gretchens with capes and hoods—fashionable fancy mixed cheviots—sizes 4 to 14—former prices from $10.00 to $14.00—at **5.00**

Misses' reefers in plain cloths and fancy mixtures—very handsome effects—former prices $8.00 to $12.75—at **5.00**

Just a hint at the hundreds of holiday price happenings in store for the youngsters—vacation week—at Mandel's.

$8.00 ...For $4.98

German Cordovan Hand-Made French Calf-Lined, Cork Sole, Waterproof, will wear two years. The very best shoe we can make.

$7.00 For $4.98

English Enamel Cork Sole, Full Dress Patent Leather, Winter Russia Calf (Waterproof, with wide extension edge),

All Our Own Make.

$8 and $7 gives you the benefit of middleman's profit, but $4.98 loses the makers over $1.00 per pair. We are willing to lose to start you on the . . .

BEST LINE OF MEN'S SHOES MADE.

Two Stores: { 169 State-st. (Palmer House). 80 Adams-st., Dexter Bldg.

Smith & Stoughton

Mail orders sent C. O. D. Privilege of exchange. Stores open tonight till 9:30 p. m.

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COAL
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IN BAGS

No Dust. No Noise. 100 lbs. per Bag. 20 to the Ton.

DELIVERED INTO YOUR BIN.

WE INTRODUCED THIS SYSTEM MAY 1. IT HAS PLEASED EVERYBODY. IT WILL PLEASE YOU.

Crescent Coal and Mining Co.,
627 THE ROOKERY.

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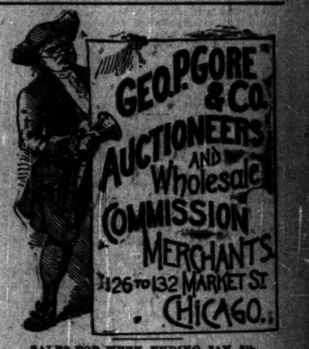

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 5th.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1st.....NO SALE
We wish our friends a Prosperous New Year.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2d.....BOOTS AND SHOES ON SAME DAY.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3d.....CLOSING SALE
For account of Combined Rubber Companies.
All Kinds of Rubber Boots and Shoes
—and—
Wool Boots.
A Great Opportunity for Country Merchants
ON SAME DAY,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
ALSO ON SAME DAY,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

Peremptory Auction Notice.

On Thursday, Jan. 10th, at 10 a. m.,
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salesrooms, 126 and 132 Market-st., Chicago,
By Order of
First National Bank of Chicago, Mortgagee,
The Entire Stock of
THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO.,
225-227 State-st., City, consisting of
$80,000 Worth of Fur Garments.
—SUCH AS—
Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Capes, Muffs and Boas; Gents' Coats, Caps, Gloves, etc., in Seal, Otter, Mink, Sable, Beaver, and Other Costly Furs.
ALSO A LARGE LINE OF
Fur Robes, Rugs, Mats, Skins, Animal Heads, etc.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Umbrellas, Canes, Silk and Fur Hats, Etc.,
—AND ALL THE—
Fixtures, Superb Fittings, Show Cases, Office Furniture, Machinery, Gas Engines, Furriers' Tools, Etc., Etc.

The excellent reputation of this firm is sufficient guaranty of the high quality of the stock, and the fact that the present firm has been only a short time in business is proof to buyers that there are no old or out-of-date goods—the fact being that the Entire Stock has been made up for the season's trade.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
209 and 211 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.
Chamber Sets.
Parlor Sets.
Folding Beds, Brass and Enameled Beds, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, and a full line of General Household Goods. Tel. West 592.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes a specialty. L. MANASSE, Optician, 99 E. Madison-st., Palmer Bldg. 1893—The Old Reliable.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NOW FOR A NEW P.-O.

Chicago Must Ask at Once for a Federal Building.

CONDITIONS FAVOR IT.

Chairman of the Congressional Committee Is Urgent.

DELAY MEANS TWO YEARS.

It Might Be Even Longer Before Action Is Taken.

CITIZENS ASKED TO TAKE HOLD.

A new government building on the old site is within reach if Chicago people move on the present Congress before it passes into history, March 4 next. Advices from Washington indicate clearly that the House Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings is united on an appropriation before the final adjournment. There is no doubt that a majority of the Congressmen are in favor of giving the second city in the Union a government building commensurate with the revenues derived from Chicago. Once passed by the House the Senate is certain to send the bill to the President.

But the hitch comes in getting the McGann bill, appropriating $4,000,000 for the Chicago building, before the House. Like many other measures, which had clear majorities, the McGann bill went over last session simply because the members had no chance to vote upon it. With but sixty days remaining of the present Congress it will require hard and united work on the part of Chicago people to secure a hearing in the House. It is certain no measure with an indifferent support at home will have the slightest chance during the closing days of the present Congress. However, it will not be long before Congress will learn that Chicago is not indifferent; that the imperative demands of government business here are fully recognized; and that Chicago people are united and alert.

What Congressmen Say.

No one in Congress is more thoroughly convinced that Chicago must have a new building than Chairman Bankhead of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Bankhead was here with the House committee some months ago. He saw the miserable plight of the mail service and from that time on Chicago has had a stanch friend in him. In a letter to Postmaster Hesing Mr. Bankhead says:

I am going to do all in my power, and *at as early a date* [the italics are Mr. Bankhead's] as possible, to secure a special assignment of time for the consideration of the McGann bill. I am earnestly in sympathy with you in the overcrowded condition of your facilities, and I believe the House will act favorably as soon as we can get its ear. I will be glad to receive any data or material for argument that may have accumulated since our visit of inspection or any other information that may be serviceable in the coming controversy. In company with your representatives will render advice and assistance I hope and believe that we will accomplish the passage of the bill at this session.

Congressman Willis Sweet of Idaho, who was the head of the Republicans in the subcommittee and who wrote the report in favor of the McGann bill, has advised Chicago people to make a strong move on the Congress immediately after the holiday recess. Mr. Sweet thought if a strong delegation, backed by the commercial and social interests of the city, were on Washington early in January it might save the bill.

Pressure Is Needed.

"The measure is now in such shape," he said, "that pressure must be brought to secure it a hearing. It must compete with many other bills, whose supporters are bent on passing them, and only work and pressure will win against them."

Immediate steps will be taken to secure meetings of representative organizations in furtherance of such a course, and a gathering from all the city clubs will be held. Doubtless the Commercial club, which holds its monthly dinner tonight at the Grand Pacific, will take the lead in voicing the city's sentiment in favor of a new building.

If the present Congress does not pass the McGann bill there is no hope of securing an appropriation for a year and a half, even if the new Congress be favorable. In all probability the President will not call a special session, and the new Congress will not come together until next December. It is not likely any large appropriations will be made until the session has advanced into midsummer. In the meantime the period of a Presidential campaign will be reached and no one can tell what the whirligig of politics will produce. It has been suggested that some of the Chicagoans who made so great a record during World's Fair times be sent on the delegation to Washington. They had ample experience in Congressional work.

Postmaster Hesing was more than encouraged yesterday by the favorable news he received from Washington. Everything pointed to a successful issue if once the appropriation could be brought before the House. When he was asked what the prospects are for the passage of the bill he said:

Postmaster Hesing Hopeful.

"Let me first express my gratification at the interest THE TRIBUNE is taking in providing Chicago with a new Federal Building. I believe if the citizens of Chicago will take an interest in this matter, lend their aid, hold some meetings, and appoint a committee to go to Washington, we can succeed in inducing Congress to pass the present bill appropriating $4,000,000 for a new building on the present site. If the citizens of Chicago and the press will take as much interest in this matter as they did in securing the World's Fair for Chicago, success certainly will attend their efforts.

"I am very much encouraged with the present status of the bill," continued the Postmaster. "I have information from many members, in answer to letters sent by me, that their hearty coöperation was assured. I have written to every member of the Illinois delegation, to members of the Committee on Public Buildings, as also to the Speaker, and others, urging the necessity of a new building here and the immediate passage of the McGann bill. The members of the Chicago delegation, who are untiring in their efforts, are very hopeful. Last Monday, while in Cincinnati, I met Mr. Berry, a member of Congress from Kentucky and a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, who gave me much hope; and it remains now simply for the citizens of Chicago to show their interest in the matter. I cannot do it all alone. I have made three trips to Washington, have seen every member of Congress I could, have written hundreds of letters, and done all in my power to help Chicago; but I cannot do it all alone, and I do sincerely hope that sufficient interest in this matter will be awakened by the press to induce Chicago's citizens to aid me. I am satisfied from all the information I can get that if a day is ever set for consideration of the McGann bill it will pass.

New Congress Means Delay.

"It would be very deplorable if this Congress does not consider this matter, for if it does not, as the next Congress consists of so many new members, the whole matter will have to be gone over again, a subcommittee very likely appointed to come here, look the ground over, make a report to the general committee, and it will be full two years from now before the new building can be begun. Congress does not meet until Dec. 2, 1895. No favorable report could be obtained before the summer of 1896, and very doubtful if then, because that is immediately preceding a Presidential election, when, naturally, the party in the majority will preach economy and small appropriations. I question if a bill could be passed before the short session of the next Congress, which will bring it into the winter of 1897. This would be nothing short of a calamity, and I, as Postmaster of this city, whose postal importance is equal to that of New York not only on account of the volume of business transacted, but on account of its being the distributing point of nearly 5,000,000 people, would be loath to take the responsibility of good service in the present building. The fact is since the introduction last July of the 'Chicago Postal System' we are today cramped beyond power of expression, owing not only to lack of space, but owing to the ill-ventilated and poorly-lighted quarters we have. I have appointed many more clerks and carriers since I have been Postmaster, but they cannot do more than three-quarters of the work they ought to do because of these conditions. Our service in this city is far from perfect for this reason. The force is large enough if we had proper facilities. The building is daily crumbling, and this very minute a force of men is at work making repairs simply to protect human life. The heating apparatus of the building has about given out; the engineer is daily complaining he cannot heat the building because he is afraid of an accident to worn-out machinery; the lighting plant is almost useless; we are everywhere short of lights, and the electrician only yesterday declined to put in one more electric light because, he said, he would not take the responsibility of overloading the wires. Only a few days ago the lights gave out in the mailing division and more than 300,000 letters were delayed thereby, and were finally dispatched by the light of lamps taken from bicycles belonging to employés of the Postoffice.

Cost of Postponement.

"The government is today paying about $50,000 rent per year for quarters for Federal offices outside of this building. This alone represents an investment of $1,250,000. The Chicago office is the second best paying office in the country, and this year will net nearly $3,000,000 to the government. Its percentage of expense to receipts is only 40 per cent. This proportion would be less if we had proper quarters.

"A few days ago I visited Cincinnati and inspected the postoffice there. While the number of our carriers is six times as large as Cincinnati the volume of our money order business is twelve times as large, of our registry business eight times as large, and the number of our clerks five times as large, and yet in that city the quarters for the postoffice are larger than the city on the ground floor. They have every facility for giving good service; we have none. The Postoffice Department in Washington is doing everything in its power to aid me in giving perfect service, by furnishing clerks and carriers sufficient in number. It now behooves Congress to make the necessary appropriation to provide quarters for this force. Practically no more men can be advantageously placed in this building. If the increase in the force for the next twelve months is only half as great as for the last twelve months, the Postmaster of this city cannot possibly place that increase of force within the present walls of our building, for every available inch of space is taken up. There are men at work in the basement of the building into which never has come a ray of light or a breath of fresh air.

Unsanitary Conditions.

"The Health Department of this city has condemned this part of the building, and were it not a government building no employé, no person, would be allowed to work therein. The same condition of things would not be tolerated for one moment in any manufacturing establishment or commercial house. Why should the government enjoy this special privilege? Why should the government be allowed to maintain the nuisance it does on Jackson street in obstructing the sidewalk with its mail wagons? The government should have no special privilege; no invidious distinction should be made in its favor.

"These things are wrong and ought to be corrected. They can be corrected only by a new building. The erection of a new building is demanded on grounds of economy. The same work could be done with a force 10 per cent less. Fifty thousand dollars a year rent would be saved. The health of several thousand people engaged in this building in different departments would be much benefited. The unsightly ruin in the heart of a great city like this should give place to a modern structure that would be an ornament and a credit to Chicago. This great metropolis, which by the time a new building is completed, even if the McGann bill passes in the next sixty days, will have a population larger than New York and a postal force equal to that of New York, is certainly entitled to every possible postal facility, for every man, woman, and child is interested in perfect postal service. In addition to the needs of the Postoffice it must not be forgotten that not one single Federal office is properly and comfortably housed in the city. All are at a great disadvantage in transacting their business. All complain about the difficulties with which they have to contend owing to poor quarters.

"Nothing will be left undone by me to aid Chicago in securing this much needed improvement. If the citizens will help me with their usual Chicago spirit, with their usual enterprise, and push, and interest, we can succeed. All my time and all my best energies are at the service of the citizens of Chicago."

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL MEN MEET.

Reports Show a Flourishing Condition of Affairs—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, organized three years ago, was held at No. 83 Madison street yesterday afternoon. The association is one of the strongest in the country and combines with a weekly benefit in case of illness an accident insurance feature. There were 300 members present in the hall when President D. M. Sinsabaugh called the meeting to order. The report of the Secretary, H. B. Smith, was, to the members, the interesting feature of the meeting, and the favorable condition of the membership and of the finances elicited considerable enthusiasm. In the statistical report the Secretary made the following exhibit:

Admitted during the year	802
Dropped from the rolls	119
Deaths	2
Membership canceled	4
Net increase	677
Membership Dec. 26, 1893	909
Present membership	1,586

Finance exhibit:

Total receipts	$8,751
Disbursements—	
Weekly benefits paid	4,319
Expenses of maintenance	2,030
Balance in the Treasury	2,411

Number of claims paid, 71; average amount paid on each claim, $60.84.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:

President, E. J. Theile, Chicago; Vice-President, George H. Holden, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. Smith, Harvard, Ill. Board of Directors—James O'Donnell, George W. B. Roberts, J. N. Gifford, E. F. Coulter, R. A. Cavanagh, J. J. Nolan, R. G. Murdock, G. A. Hutchins, C. C. Fitzmaurice, George W. Smith, all of Chicago. Associate Vice-Presidents—W. F. Murdock, Fulton, Ill.; Thomas F. Burk, Peoria, Ill.; F. E. Haley, Des Moines; Charles Warton, Clinton, Ia.; S. E. Dawson, Minneapolis; Otto Lange, Dubuque, Ia.; Charles McCutcheon, Kansas City; G. R. Makel, St. Joseph, Mo.; Fred Selick, Detroit; August Zwick, St. Louis; H. B. Patton, Bryon, Ill.; H. S. Bilven, Council Bluffs; H. C. Terry, Ogden, Utah; J. H. Gifford, Davenport; H. N. W. Blaney, Denver; E. C. Sandford, New York City; George P. Neely, Allegheny City, Pa.; J. H. Van Gassbeck, Neligh, Neb.; W. L. Whittin, Galesburg, Ill.; Henry Kauffman, Chicago.

IRWIN WILL RETURN THEIR MONEY.

Many Discretionary Pool Investors at Pittsburg to Recover Cash.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, has decided to return all the money placed in his hands by customers and which was not actually invested by him in grain deals. This statement was made authoritatively by J. Scott Ferguson, Irwin's chief counsel. Mr. Ferguson says his client is morally but not legally bound to return this money. He further said not over $10,000 to $20,000 is represented in the suits against Irwin.

Exports of Cattle.

During the first nine months of 1894 the United States exported to Great Britain more than 300,000 head of beef cattle, valued at $29,000,000.

HUGE YIELD OF GOLD.

OUTPUT OF 1894 WILL SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

The Production of Yellow Metal Is Figured at $175,000,000, a Gain of $20,000,000 Over 1893—Likelihood That the Increase in the United States Will Reach $10,000,000—Retaliation on Spain to Be Pushed—Phases of the Sugar Diplomacy That Affect Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The world's gold product for the present calendar year will surpass that of any other year in the history of the world. The production of last year exceeded that of all previous years and was reported by the Mint Bureau at $155,522,000. The production for 1894 seems likely to be not less than $175,000,000, or a gain of nearly $20,000,000 over the figures of 1893. The principal gains have been in the United States, the Witwatersrandt region of South Africa, Australia, and Russia. It was evident last summer that mining activity in Colorado and other Western States would carry the product of this country for the year from $35,955,000 to $42,000,000. It now looks as though the total would reach $45,000,000. Director Preston has checked and pruned the estimates from the great mining States, but even with large reductions they indicate an increase of $3,750,000 in Colorado, $2,000,000 in California, $1,000,000 in Montana, and $800,000 in Idaho. Large gains are also reported in Oregon and Washington, for which exact figures have not been obtained. The increase in the production of the Witwatersrandt region has been steadily maintained for five years. The production of 1890 was 494,869 ounces at about $17.50 an ounce; the production in 1891 was 729,238 ounces, of 1892 1,210,868 ounces, of 1893 1,478,475 ounces, and the estimated production for 1894 is 2,200,000 ounces. The complete figures have been received up to the close of November and every month shows an enormous increase over the corresponding month of 1893, with an advance during the present year from 149,314 ounces in January to 175,309 ounces in November.

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The value of this product was about $26,000,000 in 1893 and will be about $38,000,000 in 1894. Other portions of Africa are expected to show slight gains, but they produced in the aggregate last year only about $3,000,000 worth. Australia, which showed a production in 1893 of $35,688,600, is credited with an increase of $3,000,000 in 1894. The Russian Empire was credited in the last mint report with the same production in 1893 as in 1892, which was $24,806,200. Official figures since received show an increase in 1893 of about $1,500,000, and it is thought that this will rise to $2,000,000 for the present year. These gains alone will swell the world's production by $26,000,000, and would make an aggregate of more than $181,000,000 if no losses were indicated in other countries. It is expected that such a loss may occur in China, where the reported product of 1893 was $8,426,000, on account of the war with Japan. Even a large loss there would leave the world's product above $175,000,000 and would exceed the most sanguine estimates made by Director Preston in his last report on the production of the precious metals. Mr. Preston is endeavoring to keep his estimates within conservative bonds, for he does not wish to make a larger claim than the facts will finally warrant, but it would seem that his estimate of a few months ago of an aggregate production for the year of $170,000,000 was certain to be largely exceeded.

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As far as can be learned the gold reserve and the Carlisle currency scheme appear to be melting away simultaneously. While Treasury officials express some faint hopes of relief at the present session, they know that no legislation which is a subject of contest can possibly get through the Senate. The result has been in the last two days a marked revival of the talk about an extra session. This may be for the purpose of frightening the majority in the House into united action rather than let the currency question be settled by a Republican Congress, but the talk comes from persons who might be supposed to possess the confidence of the President, and they say he will seek relief from an opposition Congress with positive gratification, being completely disgusted with the worse than incapacity of his party in the present House. The gold reserve is down to $86,849,639, and another bond issue is not so much of a possibility as a certainty. Beyond the question of the gold reserve, which is important in itself, the necessity for an immediate increase in the revenue is becoming daily more apparent. Experts say the income tax this year will not amount to much owing to the commercial depression and the consequent large deduction of losses. As an instance of this, one United States Senator, popularly supposed to be worth a million or so, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I will pay on my salary as Senator as provided by law, but that is all the government can honestly get out of me, for I can show losses that will offset my outside income completely." The corporations will be the main sources of revenue under the income tax, and as the law is a new one revenue officials will not be prepared to enforce the collection of the last penny as will be the case next year. There is every prospect, therefore, that the Republican Congress, which ordinarily would not meet until December, may be called together in the spring or early summer to relieve the necessities of a Democratic administration, brought down to its marrow bones by a moribund and repudiated Congress of its own political persuasion. If there is no extra session it will be because the financial outlook improves considerably in the next three or four months.

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French woolen manufacturers, according to advices received by the Secretary of State, are in despair over the depression in their industry, which is undoubtedly of the character of a crisis. They expected much from the changes in the tariff, but up to the present time these hopes have not been realized and the commercial travelers who have returned from the United States bring only discouraging reports. To add to the chagrin of the Roubaix manufacturers the reports received from Bradford, their old-time rival, are to the effect that business with the United States is most encouraging. It is reported that orders for 300,000 pieces of woolen goods were placed in that market last week from the United States. Attempts have been made to explain the situation in the woolen trade by suggesting that the French fabrics are not à la mode at the present time, but a more reasonable explanation might be found in the competition of Germany, whose woolen industries seem to have increased at the expense of those of France. France exported in 1890 $69,673,000 of woolens; $63,111,000 in 1891; about the same amount in 1892, and only $53,654,000 in 1893, while the exportations for 1894 show evidence of falling much below the latter figure.

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According to a report received at the State Department from Consul-General Wallace S. Jones at Rome there has been of late a marked increase in the export trade of the United States to Italy. So much is this true that, while the balance of trade with Italy was $4,000,000 against this country in 1892, in 1893 our exports exceeded the imports from that country by $3,000,000. The increase in Italian imports in 1893 is due to the increased importation of American cotton. Italy has been taking less and less Indian cotton for the last few years. The low price of cotton and the superiority of the American product have brought this about. The cotton trade with Italy has grown from 42,801,000 pounds in 1889 to 84,515,740 pounds in 1893. Leaf tobacco is another American product the exportation of which is on the increase. In 1892 Italy paid $2,500,000 for American tobacco and $2,798,500 in 1893, this difference being due to fluctuation in prices, the quantity of tobacco imported remaining about the same, or 27,500,000 pounds. On the other hand, Italian wines are making no headway in the United States and are not likely to do so until the Italians adopt a more scientific method of fermentation.

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An intimation was given today that the President and Secretary Gresham are in earnest about retaliation against Spain's attitude on the tariff question. The point is insisted on that the reciprocity arrangements were not in any sense treaties, and hence that they were subject to modification or repeal by act of Congress. Spain does not stand well in America, owing to the fact that Castilian ideas of honor are so peculiar, it having happened almost universally that Spain has made solemn arrangements and then failed to carry them out until absolutely forced to do so. In addition to the general resentment felt against Spain because of bygone insults and slippery conduct, there is a feature which has been generally lost sight of, and that is the influence retaliation by the United States against Spain would have on placating Germany. If the "discriminating flag" duties were enforced against Spain it would have a disastrous effect on Cuban sugars, but this would of course increase the demand for German beet sugar enormously, and this might be sufficient to induce the German Government to remove the embargo from American meats so long as the increased demand kept up, reserving the violation of the treaty as a future means of retaliation should occasion arise. Germany would benefit infinitely more from any interference with the Cuban sugar trade than it could possibly lose from the enforcement of the discriminating duty against which it protests. Its present retaliation is purely selfish, for, so far as the general principle goes, the treaty was as much violated under the McKinley law, which discriminated against German refined sugars, as under the Gorman-Carlisle misstep, which makes a similar discrimination against raw sugar. If the United States bars out Cuban sugars nothing more will be heard from Germany about treaty violations, and if the meat embargo is not dropped promptly means will be at once found to patch up a peace with Spain. It is a pretty game of chess, with opinion divided as to which nation will call out "checkmate."

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Kentuckians are gloating with a sort of ghoulish glee over the prospects of a defeat for Joe Blackburn in his aspirations to be his own successor in the United States Senate. Wherever a knot of citizens from the land of pretty women and thoroughbred horses congregate politics will be the theme, even to the exclusion of extolling the merits and beauties of the Blue Grass country. One of the most outspoken among the younger element of Kentucky politicians at the National Capital is Logan Carlisle, son of the Secretary of the Treasury. By virtue of his position as chief clerk of the department over which his father presides Mr. Carlisle is very much in demand among those who profess to keep themselves posted as to the condition of affairs in "Old Kaintuck." Secretary Carlisle and his friends do not like Blackburn, and no care is taken to conceal this feeling of animosity among the rank and file. Logan Carlisle, in discussing some of the candidates who would like to step into Blackburn's shoes through the grace of the next Kentucky Legislature, declared that no attention need be paid to "Willie Campbell Preston Breckinridge." Among those who profess to know anything at all about politics in the Blue Grass region he is considered as dead as the proverbial door nail. "It would be well, however," continued Mr. Carlisle, "to keep a watch upon Uncle Jimmie McCreary. He is one of the best organizers in our State and deservedly popular with all classes of people." There is another candidate whose eyes are squinted in the direction of Frankfort and the meeting of the Legislature. He is Simon Bolivar Buckner, and he is a war-horse who loves a fight. Gov. Brown is not in the hunt at all, although some of his adherents announce a determination to stand by him through thick and thin. Blackburn's danger lies in the combination which will be formed to down him at all events. It will not make so much difference to the politicians who accomplishes this task so long as it is brought about, but McCreary and Buckner seem to be the leaders. Blackburn can tell a few stories and talk about the fraud of 1876, a set speech which he has been delivering on the stump in every campaign since Hayes was declared President of the United States, and the people of Kentucky are simply tired of him. That is what is going to encompass his defeat."

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Forty-nine fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today, of whom the following were for places in the West: Illinois—Middleton, Alexander Davis. Indiana—Dolan, B. F. Braman; Hausertown, S. M. Royer; Reno, Isaac Monnet; Stout, James Ellison; West Muncie, G. W. Love. Iowa—Ivesville, O. T. Muzzy; Mooreville, M. M. Hill; Spring Hill, J. R. Lundy. Kansas—Ravanna, D. W. Herman. Nebraska—Otto, Annie E. Marker. Ohio—Glass, Elba Cisler; Rock Creek Station, R. H. Wolcott.

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Pensions have been granted to residents of Illinois as follows: Original—Henry H. Cannon, Joseph D. Allen, Roodhouse. Edward Schell, Bloomington. Reissue—Samuel J. Barber, Joliet. Original widows, etc.—Ana M. Katzenberger, Rushville.

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Assistant Surgeon Henry A. Shaw has been ordered to report for temporary duty at Camp Merritt, Mont., on the abandonment of Fort McKinney, and later will be quartered at Fort Snelling, Minn.

AUSTRIA AND THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Its Minister Says No Retaliatory Tactics Have Been Adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Mr. von Henglemuller, the new Austrian Minister, who has just arrived from Vienna, was seen today by a representative of the Associated Press concerning the reports that Austria would follow the course of Germany, first in protesting against the American tariff on sugar and then in retaliating against the products of this country. The Minister gave the first interview had with him in this country.

"The Austrian Government has not, up to the present time," said Mr. von Henglemuller, "taken any steps on the American tariff. The relations with the United States have always been most cordial, and I have no doubt they will remain so by a satisfactory arrangement of the sugar duties. The treaty between Austria and this country contains the most favored nation clause, assuring to each country that no higher or discriminating duties shall be imposed than are placed on the products of other countries. At the time this treaty was made Austria was paying a bounty on sugar. The bounty system had been in operation for years, ever since the industry was in its infancy, so that the treaty with the most favored nation clause was made with full recognition of the bounty system in Austria. The Austrian bounties are gradually being lowered as the sugar industry becomes more self-supporting, and before long the entire bounty system will be done away with. But the course of Austria in paying bounties is entirely an internal matter, in no way concerning other countries. So far as outside countries are concerned its relations are governed by existing treaties, and in the case of the United States the treaty was made with the bounties in existence."

Mr. von Henglemuller was asked as to the effect of the American tariff in Austria. "There has not yet been time to feel the effects of the new tariff," he replied, "but the McKinley law had a serious effect on our industries. The sugar industry of Austria is very great, and it will undoubtedly be affected by the increased American duty on sugar. But the fixing of tariff rates, high or low, is an internal question for the United States to determine and the only concern of Austria is to see that it is not singled out for higher duties than those allowed to most favored nations."

The confidence of the new Minister that friendly commercial relations will continue appears to be based entirely upon the Austria-American treaty, although the new tariff law fixes discriminating duties without reference to existing treaty relations.

Arrested and Sentenced Within a Week.

C. S. Hunter was sentenced to one year yesterday in the Joliet penitentiary on a plea of guilty to a charge of forgery. He was arrested, indicted, convicted, and sentenced all in one week. Detective Charles Heidelberg of Supt. Byrnes' staff, who was interested in the case said: "We do business pretty lively in New York, but this case distances anything I have seen in Gotham for a long time." Hunter passed a forged check for $84.50 at the Auditorium Annex.

GOOD OFFICE TO GET.

CAPT. BALLANCE HAS A RARE CHANCE FOR PROMOTION.

The Son of the Peoria Squire, Backed by the Vice-President and Chief Justice Fuller, May Be Made Major and Judge Advocate—Bill Morrison Has Also a Relative Looking for the Position—Doe of Wisconsin Not to Get the Plum—Chinese Regulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—An Illinoisan, Capt. John G. Ballance of the Twenty-second Infantry, is said to stand an excellent chance for being made Major and Judge Advocate upon the promotion of Col. G. Norman Lieber to be a Brigadier-General and successor to Judge Advocate-General David G. Swaim, retired the 23d inst. Capt. Ballance is a cousin of Vice-President Stevenson and a son of Squire Ballance of Peoria, who is a warm friend of Chief Justice Fuller. This fact has led the Chief Justice to join forces with the Vice-President to secure this place for the son of the Squire, before whom as a fledgling lawyer the present head of the Supreme Court of the United State plead his first and successful case. In referring to the matter recently the Chief Justice ascribed his success in a great measure on that occasion to the helping hand of Squire Ballance, who was on the bench. Perhaps the most formidable opponent Capt. Ballance has for this position is Chief Clerk Jasper N. Morrison, who is now in Col. Lieber's office. He is recognized as an authority on law matters, and it was mainly upon his advice that Col. Ainsworth was enabled to have the Ford's Theater disaster indictments quashed. Besides, he is a relative of Horizontal Bill Morrison, although he is credited to Missouri, and this fact is relied upon to help his chances at the White House.

Doe Not in the Race.

One thing may be set down as certain, and that is Assistant Secretary Doe will not get this plum. An intimation has been received from the Secretary of War that his claims for preferment will not even be considered, inasmuch as a staff officer of the army is to be given a deserved promotion when Col. Lieber goes up another peg. This will in all probability be settled as soon as Congress meets, for there are no other names besides that of Col. Lieber now before the President. All that has kept the appointment from being made has been the question whether the Congressional interim could properly be classed as a recess in the eyes of the law. But for this obstacle the President would have made a selection this week, but he is determined to hold the matter over now until after the reassembling of Congress. To be sure, if the Chief Magistrate saw fit he could make an appointment from civil life to the Judge Advocateship with the rank of Major, for by Congressional enactment the Pay Department and Judge Advocate General's bureau have been left open for appointments of this character. But in all other branches of the service provision is made by law for promotions from the line and staff of the army. In addition to Capt. Ballance and Chief Clerk Morrison there are upward of 100 applications on file for this place, including five acting Judge Advocates of military departments.

Names of Other Candidates.

Their names are First-Lieuts. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Department of Dakota; Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, Department of the Columbia; Enoch H. Crowder, Eighth Cavalry, Department of the Platte; Francis J. Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry, Department of Texas; and Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, Department of the Colorado. These Acting Judge Advocates are given a four-years' station with the rank of Captains, and in the case of Capt. McClure he has nearly reached the legal age for retirement, 64 years. This leaves four active contestants among the Judge Advocates corps, every one of whom is well backed at the War Department. Besides those already named there are First-Lieut. Harry C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery, who was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota until last April, when his four years of service terminated, and Capt. Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry, who graduated at the West Point Military Academy first and afterwards from Columbia University's law school. Gen. McCook, commanding the Military Division of the East, is taking a great deal of interest in Capt. Sharpe, who was formerly a member of his staff in the Department of the Colorado. A position of Major and Judge Advocate is regarded as one of the best billets in the army and with pay and allowances it is worth upwards of $4,000 per annum.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Proceedings at the Thirteenth Annual Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The thirteenth annual session of the American Forestry Association began here today at the Department of Agriculture. There was only a small attendance at the opening session and after a brief meeting the convention took a recess and about a dozen of the members of the association called at the White House and were introduced to the President by Secretary Morton. The report of Prof. Fernow, Chairman of the Executive committee of the association, was read. It said there had been a noteworthy increase of interest in forestry matters during the last year, and instanced specially meetings in Albany, Brooklyn, and the White Mountains, at which steps were taken looking to preservation of Eastern forests. The most important advance made during the year was in the passing of the McRae forestry bill. This bill, the report said, was not altogether satisfactory, but was a considerable step forward, and the association would continue to push what has become known as the Paddock bill, which looks to the control of the forests by a special commission.

The McRae bill has passed the House but not the Senate, and it was decided to make strenuous efforts to secure favorable action in the Senate. The representatives of the association who called upon the President thanked him for indorsing the policy of forestry preservation in his message and urged favorable action on the McRae bill when it reaches him for his approval.

Treasurer Fisher submitted a report showing a balance of $2,376 on hand as a current and permanent fund. Resolutions were adopted urging legislation providing for an obligatory forestry course at the agricultural colleges. The election of officers was held this afternoon and the appointment of F. H. Newell of this city as Secretary was the only change made.

The association held a joint meeting with the National Geographical Society at the National Museum tonight. Secretary of Agriculture Morton is the President of the Forestry Association and made a short address. He introduced Prof. N. S. Shaler, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, who made a lengthy address on the economic aspects of erosion. The association's officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. Sterling Morton; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Newell of Washington; Recording Secretary, N. H. Eggleston of Washington; Treasurer, Dr. H. M. Fisher of Philadelphia, and the Executive committee, of which Prof. B. F. Fernow is Chairman.

REPORTS REGARDING INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Facts Touching Education and Other Matters Noted by the Superintendents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The annual reports of the Superintendents of Indian Schools indicate a growing interest taken in education by the Indians and testify to the good work accomplished by these institutions. The Superintendent at Fort Mojave, Ari., says that school has brought about changes in the dress and customs of the older Indians, who live better and who now almost invariably use the white man's dress. The future of the Indian race, declares the Superintendent of Fort Yuma Industrial School, depends on their knowledge of how to work. Teach him the value of manual labor as performed by himself and one problem in the way of civilizing Indians is solved. The Moquis in Arizona are reported a long way behind the Navajoes in their ability to earn money, but are industrious and self-supporting. By perseverance and kindness, says Supt. Goodman, the race antipathies will slowly be conquered and the tribe educated to take its place with other American citizens. There is a growing freedom among the Seminoles in Florida, and they are gradually adopting a better civilization. The greatest curse among the Eastern Cherokees is a love for liquor, many moonshiners and blockaders disposing of the whisky manufactured in the mountains to the Indians.

Supt. Jacobson, in charge of the school at Wittenberg, Wis., recommends that small quantities of vegetable seeds be sent to parties in that neighborhood for use next spring as an experiment and inducement to the Winnebagoes to cultivate crops instead of roaming at large and killing wolves for bounty.

Capt. Pratt of the Carlisle School, in Pennsylvania, comments on the provision in the Indian appropriation bill forbidding the taking of an Indian child to a school outside the State or Territory where the reservation is located without the voluntary consent of parents. "No student has ever entered Carlisle in that way," he asserts, "except the Chiracahua Apaches, who were transferred as prisoners of war. It seems only just, however, that, as the government for the most part is paying the bills, it is in order that such moral pressure as the circumstances warrant be used to place in the paths of progress the rising generation of Indians, so that those now on the wane of life may be the last of their race so far as ignorance, incapacity, and dependence are concerned."

At the Hampton Institute in Virginia there are 140 pupils reported, mostly from the Oneida, Sioux, and the Seneca—New York tribe. The official views of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the plan for extension of the Indian outing system are given in the following circular to be issued in a few days to those in charge of reservations and schools by Commissioner Browning:

"Your attention is invited to the benefits accruing to Indians of both sexes by placing them at service, although it be for a few months only, in families of farmers—the girls and women sharing in all the domestic duties of the family life, cooking, sewing, dairying, gardening, etc., and the boys and men in the farming, gardening, and care of stock. While thus employed they acquire the English language and become self-reliant and through the small wages which they receive learn the value of money and its proper use, always provided that thrifty, reputable, well-regulated families are selected who will take kindly interest in the training of their Indian inmates. These lessons of how to make a livelihood and a home on a small scale can thus be incomparably better taught than in any large institution with its ironclad routine and en masse appliances. The day is not far distant when government support must be withdrawn from the Indians now receiving aid, and like their white brethren they will have to depend on their own exertions for their living. It is therefore increasingly important that they should be learning how to support themselves by intelligent labor in civilized ways. To this end I am of the opinion that in many localities this system can with great profit be largely extended, and that it can be applied not only to pupils but also to adult Indians. You will endeavor to find suitable families who will receive Indians in their homes, and to urge worthy Indians to avail themselves of such opportunities. If practicable arrangements should be made to have boys and girls attend public schools during the winter months."

REGULATIONS FOR THE CHINESE.

Rules Governing Return to the United States of Mongolian Laborers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The regulations for the return to the United States of Chinese laborers as provided for by the recent treaty between this country and China have been completed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the regulations a Chinese laborer who has resided and registered in the United States and departed therefrom, and who may have a lawful wife, child, or parent in this country, or property therein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him, will be permitted to return, provided that before departing he deposits with the Collector of Customs of the district in which he resides, or with the nearest customs officer, a certificate of registration from the Internal Revenue Collector and a full description of his family, property, or debts. The papers must be accompanied by three photographs of the laborer and the statement submitted by him, if found to be correct, will be certified by the Collector of Customs. The papers, with the photographs, are to be transmitted to the Collector of Customs of the port from which the Chinese person is to depart, and who must return to the country by the way of the port of departure. The certified description of the Chinaman will be filed in the office of the Collector at the port of exit as a means of identification. The return to the United States must be within one year of departure unless sickness or other disability prevents, in which event the facts are required to be certified to by the Chinese Consul at the port from which the Chinese person may depart for the United States. A certificate will be issued to the laborer on his departure which will not contain a description of the person to whom issued, but which will refer to the identification papers by numbers. This will obviate the sale or exchange of certificate and render the identification of the returning Chinese more certain. Collectors at ports of exit will be required to transmit to the Treasury Department weekly reports of Chinese leaving their respective ports, giving the name, local residence, and occupation of such persons. The Collectors will also be required to cancel all certificates of returning Chinese and to forward the same to the Treasury, where records are to be kept on forms specially provided for the purpose. The certificates to be issued will be serially numbered and issued by the department to Collectors on requisition therefor, an account being kept in each instance, and Collectors will be required to exercise unusual care in all matters pertaining to the issuance, cancellation, and return to the department of such certificates.

WHITNEY'S DEMURRER IN MOORE'S SUIT.

Officials Believe the Income Tax Injunction Will Not Stand—Cases in Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney has filed in the District Supreme Court a demurrer to the complaint of John G. Moore against Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau in which he asks for an injunction restraining the latter from collecting the income tax authorized by the new tariff. The demurrer is brief and general in its terms, setting forth the complainant has not made such a case as entitles him in a court of equity to the relief sought.

At the request of Mr. Whitney the case is set for hearing Jan. 8. The case is attracting little attention among government officials, many of whom express the opinion the complainant has absolutely no case. The officials of the Department of Justice regard the constitutional question as settled by a series of Supreme Court decisions, beginning with the Hylton case in 1796, when three members of the Constitutional convention were on the bench and ending with the case of Springer vs. The United States in 1881. They also believe the plaintiff will find it impossible to raise the constitutional questions in the present proceeding, because an injunction is not the proper remedy in such a case, and is, in fact, expressly prohibited by the revised statutes. They believe that Mr. Moore will have to wait till the collection of his tax is attempted.

A somewhat similar attempt was made by the State of Mississippi in 1867 to enjoin President Johnson from executing the reconstruction acts; but the Supreme Court held a court could not interfere in this way to prevent the execution of acts claimed to be unconstitutional.

Appoint Alabama's Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Gov. Oates of Alabama, who is here today appointed a commission for his State, naming Gen. Joseph Wheeler as the Chairman, to coöperate with the national commission in locating the positions of Alabama troops at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. This leaves but one State which had soldiers engaged on these fields without a commission.

AIMS TO BE JUDGE.

Springer Aspires to the Court of Claims Bench.

VACANCY SOON TO OCCUR.

Justice Richard

LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

THAT OF GEN. HANCOCK TOLD BY GEN. F. A. WALKER.

Deserts of Southern France as Described by S. Baring Gould—Frederick Harrison's Reflections on History—Prof. Shaler's Work on "Sea and Land"—Life of Sir John Macdonald by a Friend—New Version of Croik's Biography of Jonathan Swift.

In his introduction to the life of the brilliant Commander of the old Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. F. A. Walker says that while there is a constant tendency to bestow upon the one successful leader of a great war the active praise for all that was done by his soldiery and his subordinate commanders there is in a single respect a tendency which works in an opposite direction. Some one General of division or commander of an army corps is selected for a popular hero, largely by virtue of peculiarity, taking qualities, or of conspicuous dash and martial spirit.

Thus while many an American today fails to recognize the name of Nathaniel Greene, the picturesque figures of Israel Putnam and Anthony Wayne, the highly and severely intellectual character of the great commander's office rather repels than attracts the admiration of many minds. Men love the rather to think of the dashing leader or division who in executing orders given by the commander forms in the darkness the dense column of assault, or dashes along the very front of raging battle, the inspiration of every soldier, the incarnate genius of war.

Of all the soldiers who have figured or are to figure in the "Great Commanders" series, of which this volume is a part, Hancock alone never had a separate command. He always held his work in execution of orders as precise as the circumstances allowed, never far beyond the reach of messengers from general headquarters, often under the very eye of the Commander-in-Chief.

In the actions which contributed most largely to his fame he commanded a corps, or a wing of a line of battle, under the immediate authority and direction of a superior officer. It is, therefore, to the brave soldiers bear towards a daring and brilliant subordinate, and in the delight the popular mind feels in contemplating the heroic and romantic qualities in war, that Hancock owes the fame which has given him a place in the present series.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Pennsylvania in 1824. His ancestors were English, Scotch, and Welsh. As a boy he loved soldiering and politics. When his father started a Democratic newspaper in Norristown he went into the office as a volunteer compositor. But instead of becoming a politician he went to West Point in 1840, that year so disastrous for the Democrats. He graduated in 1844 in a small class, containing few men of note—Buckner, Alexander Hays, and Pleasonton. Grant graduated the year before him and McClellan two years after him. At the academy his general average was far from high, but he excelled in all soldierly exercises.

When the Mexican War broke out he was assigned to duty mustering in volunteers, but he pleaded manfully for more active service and joined his regiment, the Sixth Infantry, just before Scott left Puebla. He was at Churubusco, Molino del Rey—where he was by the side of Longstreet, Pickett, Armistead, and Edward Johnson, all of whom he was to meet as enemies on other fields—and Contreras, and was brevetted First-Lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the first and last of these engagements. After the war he was Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary at Prairie du Chien, Adjutant of the regiment, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the West. In 1850 he married, and five years later he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty in Florida, where the Seminole war had broken out again. From there he was transferred to Kansas at the request of Harney, who had seen and appreciated his ability. In 1858 he was sent to join his regiment at Fort Bridger and as Regimental Quartermaster equipped the troops for a march of 1,100 miles to the Pacific. Troops and trains got there in better condition than when they started. He was Chief Quartermaster on the Pacific coast when the rebellion broke out.

He was at that time, thanks to his diversified labors, singularly well equipped for the responsibilities and duties that were to devolve upon him. He knew how to handle infantry, he could conduct a long march over bad roads with artillery and trains better, in the judgment of his biographer, than any other officer of the war, Federal or Confederate. In the supply of troops he achieved almost the highest possible success. Of the uses of cavalry and artillery he knew enough. And finally his experience before the war had made him a perfect master of the regulations, of the procedure proper to every department of the army and to every occasion of the service, and of the forms of military correspondence and records.

A master, I say, and not a slave; for while no man understood better the beneficial uses of red tape, none knew better how to cut red tape when the occasion required. He was, perhaps, the greatest hand at "papers" the army ever knew. It is usual to make things at this sort of thing and to express contempt for regulations and red tape. But it is more likely that a mill, or factory, or railroad will be well managed whose accounts and correspondence are always in good condition to a dream, than that a brigade, or division, or corps will be well administered under the same conditions.

In addition to all his other qualifications for command, Hancock had the prime of life in his thirty-eighth year, a perfect blonde, standing six feet high, powerful, yet easy and graceful in his movements, with handsome features, strong, yet without a trace of ferocity or even of habitual severity, authority was stamped upon him as upon few of the sons of men. He had, too the consciousness of a fine presence, never sinking into dandyism, but keeping him always up to the mark in dress and bearing. It was impossible for him to degenerate into slatternliness or slovenliness under the most trying conditions.

His only bad habit was the excessive swearing which was the fashion in the old army, and which he indulged in on all occasions. His hospitality was unbounding and unfailing. Entertainment was an instinct with him. Calling a young Confederate officer out of a small body of prisoners passing his tent he said to him with a courtesy that was inexpressibly winning: "Lieutenant, I am sorry to see you in trouble; pray take a glass of whisky and water with me."

Though a "regular" in every fiber of his being he was totally free from the snobbishness regarding volunteers which was exhibited by many other officers during the first year of the rebellion. He saw the war was to be waged by volunteers and that they were to bear the heat and burden of the conflict. He saw it was of supreme importance to promote the self-respect and self-confidence of the volunteer regiments, to lead them to think they could do anything, and were the equals of anybody. He never sneered at volunteers and he never patronized them. His thorough and cordial acceptance of volunteers was seen in his choice of staff officers during the war.

When Hancock arrived at Washington in the summer of 1861 it was proposed to make him Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. Happily this blunder was not committed. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and given a brigade in Baldy Smith's Division. During the winter of 1861-'62 he shaped and tempered the four raw regiments assigned him into a perfect instrument of war. The first action in which he took part was that at Williamsburg, where he used up Early and D. H. Hill. It was on that occasion McClellan telegraphed that "Hancock was superb." It was not the fault of his that the absence of the Commander-in-Chief and the divided counsels of the other Generals prevented the cutting-off of Longstreet and the destruction of the enemy. On this occasion he showed enterprise, audacity, and prudence in a critical movement, with a body of troops altogether insufficient to the purpose for which it had been dispatched. In the action which resulted he displayed perfect command over his men, high tactical skill, and decisive energy. He defeated and routed a superior force of the enemy, led by two of their ablest captains.

It so happened that he and his brigade took only a slight part in the battles around Richmond, nor did they participate in the second Bull Run fight. At Antietam when Richardson, in command of the First Division of the Second (Sumner's) Corps, Hancock was sent for in haste, and was ordered by McClellan personally to take the division. This was the division Sumner had organized and which was commanded after him by Richardson, Hancock, Barlow, and Miles. Hancock led it against Marye's Heights when Burnside fought his murderous and useless battle of Fredericksburg and left 12,000 of his men upon the field.

At Chancellorsville, after Jackson had broken up the Eleventh Corps, Anderson and McLaws fell upon Hancock. His intrenched skirmish line was looked after by Nelson A. Miles, then a Colonel. He did his work so well that after one repulse of the enemy Hancock told one of his aides "to ride down and tell Col. Miles he is worth his weight in gold," while Couch, turning to the Major-Generals who commanded his two divisions, said: "I tell you what, gentlemen, I shall not be surprised some day to find myself serving under that young man." One result of Chancellorsville was that Couch, disgusted, with Hooker's incompetency, asked to be relieved from the command of the Second Corps, and it was given to Hancock.

The next important part which he was called on to play was at Gettysburg. The morning of July 1 he set down to address a general order to his men. The rough draft of it ends thus:

To the patriotic and brave I have said enough. Upon those who desert their posts in the hour of trial let instant death be inflicted by their comrades.

Before he had finished correcting it he got a note from Meade telling him of Reynolds' death and ordering him to go at once to Gettysburg and assume command of the troops there. The gallant service he rendered there is too well known to need repeating. He reached there in the afternoon. The Captain of a Maine battery says:

In the center of the platform was a group of general officers and orderlies. It was a scene of the utmost activity, and yet there was no confusion. Prominent in the group—a compact, erect, unmoved, amid the throng of retreating, defeated and well-nigh worn-out soldiers—sat a man born to command, by birth and education a soldier of high degree, competent to evolve order out of the chaos of retreat, cool, calm, self-possessed, the master of himself and his place. I rode up to him, and, saluting, reported with the battery with which I was serving. Turning quickly to his right and rear, and pointing to the knoll on the northwestern slope of Culp's Hill, he said: "Do you see that hill, young man? Put your battery there, and stay there." I shall never forget the inspiration of his controlling, commanding presence, or the fresh courage he imparted, his whole atmosphere strong and invigorating, and I remember (how refreshing to note!) even his linen, clean and white, his collar wide and full, and his broad wristbands showing large and rolling back from his firm, finely molded hands.

It was on the third day of the Gettysburg fighting that he got his wound. He had dashed down to Stannard's Vermont brigade and was just about giving the order to advance against the Confederate flank when he was struck by a bullet near the groin. Lying on the ground with his wound spouting blood he raised himself up on his elbow to watch the progress of the fight, and as Col. Veazey of the Sixteenth Vermont went by, he called out to him, clasped his hand, and cried out: "Go in, Colonel, and give it to them on the flank." It was not until the Confederate repulse that he allowed himself to sink to the ground and gave himself up to the surgeon's care. The wound was an ugly one and ghastly to see. An onlooker compared it to the slash of a butcher's knife.

He was able to resume the command of his corps by March, 1864, and was with it until November of that year, taking part in all the sanguinary engagements which marked Grant's march from the Rapidan to Petersburg. His most notable exploit was the capture of the Salient at Spottsylvania with 4,000 prisoners, among them Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, one of his old Mexican war comrades. This was the first and the only important engagement of the campaign in which the losses of the Confederates exceeded those of the Northern army. The amount of fighting done by the Second Corps is shown by its losses. They were: In the Wilderness, 5,092; at Spottsylvania, 5,457; on the North Anna and the Totopotomoy, 1,651; at Cold Harbor, 3,512; total, 15,710. Those who fell were in a disproportionate degree the bravest officers and soldiers, and the corps was weakened not merely in numbers but also in morale.

In July Hancock was sent with his corps to Deep Bottom on the north bank of the James in the hope that the enemy's lines might be found so slimly held as to allow a dash to be made into Richmond, or that a large part of Lee's army would be drawn off from Petersburg at the time Burnside's mine was exploded. The latter happened and Grant had the nerve to withdraw nearly all Hancock's men, leaving him only 8,000 infantry and Sheridan's cavalry. It was decided that the latter could best support the former by returning to the south bank during the night, and, leaving their horses there in charge of every fourth man, recross the river and act during the day as infantry. Everything depended upon the enemy's obtaining not even a suggestion of the weakness of the remaining column. The most precise injunctions were issued regarding the crossing of the cavalry to the south bank; not a man was to enter upon the bridge after the first break of day. Gen. Walker says:

From the sound sleep into which I had fallen I was awakened by hearing my name called from the General's tent. Running in I found Hancock tossing on his camp bed. "Colonel," he said, "I am anxious about the cavalry. Go to Sheridan and say to him that he must see to it that not a man goes upon the bridge after it is light." I jumped upon an orderly's horse and galloped to Sheridan's headquarters. As I approached the first voice that challenged me (it was not the sentinel's, nor a staff officer's, but the voice of the great cavalryman himself. "Who's that?" I gave my message. "I was thinking of the same thing," was the reply. "Forsythe, go down to the bridge, and let no man, black or white, cross till him to mass his division behind the woods." Forsythe and myself rode together toward the bridge. A division of cavalry was just entering upon it. Fifteen minutes more and the Confederates would have seen our troops passing to the rear and in all probability would have swooped down upon our little force and driven it into the river.

Here were the two men of the Potomac Army concerning whom it was popularly supposed that they won their successes by daring and brilliant strokes. Let us see them lying awake at night, after great fatigues, to ponder the chances of a possible miscarriage, in how many critical moments of the war did the disappointment of well-laid plans, if not disastrous defeat, merely because able and skilful officers deem their duty discharged when they had given appropriate orders! This was not Gen. Hancock's or Gen. Sheridan's idea of a commander's work. They gave the right orders and then saw them executed, and it was to this fault as much as to their more brilliant qualities that their successes were due.

In November his wound troubled Hancock so much that he sought a leave of absence, expecting to return to the command of his corps when the spring campaign began. But Grant had in mind another field for him. His private plan—suddenly changed—was that Sheridan with his magnificent cavalry should leave the Valley of Virginia to go South and attach himself to Sherman's column, pushing up along the coast, while Hancock should assume command of all the troops in the middle military division, to be in readiness to move up the valley against Lee or to cut off the Confederate retreat to Lynchburg, should that be attempted. But another plan was substituted and the war came to an end with a sudden rush. Hancock relieved Sheridan at Winchester on the 26th of February, expecting soon to advance on Lynchburg, but it became unnecessary. So it happened that he who had been the most conspicuous single figure in the Army of the Potomac from Williamsburg to the Boydton Road, was left out of the final triumph.

After the assassination of Lincoln Hancock was ordered to establish his headquarters at Washington, and was especially charged with the security of the capital. It was under his firm command that the accomplices of Booth were brought to trial, convicted, and executed. He was for a time in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in September of 1867 was given charge of the Fifth Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas. The opinions set forth in the celebrated General Order No. 40 issued by him when he assumed command were more pleasing to the ex-Confederates than to the leaders of the Republican party. In February, 1868, he asked to be relieved, and was put in command of the Division of the Atlantic. In 1868 he was among those voted for as Presidential candidates in the Democratic national convention, but at no time came near success. In 1880 he was nominated, but did not make a particularly strong candidate. His defeat he bore with perfect dignity and unimpaired good nature. He died suddenly on the 9th of February, 1886.

Gen. Walker, the author of this biography, was Hancock's Assistant Adjutant-General during the greater part of the war and was therefore in a position where he could become acquainted with the personal and soldierly qualities of the man of whom he writes. (Gen. Hancock, by Gen. Francis A. Walker. D. Appleton & Co.)

William Watson's Poems.

When William Watson issued his first volume of verse about a year ago he was greeted especially in England with a chorus of praise, and many critics asserted that he was worthy of the laurel of Tennyson. Now that his second volume is out—"Odes and Other Poems" (Macmillan)—there is a break of hesitation in the chorus, and the critics are beginning to think that they have been overhasty in heralding a master of song. They made a natural error. They recognized certain strains that were very pleasing and elevating in Mr. Watson's verses, but they did not recognize them as echoes. Mr. Watson strikes one as a mocking-bird (one will not say parrot, for that word implies harshness) which has been taken for a nightingale. He wrote in a style recalling the classics and was therefore supposed to be himself a classic, whereas it is only the original writers of their day who become classics.

The opening piece in "Odes and Other Poems" is addressed to Richard Holt Hutton and contains a graceful though a somewhat artificial compliment:

Yes, I have had my griefs; and yet
I think that when I shake off life's annoy,
I shall, in my last hour, forget
All things that were not joy.

Have I not watched the starry throngs
Dance, and the soul of April break in bud?
Have I not taken Schubert's songs
Into my brain and blood?

I have seen the morn one laugh of gold;
I have known a mind that was a match for fate;
I have wondered what the heavens can hold
Than simplest love more great.

And not uncrowned with honors ran
My days, and not without a boast shall end!
For I was Shakspeare's countryman,
And knew not either my friend?

One of the best things in the volume is an ode "To the First Skylark of Spring." It begins with these stanzas, which have been widely and justly admired:

Two worlds last thou to dwell in, Sweet—
The virginal, untroubled sky,
And this vext region at my feet—
Alas, but one have I!

To all my songs there clings the shade,
The dulling shade of mundane care,
They amid mortal mists are made,
Thine, in immortal air.

My heart is dashed with griefs and fears;
My song comes fluttering and is gone.
O high above the home of tears,
Eternal Joy, sing on!

There are a dozen other stanzas; but they are only variations of the one idea—and that idea belonged to Shelley, who gave it immortal form. Among the notable poems is "Vita Nuova." (Why give it an Italian title?), in which the poet celebrates his restoration to health. He addresses the "Power beneficent" which makes his spirit a note.

Of this great chorus, one with bird and stream
And voiceful mountain—nay, a string, how
surreal.
And all but broken! of that lyre of life
Whereon himself, the master harp-player,
Resolving all its mortal dissonance
To one immortal and most perfect strain,
Harps without pause, building with song the
world.

This is certainly a fine strain, but the form is as unmistakably Mitton's as the inspiration of the omitted passages touching nature belong to Wordsworth. When Mr. Watson depends on himself he writes platitudes, as witness the sonnets called "The Rivals" and "Malign Beauty," in which he expresses that old Philistine notion about the unholiness of physical loveliness. Mr. Watson's forte is in writing epigrams, as witness the opening stanzas "To the First Skylark of Spring." This is a rhetorical accomplishment, not a poetical gift. And speaking of this talent here is a quatrain which is exquisite in its conciseness and its balance, and conveys a truth which Mr. Watson himself and his eulogists do not keep in mind:

TO ——

Forget not, brother singer! that though prose
Can never be too truthful or too-wise,
Song is not truth, not wisdom, but the rose
Upon truth's lips, the light in wisdom's eyes.

Deserts of Southern France.

S. Baring Gould's latest book, "The Deserts of Southern France," is intended, according to the preface, as a book of preparation for intended touriste, and not a record of passing impressions. It is Mr. Gould's opinion, moreover, that no portion of Europe, not even Italy or Greece, is so rich in objects of interest and scenes of extraordinary picturesqueness as this section of France so neglected by tourists—Périgord, Quercy, the Gevaudan, and the Rouergue. Historical writers and archæologists have not worked to any great extent on the history and antiquities of this portion of ancient Aquitaine, and Mr. Gould is inclined to think this neglect utterly inexcusable, particularly on the part of Englishmen, as this section was for 300 years the property of the English crown. Even French historians have passed it by, notwithstanding its manifold beauties. The section referred to lies in the fork made by the line to the Riviera by the Rhone Valley and the path to the Pyrenees by way of Bordeaux. The ordinary tourist rejects it altogether, although it presents an inexhaustible store of interesting things. It is at once a delightful land and an educative one.

There is a portion of the history of this section that is doubtless familiar enough—the story of the Camisards—for the books on the revocation of the edict of Nantes and the Dragonnades have been widely read and are a part of the histories found in the schools. A prominent historical figure also comes out of this region in the person of Joachim Murat, a typical Caussenard, the son of an innkeeper of Quercy, who rose from profoundest obscurity to be the greatest cavalry leader of his time, the brother-in-law of the mighty Napoleon, and for a brief and stormy time King of the Neopolitans. The story of Murat is as familiar to the average schoolboy as that of the great Napoleon himself, although few know or care whence he came. Murat's descendants now live in the native home of the race, their castle looking down upon the lowly inn from which the founder of the line sprung.

The author devotes his volumes (there are two) to this bit of country heretofore practically unexplored, abounding in beautiful scenery, in picturesque castles, in quaint churches, in proof of prehistoric age, in interesting geologic formations, and berates his countrymen for their indifference to it, seeing as it is but twenty-four hours from London. However, it has not excited the interest of travelers to any great extent as yet, although Mr. Gould's interest in the subject may bring about an awakening. It is true the author's effort is described by some as a mere result of proficiency in the art of bookmaking, but be this as it may it cannot be denied that many will find pleasure in his volumes. They are handsomely illustrated and treat of a section practically unknown, out of which are brought many things of historical value. It is possible interest may be excited when it is said that this is the country of Roquefort cheese, a fact in itself of much importance to epicures. (The Deserts of Southern France, an Introduction to the Limestone and Chalk Plateaux of the Ancient Aquitaine, by S. Baring Gould; illustrated by S. Hutton and F. D. Bedford. Two volumes. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Frederick Harrison on History.

Mr. Frederick Harrison has given to the public in this volume a series of his essays or historical lectures, a part of which already have appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, but are here reproduced in a revised and partly rewritten form. The subjects are the uses and connection of history, the choice of historical works, the history schools, reviews of historical periods, such as the thirteenth century, the French revolution of 1789, comparison of France in 1789 and 1889, and a whole series of papers on cities historic and ideal, including Rome, Athens, Constantinople, London, and Paris, in their former and present conditions. The essay on "The City, Ancient, Medieval, Modern, and Ideal," has a special interest as giving the comparison of what was and is and should be, according to the author's ideas of municipal existence. He shows that while there is much to encourage in our progress the modern metropolis is a vast incubus on our civilization, an aggregation without unity or civic feeling, and while in many respects a vast improvement over the ancient or medieval cities as an organism it is their inferior. The tendency to urban growth is one of the dangers of our period and it is hard to say how it is to be met successfully. And it is not clear how the ideal city of Mr. Harrison is to help matters, with its museums, galleries, and its urbs in urbe improvements in the way of parks, gardens, playgrounds, etc., city life will be far more enticing than it is at present, and with the perfect sanitation and consequent minimum mortality it will be more than ever a problem how the redundant population is to be disposed of. The population problem is conveniently ignored in all reformers' and socialistic ideals, notwithstanding the present fact that it is at the bottom of all or nearly all the troubles that affect civilized peoples. Mr. Harrison seems to be guilty of this oversight to a certain extent, but in this he is not peculiar, and perhaps it is a little hypocritical to notice it at so much length. In all other particulars his views seem sound and instructive and his book is very interesting as well as profitable reading. After the papers on cities come one on "The Sacredness of Ancient Buildings" and one on Paleographic Purism," in the former of which he laments the vandalism of corporations and individuals in the older countries toward historic structures, and in the other he makes a protest against a socialistic affectation of certain modern writers. Fortunately this last can hardly come to be a general fad, but there seems to be reason enough for Mr. Harrison's protest in the practice of certain English scholars and writers. (The Meaning of History and Other Historical Pieces. By Frederic Harrison. Macmillan & Co.)

"Sea and Land" by Prof. Shaler.

Those who are already familiar with the very interesting articles of Prof. Shaler published in *Scribner's Magazine* will not be sorry to see some of them brought together in the present volume. In addition to these he here adds three chapters for the most part adapted from a report on the "Geological History of Harbors" in the reports of the United States Geological Survey, which round off the theme very satisfactorily. The object of the books, as stated in the preface, is to introduce unprofessional students of nature to certain interesting phenomena of the seashore and the depths of the ocean! There is probably no other book where the same information is more authoritatively and attractively given than it is here, or in a manner more comprehensible to the ordinary reader. The phenomena described here in this book, while characteristic of the seacoast, are also largely to be observed on the shores of the great lakes, as is shown by occasional references in the text. If one is not mistaken the author has also been compelled to borrow one of his illustrations at least (that opposite page 196) from the coast scenery of Lake Michigan, though it is not so labeled or stated in the letter press. The concluding chapters on "Harbors and Civilization," "The Formation and Preservation of Harbors," and "Tidal Currents and Organic Harbors" are different from the other portions of the book in that they touch on matters of direct economic importance and of very great political and social interest. In this country we have of late years given as much attention to our maritime interests as we should, and the time is soon coming when the United States will bend its energies toward taking its proper place as one of the greatest, if indeed not the greatest of the sea powers of the world. All that relates to the condition of our coasts and harbors will therefore soon appear to us, as the author remarks, of far greater importance than they do just at the present. The book is therefore more than a mere popular statement in an attractive form of facts of physical science; it is a timely contribution to an important subject bearing on our commerce and political future. The illustrations are especially good, the pictures being largely those that have already appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. (Sea and Land. Features of Coasts and Oceans with Special Reference to the Life of Man. By N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Sir John Macdonald.

"Memoirs of Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.," written by Mr. Joseph Pope, has been published in London by Mr. Edward Arnold. Sir John's grandfather was a native of Dornoch, in Caithness, and his father emigrated to Canada in 1820. He had comparatively little schooling, and began active life as a mere lad. He was originally "intended for the law," and on being called to the Canadian bar he opened an office in Kingston, then a town of about 5,000 inhabitants. An amusing description is given of the first case in which he was engaged. The argument between the young barrister and the opposing counsel waxed hotter and hotter until at length it culminated in blows:

They closed and fought in open court, to the scandal of the Judge, who immediately instructed the crier to enforce order. This crier was an old man personally much attached to Mr. Macdonald, in whom he took a lively interest. In pursuance of his duty, however, he was compelled to interfere. Moving towards the combatants and seeing his friend knocked down, he shouted in stentorian tones: "Order in court! Order in court!" adding, in a low but intensely sympathetic voice as he passed near his protégé, "Hit him, John!" I have heard Sir John Macdonald say that in many a Parliamentary encounter of after years he has seemed to hear, above the excitement of the occasion, the voice of the old crier whispering in his ear the words of encouragement, "Hit him, John!"

It was in 1867 that the New Dominion of Canada (it had been originally intended to call it the "Kingdom of Canada," but Lord Derby thought the name might rouse American susceptibilities) was established, with Sir John Macdonald as its Prime Minister. From that day, and for a long time antecedent down to his death in 1891, he was sometimes in office, sometimes in opposition, but always the dominant figure of Canadian politics. The antagonisms between Upper and Lower Canada, between Catholics and Protestants, between French and English, were the chief difficulties in the path of any Canadian statesman. Often he had to yoke his colleagues in a ministry not for their personal fitness for a post, but because they belonged to some party which, from racial or theological considerations, demanded representation in the Cabinet.

The present biography is highly flattering to its subject, but this was to be expected, as Mr. Joseph Pope was one of Sir John's warmest friends. The animosity with which Sir John was attacked by his political foes was extraordinary. At one period a report was spread that he had attempted suicide from remorse, at another that he was suffering from hopeless mental collapse. Yet he was always ready to forgive these injuries, one of his leading principles being that "a public man should have no resentments." He often quoted Pitt's saying, that "the first, second, and third requisites of a Prime Minister are patience." His career was an extraordinarily active and busy one and synchronous with the most stirring periods of Canadian annals.

Lloyd Morgan on Psychology.

The chief object of Mr. Lloyd Morgan's work, "An Introduction to Comparative Psychology," as stated by him in his preface, is to discuss the relations of human psychology to that of the higher animals, and its secondary and subordinate one is to consider the place of consciousness in nature, the relation of psychical to physical and biological evolution, and the light thrown by comparative psychology on certain philosophical questions. The minor aim would thus seem to cover far the most comprehensive range of problems and to carry one into an interminable territory of metaphysical speculation. To some extent the verdict as to the volume will probably be that this has been the outcome, though in this it is not unlike many other works of its class, that deal with its subject and endeavor to discuss if not fully to account for the practically unaccountable. The author's ideas as to the nature of life, origin of consciousness, etc., are based like all other similar ones on assumptions that are not provable—are matters of speculation and not of demonstrable fact. His conclusions as to the mental powers of animals, and his denial to them of logical reasoning ability will hardly be accepted by a very large number of observers. How also can we say that an animal has no ideal of truth or of right, and still less no ideal of beauty, differing only in degree from that of the lowest of the human species, or rather why cannot we say it just as truly of the more degraded races of mankind? His canon of interpretation, that no action is to be taken as the outcome of the exercise of a higher physical faculty if it can possibly be interpreted as that of the exercise of a lower one in the psychological scale, might be applied as well to the most degraded savage as to the highest brute, and with very similar results, and on this depends his whole argument against the higher mentality of the species inferior to man. In spite of points of disagreement one can say that the work is an interesting study of its subject and well worthy of the attention of every one who thinks or works along its lines of investigation. (An "Introduction to Comparative Psychology," By C. Lloyd Morgan, Principal of University College, Bristol. With diagrams. London: Walter Scott, Ltd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Craik's "Jonathan Swift."

In the new edition of the "Life of Jonathan Swift," by Mr. Henry Craik (Macmillan's), one of the appendices is devoted to combating the theory that the traditional story of Swift's marriage to Stella is a fiction. Mr. Craik goes through the evidence again and finds his opinion that the marriage did take place unshaken. Swift's heartiest admirers no doubt wish that all memory of Stella and Vanessa and Varina could be blotted out, and that the creator of Gulliver could be remembered as a writer and a writer only. Even if this were possible, as a writer he would remain an enigma. The only answer to the riddle of his life is that there is no answer.

Mr. Craik's verdict is particularly interesting on Swift's "Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from Being a Burden to Their Parents or Their Country."

No work of Swift's has been more canvassed, none more variously estimated, and none more grievously misunderstood. Some have esteemed it a heartless piece of ridicule, a callous laugh raised out of abject misery. Men who might have been expected to see more clearly have shuddered in well-simulated horror at a cynicism which they have found too strong for their nerves. So to interpret it is to misread it as entirely as the Frenchman did, who took it as a grave and practical suggestion, and who fancied that Swift in sober earnest proposed that infants in Ireland should be used for food. In truth, the ridicule is but a thin disguise. From beginning to end it is laden with grave and torturing bitterness. Each touch of calm and ghastly humor is added with the gravity of the surgeon who probes a wound to the quick. Swift's clearness of vision laid the woes of Ireland bare to him; he has left them on record for all time. Molesworth, and Dobbs, and Prior, and Browne are all forgotten; can England ever forget what lies on her conscience while Swift's modest proposal continues to be read?

Miscellaneous.

The second volume of "The Story of Chicago," by the late Maj. Joseph Kirkland, is now complete, bringing the history up to date, December, 1894. The second volume deals largely with the Columbian Exposition, the libraries, universities, and great buildings; and with the intellectual, musical, artistic, and commercial development of the city in the fullest possible manner. Miss Caroline Kirkland, who took up her father's unfinished task when death called him away, some six months ago, has shown marked ability in completing the work. (Chicago: The Dibble Publishing company).

One thousand imperial folio pages, adorned by no less than 2,500 engravings, go to make up the Hubert Howe Bancroft "Book of the Fair," which is now bound in two volumes, and redeems the promise it gave when the sections were noticed severally. The work presents all the features of the Fair, artistic and industrial, besides containing chapters on "Fairs of the Past," a "Sketch of Chicago," and an account of the "Evolution of the Exposition." Much space and attention are also given to the exhibits and exhibitors. The palaces of the White City were not swept away by fire, as one supposed, for they live again with their old charm in these sumptuous volumes. (The Bancroft company, Auditorium Building, Chicago.)

In "The Jews of Philadelphia" (issued by the Levy Type company, Philadelphia) Mr. Henry Samuel Morais reviews the history of his race from the earliest settlements to the present time. Their settlement in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia is particularly noted; as is also their growth in the chief city of the Keystone State. The volume comprises 502 pages and is a large octavo. The historical value of the book extends beyond the limits of Philadelphia.

In order that every one may understand clearly the relation of the banking system of the United States to the prosperity of the country, Mr. Charles G. Dawes has issued a little book on this theme. (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.) "In the book the exact nature of our banking system is set forth and its necessity as a foundation for all our complex business relations fully explained.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has made an entertaining and valuable collection of the "Hero Tales of Ireland," of the mystic days, which Little, Brown & Co. of Boston have published in an attractive volume. These Keltic stories of "A Former People and the World Before This," of Fin MacCool and his men, arose from the same need for an explanation of the universe that has given us the folk tales of the North American Indians and, like them, these myths of prehistoric Ireland finish the transformation of the former people of divinities, and before the present race of men appeared. These stories have the charm of fairy tales with the revelation of the primitive ideas of gods and men.

The English translators of the De Goncourt Memoirs (Heinemann) are two women, Miss Belloc and Miss Sheldock. It may seem a wasted effort to put into English so wholly known a book as "De Goncourts' "Journal," but the translators have done more, and, happily, less. They have given a number of Jules' letters, which, if they hardly merit the eulogy bestowed on them, do, at all events, help to make clear his separate personality. And they have shown their intelligence by not translating the whole "Journal." The hothouse life which the brothers led, which softened Jules' brain and made Edmond curse literature after his brother's early death, had no more fatal effect than in dulling their minds to the relative importance of the thoughts that were born in their brains. There are reflections and sentiments noted with the greatest solemnity in the "Journal" that are commonplace and stupid and false in a no ordinary degree. The reader of the English edition is saved these by the intelligence of the editors, who have, however, omitted nothing essential to the story of the most fraternal intimacy and literary friendship that perhaps ever existed.

"The Parasite," from the pen of Mr. Conan Doyle, is a decided disappointment. A woman, homely, sickly, crippled, who has reached middle age without any one loving her, finds that she has hypnotic power over a young man in love with another woman, and she exercises it on a few occasions to "suggest" to him to say to her what he would say to his betrothed, in order that for a few moments in her barren life she may know the joy of being loved, of hearing a man say he loves her, even though it is only a counterfeit of the real thing. Weak and frail, the poor woman has mental and physical strength enough only to do this two or three times. Then "the cir-

[Continued on thirteenth page.]

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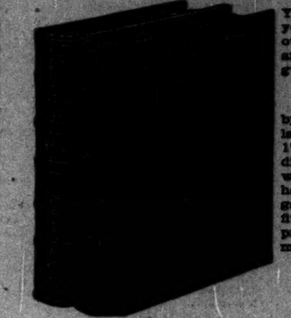

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DAY FOR LIQUIDATION

WHEAT SELLS DOWN ANOTHER QUARTER OF A CENT.

Cables All Come in Lower—Selling for New York Account Continues—A Lot of Winter Wheat Taken for Spring Shipment—Corn Market Was Narrow, with Receipts Running Light—Provisions Advance in a Fairly Active Trade—Street and Other Produce Markets.

To say that the bet decline of May wheat was ¼c about tells the story of the market yesterday. The selling of the previous day was continued and there was free realizing, but still the market did not give so sharply as Thursday. The prospect during the first half-hour was for a little recovery, but cables came in lower and prices sagged. May wheat touched 58¾c and then worked down to 58¼c. During the latter portion of the session the market vibrated between 58¼c and 58¾c, closing at the higher figure. The lower prices did not bring in investment buying and the principal support was from shorts. Cables were the principal factor, although a decline might have been expected as reflecting the break here. The opening public cable quoted Liverpool quiet and ½d lower. Private advices were of a similar tone. Closing public cables quoted spot wheat in Liverpool ½d lower on red winter, with futures generally ¼d lower, and Antwerp and Paris both lower. Primary point receipts were only 242,000 bu, against clearances of 316,000 bu in wheat and flour. It was stated that a large amount of wheat had been cleared from New York, which for some reason had not found its way into the posted exports. Northwestern receipts were 217 cars, against 361 cars for the same day last year. Shipments to Europe last week were quite fair. The Indian shipments were 16,000 bu and the Baltic and sundry ports 3,680,000 bu, which with the American 8,554,000 bu made the total European shipment 7,250,000 bu, against estimated requirements of 6,500,000 bu. In addition to the world's supplies of wheat a number of points were omitted by *Bradstreet's* which would materially change the tone of the report. No account was taken of a decrease of 487,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators, of 250,000 bu of Manitoba wheat, of 214,000 bu at Newport News, and 55,000 bu at Ogdensburg. These decreases, aggregating 1,000,000 bu, would more than offset the increase in world's stocks shown. The local wheat market was inactive and generally easier than the other domestic markets. Duluth closed 4½c higher than Chicago for May wheat. The cash market showed but little change. A prominent commission house is authority for the statement that 200,000 bu of No. 2 spring were sold to local millers at May price to 3c premium. An 80,000 bu lot of No. 2 red winter was taken for spring shipment by Milmine-Bodman. The price was said to be 53c and the freight rate 9¼c. This is the second lot taken for vessel storage, but it was said that there were offers for 200,000 bu at 4½c under May price. By sample no grade sold 50c; No. 3 red, 52¾c; and No. 2 hard, 55¼@56c. Local receipts were given as 44 cars, of which 22 were from elevators.

The speculative corn market was narrow and influenced to a great degree by the feeling in wheat. Receivers were the best sellers, while the buying was by shorts. May opened and closed a shade under the previous closing price, and high and low points were made at 46¾c and 45¾c, respectively. The inspection showed 143 cars received, with an estimate of 210 cars for today. Severe weather is increasing consumption and at the same time checking deliveries. Primary points had receipts of 820,000 bu, against exports of 92,000 bu. Cables were ¼d lower on spot and futures, and were steady and a little stronger than the option. There is a good demand for corn to go to store, but not much call for through-billed stuff. The East is being supplied from Toledo, Peoria, Quincy, Ogdensburg, and points in Illinois and Indiana. A slack demand at this season is not an unusual condition. Sample corn sold on track: No. 4, 39@40c; No. 3, 40¾@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41¾@41¾c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 2 white, 45¾@45c. Billed through: No. 4, 38@38¾c; No. 3, 39c; and No. 2 yellow, 39¾@39½c.

Oats Let Out Freely.

Offerings of oats in the speculative market were more free than for a long time. Scattered shorts were given an opportunity to cover and take in profits. Prices touched the lowest notch of the month, December selling down to 30c. Most of the activity was in May. Schwartz-Dupee were the heaviest sellers and other commission houses had large selling orders for execution. Many think the bottom of values for a sagging corn market. May ranged at 31½@31¾c, closing at 31¼@31¾c, or ¼@¾c lower. The inspection sheet reported only 44 cars in, and the estimate for today is light at 74 cars, but this was treated by the trade with little effect on the speculative market. The sample market was buoyed up by the light receipts. While the demand was simply fair values ruled steady, and the No. 2 white sold at 32c, while Lamson Bros. & Co. say: "It is evident we have reached a point where it will be impossible to advance prices should visible supply continue to increase. Stocks are already too large for the trade."

Trading in puts and calls was rather flat. Puts on May wheat ranged at 57¾@57¾c and calls sold from 57¾@57½c to 57½c. Puts on May corn sold at 45½c and calls at 46¾@46¾c. A good business was done in long time calls on wheat. Privileges good till Jan. 5 sold as follows: Puts on May wheat 56¾@56¼c, calls 58¾@58¾c; puts on May corn 47¼@47½c, calls 48¾@48¾c. Oats were offered at 1c spread.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 74 cars; and 15,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed yesterday.	Price yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 28, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Dec....	57¾	57¾@58	57¾	60¾
May....	58¼	58¼@58¾	58¼	67¾
July....	58¾	57¾@58	58¾	66¾
CORN.				
Dec....	45¾	45¾@46	45¾	34¾
May....	46¾	46 @46¾	46¾	39½
OATS.				
Dec....	29	29¾@29¾	29¾	29
May....	32¼	31¼@31¾	31¾	30¾
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	11.17½	11.17½@11.42½	11.42½	12.52½
May....	11.57½	11.57½@11.85	11.85	13.07½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan....	6.65	6.65 @ 6.75	6.75	7.65
May....	6.90	6.90 @ 7.00	7.00	7.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan....	5.65	5.65 @ 5.70	5.70	6.62½
May....	5.90	5.90 @ 6.00	6.00	6.55

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

ARTICLES.	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	30	4	1	35
Spring wheat				
Corn	4	125	13	142
Oats	36	9		45
Rye	1			1
Barley	10	6	3	19
Totals	81	144	19	244

Inspected out: 700 bu spring wheat and 2,-956 bu barley.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, compared with the corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	4,650	13,429	5,800	13,398
Wheat, bu	69,938	63,000	4,070	24,932
Corn, bu	186,980	318,800	15,836	276,324
Oats, bu	76,000	247,000	64,000	180,628
Rye, bu	1,071	4,670	5,783	5,079
Barley, bu	35,150	61,904	8,151	43,528
Timothy seed, lbs	164,000	40,000	57,716	126,675
Clover seed, lbs	3,150	26,615	3,761	107,998
Other grass seeds, lbs				
Pork, brls	17,000	36,426	11,956	11,956
Lard, lbs	1,400	154,300	570	44,740
Cheese, lbs	145,126	176,816	158,010	134,766
Butter, lbs	46,800	53,400	52,716	79,676
Hides, lbs	356,000	338,730	418,762	606,100
Wool, lbs	97,656	18,300		5,300

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

A Brisk Demand Developed for Coal at Former Prices—Outlook for Lumber.

The wholesale markets were only moderately active during the week, as usual during the holiday season. Groceries were dull at times and prices underwent no change of consequence. The colder weather has given the coal trade a fresh needed impetus. The retail yards were putting in good-sized orders with the wholesalers yesterday and the market wore a look of activity that has not been witnessed this season. Prices did not advance, but the market was strong and an upturn is quite likely during the coming week. The setting in of winter promises to terminate a period of unusual activity for this time of the year in the lumber yards. Some lines of lumber in which stocks are light, such as stock boards, long dimension, and fencing, are being marked up a shade on the new price lists for the coming year, but should the winter resume its mild character and good activity a new schedule of values all around will be forthcoming. A fair business was done on South Water street yesterday, although the snow rendered the movement of produce a certain. Of sugar cane was received from Louisiana, an unusual thing in this market. Sales were made in a small way at 50c per bunch.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23c; firsts, 20@22c; seconds, 16@18c; thirds, 12@ 15c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 18c; firsts, 14@ 16c; seconds, 11@12c; packing stock, 9@10c.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, new, $1.50@ 1.55 per bu.

BROOMCORN—Choice green hurl, 7¼@8c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 6¼@7c; self-working, fine green parlor, 8c; fair to good do, 6¼@7c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 6@6¼c; common growth of color, 5¼@5c; inside and covers, 3½@ 3c; crooked green, 4½c; red or pale tip, 3½@4c; brush corn, fine, 6¼@8½c.

COAL—The retail price is $5.50 per ton for large egg and $5.75 for small eggs, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $4.75; egg, stove, and nut, $5.00. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Youghiogheny, $3.15; Indiana block, $3.10; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.85; Hocking Valley, $3.85; Wilmington, $2.0; Piedmont, $3.75; Shawnee, $2.85.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9¼@9½c per lb; twins, 9¼@9¾c; Young Americas, 9¾@10c; skimmed, 2c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 7@11c; citric acid, 43@47c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 37@38c; castor oil, cold pressed, 88 @94c; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 22c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 42@50c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 45c; glycerine, 19@25c; opium, 50@50c; morphine sulph, $1.90@2.50; gum opium, $3.50; quinine, 25@29c; refined alcohol in bris, $2.44 per gal.

EGGS—Fresh, candled stock, 19@20c; cold storage, 13@14½c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00 @1.25; redhead ducks, $3.00@3.50; mallards, $3.75@4.25; blue wing teal, $1.75@2.00; small ducks, $1.35@1.50; prairie chickens, $5.00@ 5.25 per doz; quail, $1.50@1.60 per doz; partridge, $3.50@4.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@ 3.00 per brl; bananas common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.75; extra common to choice, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $10.00 @11.50 per brl; Florida oranges, $1.75@2.25 per box; California pears, $1.75@2.00; Catawba grapes, 25@35c per 9-lb basket; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per 55-lb keg.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.66c per lb; cubs, 5.50c; powdered, 4.50c; granulated, 4.00c; confectioners' A, 4c; extra C, 3.69@3.94c; yellow, 3.06@3.56c. Dark molasses, 30c. Coffee—Java, 28@31c per lb; Mocha, 27c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6¼c per lb; choice, 5¾@5¾c; fair, do, 4½@5c; Japan, 4¾@5¼c. Syrups—Corn, 19@24c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18½c; fancy, 22@26c; New Orleans O. K., 35c; centrifugal, 18@24c.

HAY—Receipts, 444 tons; shipments, 161 tons. Offerings not so large, but demand light. Market extremely dull; No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50; No. 2 at $9.00@9.50; mixed timothy at $7.00@8.00; upland prairie at $8.50 @10.00 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white, 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7½c; headlight, 178°, 8½c; Eocene, 8½c; Kenojene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benaline, 9½c; 74° gasoline, 7c; 67° gasoline, 10c; linseed, raw, 56c, and boiled, 59c; turpentine, 33½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 37c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 31c; salad oil, 41c; paraffine, 12½ 10c; do oil, 25°, 14c; black strap molasses, 25° cold test, 6¾c; do 15° cold test, 7¼c; dosaro, 8½@9¾c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 6½@7c; roosters, 4½@4½c; turkeys, 7¼@8c; geese, 6@6½c; ducks, 8@8½c. Live—Turkeys, young hens and springs, 6½@ 6¾c; roosters, 4c; duck, 7½@8c; geese, full feathered, $4.50@5.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—Less than carlots: Hebrons, 55@ 58c per bu; Burbanks, 55@60c. Sweets—Virginias —Jerseys, $2.00@2.50 per brl; Illinois, $1.75@ 2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 15@20c per doz; string beans, green and wax, $1.50@3.50 per bu; cauliflower, fancy, $4.00@4.50 per brl; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per 4-doz case; Florida tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per 6-basket case; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, 75c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@20c; fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium unwashed, 18@15c; coarse unwashed, 12@14½c; coated and rough unwashed, 10@11c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@ 11c; medium do, 11@14c; coarse, 11@12c; North and South Dakota—Fine, heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@11c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 11@ 13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, with the Closing Quotations.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Exports, 31,158 bu; receipts, none. Spot firm, with fair trading, exporters taking 5 loads, embracing No. 2 red f. o. b. afloat at ½c under May. Reported 360,000 bu No. 1 Manitoba resold in Boston to a shipper. Futures opened weak but closed steadier. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 145,-884 bu, against 217,800 bu a year ago. CORN—Exports, 35,112 bu; receipts, 9,950 bu. Spot in fair demand at unchanged prices, exporters taking 10 loads. Sales 90,000 bu steamer mixed at 49½c in elevator, 50½c afloat, and 51¾@51½c f. o. b. afloat; 50,000 bu ungraded p. t.; No. 2 quoted at 53c afloat. Futures quiet and easier. OATS—Exports, 70 bu; receipts, 9,000 bu. Spot salable at former prices. Sales: 60,000 bu No. 2 white at 38¼@39c; January do at 38¾c; February do at 38¾c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 34½c in elevator, 35½c afloat; 25,000 bu ungraded at 38@ 42c for white and 34@35½c for mixed. Futures quiet and weaker on May. Today's sales:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Dec. 27.
WHEAT.					
Monday	59 11-16	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Jan		60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
March	61 3-16	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
May		62	62¾	62	62¼
June		62	62¾	62¾	62¼
July	62¼	62¼	62¾	62¾	62¼
CORN.					
Dec	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Jan		51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Feb	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
May	52¼	51¾	53¼	52	53¼
OATS.					
Jan	34¼	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼
May	35 9-16	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾

BUTTER—Receipts of fancy fresh creamery are limited, but demand light and prices steady; under grades weak; creamery, State and Pennsylvania, fresh extras, 23c; do Elgin and other Western extras, 24c; do Western seconds to firsts, 16@23c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 12@18c; Western dairy firsts, 14@16c; do thirds to seconds, 10@12c; Western factory, June tubs, extras, 12½@13c; do fresh firsts, 12@13c; do thirds to seconds, 9@11c.

CHEESE—The demand from jobbers is confined to small lots for immediate use and prices nominally steady; State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 11¼c.

EGGS—Winter weather both here and throughout the interior has caused an upward tendency, and average best Western were advanced to 24½c.

SUGARS—Raws dull and nominally unchanged. Cuba muscovado, 89 test, 2¾@2¾c; molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2¼@2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, at 3¼@3¾c; refined dull and weak on the basis of 5 11-16@5¾c for granulated.

COTTON—The future delivery market opened at an advance of 4 points, followed by a further improvement of 1 to 2 points. Subsequently most of the rise was lost, and closed barely steady at 1 to 2 points advance. Cotton's Bulletin says: "Liverpool this morning reported a fair business in spot cotton at 1-32d advance in quotations. Middling uplands, 3 11-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady, the near months 2-64@3-64d and the late 1-64d to 2-64d higher than yesterday's values. On the spot the market was dull at unchanged prices. Middling uplands quoted at 5 11-16c, and do Gulf at 5 15-16c. Sales, 600 bales for consumption. Receipts at the ports today were 94,770 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December				Nominal
January	9,400	5.57	5.52	5.56@5.57
February	2,300	5.61	5.57	5.56@5.57
March	34,300	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.61
April	5,100	5.69	5.65	5.65@5.66
May	35,800	5.75	5.70	5.70@
June	4,000	5.77	5.73	5.73@5.76
July	2,800	5.85	5.80	5.79@5.81
August	3,300	5.90	5.86	5.84@5.85
September	1,100	5.94	5.93	5.88@5.89

COFFEE—No increase in volume of business was shown as compared with yesterday, and on the whole the deal was of an uneventful character beyond showing a pretty good undertone. Havre was again lower, the break most noticeable on December, which may be accepted as evidence that the movement is over. The run of advices sent publicly from Brazil are weak as to tone and show a pretty good movement. At the start some months were 5 points higher while others were much lower. Havre opened at the decline of ¼@¾ franc, later December lost its ¼ franc, while the other months were steady at the early decline. Hamburg was dull and ¼ to ½ lower. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 21,000 bags. The Rio market was weak and Santos quiet. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 11¾d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 5,005 bags. Stock at Brazilian ports (coffee New York) 2,946,233 bags; in the United States, 272,247 bags; with the quantity afloat for this country, 257,000 bags, making the American visible supply 529,397 bags, against 490,700 bags at the same time last year. Total sales here up to 2:30 p. m. were 13,000 bags. Open prices, variations, and prices of sales at 2:40 p. m.:

Months.	Opening.	Variations.	N. closing.
December	$13.65	$——@13.65	$13.60
January	13.50	13.45@13.50	13.50
February	13.20	——@13.25	13.25
March	12.85	——@12.95	12.90
April		——@	12.70
May	12.65	12.60@12.70	12.65
July	12.55	——@——	——
August	12.60	——@——	——
September	12.50	12.50@12.55	12.50
October	12.50	——@——	12.55

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Weak. Engagements: 16,-000 bu to London at 1¾d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—The weakness which developed around yesterday's close continued over night, and at the opening of the session this morning the bulls were affected with a weakness which they could not explain. The symptoms were of the intermittent variety, with a chilliness around the region of the bucket shops which was not to be mistaken. There was nothing in the way of news of an encouraging nature. A prominent dealer wired from Chicago that there was a large quantity of long wheat hanging over the market and it had to be sold some time. There was a fair business on futures at the opening, but the market soon became very dull and there was a very quiet pit up to the close, with about ¼c loss on futures from yesterday. The cash market was decidedly out of line with other markets, but in the present weakness about the relative strength is being held. May wheat opened at 59¾c, being the same as at yesterday's close, and closed at 59¾c. Offered up to 59¾c asked, ruled rather quiet but held firm to the close. July closed yesterday at 60¾c, opened at the same today, sold at 60¾@ 60¾c, broke to 60¼c, and closed at 60¼c bid, 60¾c asked, the latter the top price. Cash wheat was easier than yesterday but relatively strong with futures. Yesterday No. 1 Northern sold freely at 60c. Today early sales were made at 59¾c, and later it was offered at 59¾c for choice. No. 1 hard was held firm. Receipts were 147 cars, against 286 cars a year ago. Close: December, 58¾c; May, 59¾c; July, 60¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57½c. The flour market was very dull.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 51½c; rejected, 46@47c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River, No. 2 hard, 58½c; No. 2 red, 57½@58c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 41c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye firm; No. 2, 49c. Flaxseed dull; $1.20@1.32. Bran firm; 58@59c. Hay steady; timothy, $8.00@ 9.50; prairie, $7.00@8.50. Receipts of wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40½c. Oats—Slow, easy; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 do, 29½@ 29¾c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Barley—Firmer; lighter basis, $1.25. Receipts—Wheat, none; corn, 16,350 bu; oats, 25,300 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; May, 57¾c. Corn steady; No. 3, 41½c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 31½@ No. 3 do, 31c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58¾c; sample, 53@56c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50c. Provisions—Firmer; pork, $11.25; lard, $6.65. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; barley, 6,800 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,900 brls; wheat, none; barley, 800 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat —No. 1 hard cash and December, 60¾c; May, 62¾c; July, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash and December, 59¾c; May, 61¾c; July, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58¾c; No. 2, 53¾c; rejected, 50¾c; No. 3 spring, 52¾c; No. 1 red, 59¾c; Northern, 59¾c. Rye, 46c. Oats, No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30¼c. Barley, 41@45c. Car inspection today —Wheat, 70 cars; oats, 3 cars; barley, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 72,079 bu; oats, 7,083 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat —Quiet and weak; spot and month, 59½@59¾c; February, 60¼@60¾c; May, 62@ 62½c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼@56¾c; receipts, 9,966 bu; shipments, 112,000 bu; stock, 1,048,-994 bu; sales, 82,000 bu; southern wheat by sample, 57@60c; on grade, 56@60c. Corn—Grain freights, quiet and weak. Steam to Liverpool per quarter, January, 2s 6d; Cork for orders per quarter, January, 3s 3d.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat opened depressed, ½c lower than yesterday, later became steady, but closed ¼c below the previous day's final quotations. Spot dull, lower; No. 2 red cash, 51¾c; December, 51¾c; January, 51¾c; May, 54¾@55¼c. Corn dull, very little for sale, with no markets to report. Oats—No. 2 mixed cash, 43¾c; December and January, 42¾c; May, 44¾@45c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat ½@¾c lower; No. 2 red, December, 58¾@59c; January, 59@59¼c; February, 59¾@60c; March, 60¾@61¼c. Corn ¼@¾c lower; No. 2 mixed, December, 48¾@48¾c; January, 48¼@48¾c; February, 49¾@49¼c; March, 50@50¼c. Oats ¼c lower; No. 2 white, December, 37¾@38¼c; January, 37¾@38¼c; February, 38¼@38¾c; March, 38@38½c. Provisions quiet and lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Wheat Spot Quiet, but Steady and the Demand Poor.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot quiet, but steady, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant months 2 farthings lower; closed dull, with near months 2 farthings lower and distant months 2 to 3 farthings lower; business fairly equally distributed; December, 4s 9d; January, 4s 9d; February, 4s 9¼d; March, 4s 9¼d; April, 4s 10¼d; May, 4s 10d. Corn, spot quiet; American mixed, 4s 9½d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions 2 farthings lower; closed near and distant positions 2@3 farthings lower; business heaviest on distant positions: December, 4s 9¼d; January, 4s 9d; February, 4s 8d; March, 4s 8d; April, 4s 9d; May, 4s 9¼d. Flour, dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PEAS—Canadian, 4s 10d.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Generally Rule Weak to Lower—Hogs Close Firm and Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 24	5,858	195	28,701	4,197
Tuesday, Dec. 25	Holiday			
Wednesday, Dec. 26	11,020	202	20,062	7,734
Thursday, Dec. 27	6,654	193	17,900	15,000
Friday, Dec. 28	7,000	300	30,000	10,000
Week thus far	30,532	978	85,234	27,934
Same per'd last w'k	50,750	2,350	164,554	39,283
Same period 1893	36,052	1,019	84,445	30,894
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 24	1,554	131	7,608	785
Tuesday, Dec. 25	Holiday			
Wednesday, Dec. 26	3,600		6,125	1,454
Thursday, Dec. 27	2,619	50	7,600	309
Friday, Dec. 28	3,000	50	7,500	1,000
Week thus far	10,833	244	30,121	3,548
Same per'd last w'k	16,800	416	36,750	6,046
Same period 1893	12,330	17	26,072	1,350

Today's receipts are estimated at 1,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

James Mahoney, who has bought hogs for Swift & Co. since 1888, leaves the firm the first of the year to take a position with a commission house as salesman. Tom Goggin, who at present is in St. Louis, will fill his position with Swift.

Stephen Healy has resigned his position as cattle buyer for Armour & Co., after being with the firm fourteen years. He will probably go to speculating in cattle.

CATTLE—The better grades of steers sold at former prices, but the general market ruled weak to 10c lower, closing quiet with some unsold. The demand was rather indifferent late in the day. Native steers, averaging 940@1,760 lbs, sold at $3.05@5.50, bulk $4.15@5.00; Texas steers, 1,002@1,044 lbs, $3.40@3.90; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.75, bulk $2.90@3.50; native cows and heifers, $1.35@3.65, bulk $1.80@ 2.50; oxen, $1.10@3.00; bulls, $2.00@4.00; and veal calves, $2.25@5.50.

HOGS—The market opened slow and barely steady, but closed firm and generally 5c higher. Receipts were short of expectations again, and the quality unimproved. Shippers bought quite freely, while four of the regular packers remained out of the market. Speculators were free buyers and carried over several thousand. Heavy sold at $4.00@4.70, bulk $4.40@4.60; mixed and butchers', $4.00@4.55, bulk $4.30@4.40; light, $4.05@4.55, bulk $4.10@4.30; pigs, $3.40@4.00, bulk $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Trade was fairly active, but the feeling was weak and most sales were 5c to 10c decline. Lambs sold at $3.25@4.30, bulk $3.70@4.15; native sheep, $2.25@3.50, bulk $3.00@3.25; Western, $2.00@3.30, bulk $3.00@3.25. A lot of 140 sealawag sheep, averaging 53 lbs, sold at 55c per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,500 head; 20 cars on sale. Steers and cows firm; dry cows 10@25c lower. Steers and steers, poor to prime, $2.00@5.40; cows, $2.75@ 4.30; bulls, $2.25@3.75; dry cows, $1.45@2.50. European cables quote American steers at 10@ 11c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@9½c. Exports today, 1,800 sheep; tomorrow, 1,378 beeves, 3,310 sheep, and 2,500 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 75 head; firmer. Veals—Poor to prime, $5.00@8.00; barnyard calves, $2.25@ 3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 15,307 head; 15 cars on sale. Sheep firm. Lambs, ½@¾c higher. Sheep—Poor to prime, $2.00@3.50. Lambs—Common to fair, $2.75@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,700 head. Active and 10c higher. Extreme range, $4.75@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 200. Market slow but steady. Texas steers, $2.35@3.45; Texas cows, $1.50@2.80; beef steers, $3.00@5.20; native cows, $1.25@2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.35@2.85; bulls, $1.25@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 5,300; shipments, none. Market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.30; heavies, $4.05 @4.40; packers, $4.00@4.40; mixed, $3.95@ 4.30; lights, $3.50@3.75; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; pigs, $3.00@3.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 400. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none; market nominally steady for the week—really nothing doing and being kept back by delayed trains. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market dull, easy; best heavy, $4.50; good mixed and light, $4.35@4.40; pigs, common and rough, $3.00@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; yesterday, 2,200; shipments, 150; quality common, steady. $3.75@4.25; bulk, $3.85@4.10. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 442; shipments, 940; steady, fairly active; feeders, $2.00 @2.80; yearlings, $1.75@2.50; cows, $1.25@ 3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.25; oxen, $1.50@2.75; veals, $2.75@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100. Market active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,700. Market weak and uneven; light, $3.75@4.25; mixed, $4.10@4.20; heavy, $4.20 @4.45.

TO EXAMINE TEA AT THREE PORTS.

Recommendation Made to the General Appraisers' Conference in New York.

Appraiser F. G. Hoyne and Secretary N. Gottlieb of the importers' conference at the Appraiser's warehouse Thursday formulated yesterday the following recommendations to the General Appraisers' conference at New York in January expressive of the sense of the Chicago tea importers as to the regulation of the importation of that article:

1. That there be tea examiners appointed only at three ports—namely: New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

2. That at the tea examiners at these ports there be sufficient assistants they be provided with the same.

3. Uniform standards—to obtain which a committee of six shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury each year, three to be chosen from New York, two from Chicago, and one from San Francisco, who shall work with the United States tea inspectors of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco at an appointed time and place, to determine upon the standards of teas that shall represent the lowest grade of each description that can be imported into this country. That the tea importers of the three cities named shall determine for themselves who shall be their members of this committee; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint as said committee the choice of said merchants. That the government shall purchase sufficient of said standards of teas to supply the wants and to serve as guides for the tea merchants of the United States and their correspondents in Japan and China. That the Consuls of the United States in Japan and China shall be provided with supplies of said standards for use in the producing countries. Said standards shall be determined upon before March 15 of each year.

4. That in cases where the owner or agent dissents from the decision of the United States examiner the appraisers at those ports shall have the power to appoint a board of examination, consisting of three competent tea judges. The same shall be selected from a list furnished by the importers. Their decision to be final. The said arbitrators shall receive $10 each for each service to be paid by the importers.

5. That samples for inspection must be drawn by the warehouse owners from the original packages in bonded warehouses, and not as heretofore, to be accepted from the owner or agent of the tea.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 28.—Appraiser Kanter of this city takes exception to the complaints of New York and Chicago tea merchants yesterday to the effect that the system of inspection of teas in this and other Western cities is lax. He says:

Whenever a single chest of tea is released from bond a sample of the contents is sent to the appraisers at Chicago to be tested. While waiting for the test and the report to be returned the tea must lie in bond, while Chicago merchants can have their teas tested at home and get on the market at once. It seems that if anyone has to do get into the market at Detroit it must be the fault of the Chicago customs employés.

NO LAW TO AFFECT THE BIG STORES.

**Corporation Counsel

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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POSTAGE.

Pages.	DOMESTIC. With ad't supplement.	DOMESTIC.	FOREIGN. With ad't supplement.	FOREIGN.
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

FEATURES OF "THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE."

Tomorrow's edition of the leading Sunday paper will be made more than usually notable by a full page New Year's picture from the pen of Will H. Bradley, a Chicago artist whose work has lately begun to attract world-wide notice among judicious critics. The example afforded in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be thoroughly striking and typical of Mr. Bradley's style. It will well deserve a place in the collector's cabinet.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the brilliant author of "The Anglomaniacs," begins a series of chatty letters which she has entitled "Things Talked About." The first letter, which will appear in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow, is in this charming writer's best vein, a caustic though kindly criticism of the men, women, and events of today.

Miss. Adelina Patti-Nicolini has written from her Welsh castle, Craig-y-Nos, a paper on the New Year's customs, superstitions, and stories which the diva's countless friends will want to preserve.

Hiram W. Beckwith of Danville, probably the best informed authority on early Illinois history, contributes from his great store of reminiscence a sketch of early days in the history of the "Illini" country. Mr. Beckwith makes a plea for devoting the Crerar library to Americana, which every citizen of Illinois ought to read.

The third and concluding report of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S winter expedition in the Yellowstone Park is a record of fact more thrilling than romance; superbly illustrated.

David Christie Murray's "Impressions of America" maintain their high degree of interest.

These are only a few of the attractions which will make Next Sunday number of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE even more interesting than its predecessors. The advance demand for copies justifies the warning to all persons not regular subscribers that if they would be sure of the Sunday paper they must order NOW.

EX-BOSS CROKER should not make the mistake of blowing out the Hon. Bourke Cockran's gas.

MILLIONAIRE FLAGLER of the Standard Oil company will not invest any more Northern capital in Texas except under compulsion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the claims other places are putting forth the fact remains that there is only one convention city in this country.

IF JOHN BURNS has any judicious friends they will advise him to put a few hundred pounds into Chicago real estate and return home at once.

SLUGGERS will not be permitted in college football as played in Indiana hereafter. Except in the matter of its United States Senators Indiana has become a highly civilized State.

STATESMAN ROBIE vouches for the incorruptibility of Statesman Powers and the Democratic party cannot do otherwise than guarantee the entire respectability of Statesman Robie.

WHEN pardonable State pride the Charleston *News and Courier* points to the fact that "the sturgeon of Georgetown, S. C., is converted into the best salmon sold in the Northern markets."

THERE are Hawaiians who complain of the stinginess of President Dole. How much money do they think the President of a republic can afford to spend in spectacular liberality on $10,000 a year?

AN English paper locates Jackson Park "on the shores of Lake Calumet," but this is no nearly accurate, as compared with the average Englishman's ideas of American geography, that nobody ought to object to it.

THE New York stock market was stronger yesterday. The local market was weak at the opening, but prices showed some recovery before the close. Sterling rates were a shade heavy. Gold exports today will be about $1,000,000. New York exchange sold at 70 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were quiet and generally lower. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛@¼ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley firm, flaxseed 1½ cents lower, May pork 27½ cents higher, and lard and ribs 10 cents higher.

AN alleged genius in this city is said to be agitating for the construction of a building to cover a whole block and have a height of nearly half a mile. Possibly it has not occurred to him that provision for the crushing weight of the material and for the elevator room necessary to convey the inhabitants of the block up and down, to say nothing of visitors, would exhaust so much of the interior room as to make the thing unprofitable, even if it were possible in other than the commercial sense of the term. It is "highly" probable that if the designer were to succeed to the extent of enlisting the required amount of capital in the enterprise the attempt to actualize the plan would prove to be more than one step beyond the sublime and towards the ridiculous.

THE last report of the Governor of Arizona claims a population of only 70,000. Of these 1,392 are Chinese and one-sixth were born in Mexico, leaving only about 56,000 white persons in the whole Territory. The assessed valuation of all taxable property is only $27,061,974, a loss of $1,424,308 from last year and $6,044,812 less than the figures for ten years ago. This is the Territory with a grossly inadequate number of people and a decreasing valuation of property that it is sought to admit as a State with equal powers of every other State, so far as the Senate is concerned. The injustice of such an admission ought to strike the Senate itself. If this Territory with a handful of people must come in Congress at least should have the grace to attach it to New Mexico, as was originally contemplated, and thus by admitting them together secure a State which has at least a distant resemblance to one.

SPAIN'S INTENTIONS REGARDING CUBA.

The State Department has received information to the effect that—

The Government of Spain, desiring to avert the threatened tariff warfare between Cuba and the United States, has under serious and favorable consideration the cession to Cuba of the privilege of arranging its own revenue budget, including tariffs, with the United States. This Cuban budget is to be subject to the approval of Spain. The general purpose is to give Cuba advisory powers. Its local officials would take up the economic necessities of the island, estimate the needed revenue from tariff duties, and advise the Spanish Government of duties that should be levied and of other measures which ought to be done in order to secure the best results for the island. While Spain would thus retain complete sovereignty over Cuba, both commercial and political, it is suggested the home government would as a rule approve Cuba's revenue budget with the United States.

But the State Department does not believe these concessions, if made, can be carried out for some months, and in the meanwhile American merchants whose once profitable trade with the Spanish West Indies has been destroyed by the heavy duties imposed by Spain will be keeping up a continual outcry. Spain moves always with frightful slowness and is not always sincere in her assertions of what she is going to do.

It may be, however, that she is in earnest at present. If anything should happen to break up the close trade relationship between Cuba and the United States which has lasted for so long the sugar planters of the island, who, owing to heavy Spanish taxation, have about all they can stand, would suffer keenly. And their first step would be to endeavor to break the ties which unite them to the mother country and set up in business for themselves.

If they were to do that with that approach to unanimity which might be expected when their chief industry was interfered with their rebellion would not be a failure as previous attempts have been. The sympathies of the people of the United States would all be on the side of the men seeking to emancipate themselves from a foreign, misgoverning government. It would not be in the power of Spain to quell a nearly unanimous revolution and the United States would not allow her to keep up for a very long time the attempt to do it.

The upshot would be that Cuba and Puerto Rico would become self-governing under the protection of the United States, which would have the closest trade relations with them. Their commodities would be consumed in this, their natural market, while the Cubans would get from this country the agricultural and nearly all the manufactured products they had need of. And this will be the outcome probably even if Spain should make slight concessions now, for the appetite for concessions of political power grows by what it feeds on. If Cuba is given a little today it will insist on some more tomorrow.

If Spain were to accept any tariff the Cubans might recommend that tariff no doubt would be satisfactory to American merchants, for the Cubans are not the authors of the present discriminating duties against this country. They are in no way responsible for them. But it may take one or more years before Spain carries out her benevolent intentions, and in the meantime American trade will have gone to smash. October before last Cuba took 28,700 barrels of flour from the United States. Last October she took only 4,600. The imports of other food products have fallen off heavily. That is not surprising when American flour has to pay 75 cents more duty on every 220 pounds than the flour sent from other countries.

Therefore, if the President and Secretary of State can find any method of retaliating against Spain for these discriminations which they think will hurry up that power they ought to resort to it. Whether the laying of an embargo on Cuban sugars would do it is questionable for reasons THE TRIBUNE has stated, and it might make the Americans pay more for sugar, which would not be desirable. If the imposition of discriminating duties on all products brought into this country under the Spanish flag will have the desired effect it should be resorted to. That kind of retaliation was effectual once, for it struck the Spanish marine a severe blow. It may be effectual again.

It would be better, however, for Spain to modify these offensive duties without delay, or the first she knows the last of her American possessions will have slipped from her.

THE LEGISLATURE WILL HAVE TO ACT.

The Council has decided practically that there shall be no investigation by it of the charge that there was gross misconduct on the part of members of the police force on election day and prior thereto, and of the further charge that the relations between some members of the force and the disreputable and criminal classes have been altogether too intimate.

The Council has appropriated $3,000 for the expenses of the investigation, provided it is conducted by the full Committee on Police. It is generally admitted that the committee as a whole will not take a lively interest in the matter and will do nothing. Many of its members have a number of friends on the force—persons whose appointments they secured—and they do not want them to come to any harm. Some of them need investigating more than those it is proposed they shall investigate.

It must be admitted also that until the Legislature has empowered Councils, acting through committees, to summon witnesses and punish them if they are contumacious no committee of investigation can accomplish much. Volunteer witnesses may appear before it, but if they lie they cannot be punished for perjury. There is always the danger, therefore, of a man going before such a committee to gratify private malice by making false charges.

But what the Council is not going to do the Legislature doubtless will do on a broader scale. The Committee on Political Action of the Civic Federation has recommended adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Political Action be instructed to request of the General Assembly of this State at next session the appointment of a committee to make a thorough and complete investigation of all the departments and offices of the City of Chicago, of the towns included therein, and of the County of Cook, in which said legislative committee may believe that corruption exists or has existed.

If the Legislature is asked by the Civic Federation to do this doubtless it will comply with the request. A committee armed with ample power could be at work speedily, and the results of its inquiries would be far more satisfactory than those of a Council investigation. For if an Aldermanic committee were to unearth some instances of corruption here and there the general feeling would be that the Aldermen had selected only a few cases which did not involve themselves or their friends, but had made no real attempt to uncover the mass of municipal rottenness of which they are believed to be a part.

But there are other things for the Legislature to do besides appointing a committee of investigation. It ought to pass a law giving Councils and County Boards the same facilities for obtaining information that a General Assembly is able to place in the hands of one of its committees. There is no reason to be afraid of making such a grant of power. If a Council or a County Board is controlled by boodlers it will not abuse the power to summon witnesses and make them testify so as to harm any innocent man. The boodlers will simply whitewash one another as they do now. But if the Council or the board is controlled by honest men, then the power to make a thorough searching investigation will be used with the best results. The more knowledge of the fact that it exists will tend to discourage boodling.

The Legislature should pass also a law similar to the New York statute providing that if a given number of reputable citizens file charges against a public officer, those charges shall be passed on by the Judge before whom they are brought and the officer removed if those charges are sustained. It is true that citizens may go before a grand jury now and if they can submit evidence to show an official has been guilty of criminal acts, the grand jury can indict that official, and if a petit jury will convict him he can be sent to the penitentiary and also removed from office if he has not delayed the trial till his term has run out. But that is not a sufficient remedy as all know who are familiar with the intolerable delays of criminal procedure and the seeming impossibility of bringing to justice a man who has money or a political pull to help him. What is wanted in this case as in election contests is prompt action.

INCREASE THE TAX ON BEER.

A statement from Washington, published yesterday morning, tells in a few lines a very large part of the story of a rapidly diminishing gold reserve. It emphasizes a point THE TRIBUNE has made several times in the last few weeks to the effect that the great trouble consists in deficiency of revenue. The Federal receipts for the first twenty-six days of this month were nearly six million dollars less than the expenditures for the same time, and the deficiency since the beginning of the present fiscal year, not quite six months ago, is 28 million dollars. That is only half a million less than the total withdrawals of gold from the Subtreasury at New York since the latest bond issue, less than one-third of which was for export. The demand for gold at home is far greater than that for shipment to Europe, and a considerable proportion of the gold taken from the Treasury is to meet current expenditures by the government, the rest being absorbed by banks in New York City which desire to strengthen their own gold reserves in view of the decrease in the stock which is held for the people at large. Notwithstanding the fact that times have improved since the result of the election of last month was known, business statistics indicating a material increase in activity, the operation of the new tariff law is not adequate for the supply of current needs. In this respect it is a bad failure, equally significant though less disastrous than the effects of the law on the financial and business conditions of the country and its inhabitants.

Nor is there any reason to expect a speedy improvement under the law as it stands today. So far as anybody can ascertain there is not going to be a remarkable increase in revenue for weeks, and perhaps months, to come, unless it be provided for by new legislation. Congress did not do its duty in this important matter last summer and ought to make amends for the neglect as soon as possible this winter by making some additional provision for revenue. Otherwise the administration will be reduced to the necessity of issuing a third set of bonds and perhaps a fourth before the returns from the Populist income tax begin to come in as a supplement to the dwarfed amounts received from customs and internal revenue.

The most obvious step towards relief is the imposition of an additional tax of $1 or $1.50 per barrel on beer. This at $1 would supply more than half the deficiency if that be estimated at the same as for the last six months, while $1.50 would yield fully three-quarters of the amount required to meet current expenditures. The difference between the latter and the total requirement might be bridged over with comparative ease if there were no increase from sources now open and provided. THE TRIBUNE previously has called attention to the fact that beer is not taxed nearly so much as whisky in proportion to the amount of "drunk" contained in it, that the increased tax would not involve any increase in price to the average consumer at retail, that the brewers and the saloonkeepers ought to be abundantly able to pay the increased tax out of their present profits, and that beer is now so much an article of general consumption in the United States that the German element could not take umbrage at an increase of the tax on the alleged ground that it was a discrimination against them as beer drinkers.

So there is absolutely no strong reason for refusing to impose the additional tax on beer, while it would be one of the easiest to agree on and the most prompt to be collected, since the production of the article keeps steady pace with the consumption, the volume of visible stocks remaining very nearly the same all the year round. Even if the brewers wanted to pile up stocks in anticipation of an increase in the tax they could not do much of that under ordinary circumstances, and would have no opportunity if the tax were agreed to by Congress in short order, as it ought to be. It could be put through in a few days after the reassembling of Congress and at once furnish a large part of the needed relief to the present drain of gold out of the reserve in the National Treasury.

A NEW SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The Health Commissioner made an appeal to the Council at its last meeting to pass an ordinance making an appropriation for the erection of a new smallpox hospital. A site was purchased some time ago, but nothing has been done toward utilizing it. The present hospital is too small and is utterly unsuitable. It is a disgrace that a city of the population and wealth of Chicago should have been content so long with such an apology for a pest-house. It is an outrage to send a patient there.

Every few days some new case of smallpox turns up. It is possible that that disease may prevail almost as extensively as it did last year. So there is no excuse for a failure to act on the part of the Council. It is true that an extravagant administration has left the city poorly off for money, and it is the duty of the Council to economize wherever it can. But it would be inhumanity and not economy to refuse to build a decent hospital.

It is partly the fault of the Health Commissioner that the Council has not acted. He began by asking the Aldermen to erect an expensive structure costing twice as much as was necessary. That is what officials are too often in the habit of doing when they have anything to do with the erection of a public building. They think more of erecting an architectural monument for their own glorification than of looking after the interests of the taxpayers. If the Health Commissioner had not asked for so much he might have been more successful.

That does not excuse the Aldermen, however. They ought to and doubtless do know how greatly a new hospital is needed. They should have cut the Commissioner's estimate in half and ordered the erection of a plain substantial structure, not to be used as a palace but as a pest-house. That would have given work to some of the unemployed people they pretend to pity and would have provided a refuge for those suffering from a dreadful disease. The Council ought to act in this matter and not force patients into that abominable old barrack miscalled a hospital.

MORTON WANTS FULL-VALUE MONEY.

Secretary Morton of the Bureau of Agriculture asks a few leading questions near the end of his latest annual report. He says: "Would the six hundred million dollars' worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they have been when paid for in gold or its equivalent?" It may be taken for granted that if the American farmer, laborer, and manufacturer were compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard the foreigners would always use the same measure in buying those products, or if the foreigners paid for them in gold it would be to merchants who would find far more profitable uses for that gold than to pay it into channels through which it might reach the hands of the farmer and wage-earner. The merchants could obtain for the gold more than twice the valuation demanded by the silver theorists, who absurdly claim that sixteen ounces of silver are worth one ounce of gold when the true ratio is nearly thirty-four to one.

The Secretary makes a point which more than once has been insisted on by THE TRIBUNE, that the American farmer buys money with his beef, pork, and cereals as truly as the merchant buys from him the produce with money. Hence, if the money be not intrinsically worth what it purports to be, while the produce is of prime quality in all respects, the farmer gets the bad end of the bargain. Why should not the farmer demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon in that which he sells? If those buyers demand prime beef, prime pork, and prime wheat why should not the farmer demand prime currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile medium of exchanges, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?

It would be very difficult for the silver monometallists to give a satisfactory answer to these questions if they were to try to answer them. But they will not make the attempt. They cannot adduce any real reason why the farmer should exchange good, full-worth produce or the toiler in the city give good work in exchange for poor money worth less than half the theoretical value claimed for it by a few silver extremists who persist in refusing to acknowledge a radical decline in the value of silver as one of the many great changes that have come along with the advance of civilization in the last quarter of a century. Sixteen ounces of silver are not now worth one ounce of gold, in spite of the asseverations of the free silverites, and would not become so if those fellows were to succeed in forcing through Congress their pet scheme for "free coinage at 16 to 1." The result of it would be that the farmer and the wage toiler would be paid in less than half-worth money for full-worth produce and full-worth labor, which would be an almost infinite damage to both.

The reports by Secretaries Morton and Carlisle show up the present administration in the light of "a house divided against itself," which, we are assured in scripture, "cannot stand." Morton advocates good, full-worth money. Carlisle offers to the people and Congress a scheme for the issue of an untold number of pieces of paper, each a promise to pay money, but not adequately secured even for full redemption in less than half-worth silver. Morton wants the farmers to be paid in the best of money. Carlisle would have them paid in the very worst going, for it is undeniable that the State bank issues which both his schemes would provide for would be less safe than those of the national banks. But the State bank "money" is precisely that which would be paid to the farmer for his produce. Whatever wildcat, red-dog, or blue-pup trash got into circulation would be in the rural districts by preference of those issuing it, and the very worst of it would be unloaded on the farmer in exchange for his produce. He would get even poorer "money" than that referred to by Secretary Morton. He would not get even silver money, but a lot of miserable paper trash of the most dismal kind conceivable. It is, however, important to remember that the yawning gulf of difference between the two Secretaries has been jumped over by Carlisle. He has repudiated, while Morton adheres fast to the declaration in the National Democratic platform of 1892, that the farmers and the laboring classes would be the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

INVESTIGATE NEARER HOME FIRST.

The Corporation Counsel has drafted and presented to the Council an order requesting the Mayor and directing the Corporation Counsel and Superintendent of Police to find out whether a "criminal conspiracy" exists among the bakers of this city to charge too much for bread and to prevent free competition in its sale. If there is such a conspiracy they must get the legal evidence of its existence "and employ such agencies and means as may be appropriate and lawful to detect and punish the conspirators to the utmost limit of the law and to utterly suppress such conspiracy." It is provided also that the necessary expenses of carrying out this order shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. No limit is imposed on the expenditure.

If the Council wants to spend money on investigations it can do so to much better advantage nearer home. It has been alleged often that there are criminal conspiracies among Aldermen for the sale of franchises and for blackmail. It has been charged that there are criminal conspiracies, the participants in which are members of the police force on one side and criminals on the other. But these conspiracies the Council does not seem to care about investigating. Therefore it might as well leave the bakers alone.

If Chicago householders believe that they are being criminally conspired against by bakers and are paying too high a price for bread in view of the cheapness of flour they can extricate themselves from the clutches of that particular trust whenever they please by the simple expedient of buying a barrel or a bag of flour and making bread at home. Then they pocket the bakers' profit, be the same large or small. But it is not so easy a matter for citizens to shake off criminal conspirators in the Council who sell the use of the streets and put the cash in their pockets, or who agree to kill for so many thousands of dollars ordinances which the people would like to have passed.

The rights of the people are not in as much danger from the bakers as from a criminal conspiracy which not merely deprives voters of the aid of the police when they seek to exercise the right to vote, but which makes the police their most dangerous enemies. The criminal conspiracy between policemen and Democratic thugs and ballot box stuffers, unearthed in part by the present grand jury, is a much more serious matter than an alleged bakers' trust. But the Council does not want to investigate the former.

The Aldermen most interested in this bread business is Coughlin of the First Ward. He is the person who told night before last how a "combination of scoundrels" had tried to ensnare him and enrich his spotless virtue. Is it worth while to spend a lot of money to please Coughlin when there are so many other subjects in the investigation of which the city's money can be employed more profitably?

COL. BRECKINRIDGE AND HIS NEMESIS.

If Col. Breckinridge is seeking for further notoriety and is ambitious to make himself disliked generally he is in a fair way to gratify his aspirations. Col. Breckinridge has begun a lecture tour in which he proposes to give the American people his ideas upon an "Era of American History." What era he proposes to discuss or whether it is the Breckinridge-Pollard era THE TRIBUNE is ignorant, but it is evident from what transpired in Cincinnati night before last the people there do not care to hear his ideas whatever the era may be, as only 200 people, including twenty-four overcurious women, went to the lecture.

What happened in Cincinnati is likely to happen everywhere. Madeline Pollard is after the Colonel's box-office receipts. She will file a transcript of the judgment in her favor in each place he lectures and issue a creditor's bill accordingly. This was the case in Cincinnati, but unfortunately for her claim there was a prior one served by the constables of a lawyer who had taken depositions for Breckinridge before the trial. In the attempt to serve their writ there was a fight in which the pugnacious son of the Colonel took a leading part and of which the Colonel himself was an interested spectator. The outcome of the fight was a more or less damaged constable and a smashing up of office fixtures, but the constable succeeded in seizing enough of the box-office receipts to satisfy his claim, which left little or nothing for the Pollard constables.

As the matter now stands, if Col. Breckinridge continues his lectures the insignificant receipts will go to help satisfy Miss Pollard's claim of $15,000 awarded her at Washington, and thus, in one sense at least, he may be said to be lecturing for Madeline Pollard's benefit. How much benefit it will be is another matter. Taking Cincinnati as a fair sample the lectures will benefit neither the Colonel nor Madeline. The managers of the halls where he lectures will be lucky if they get their rents out of the receipts. And this is as it should be. The American people have had enough of Col. Breckinridge and son Desha. He may have some friends left in his election district, but outside of that limited Kentucky area there are few men and still fewer women who care to see or hear him or have anything to do with him. To insist upon thrusting himself before the public under such circumstances requires a degree of audacity which is disgusting. The best thing Breckinridge can do is to imitate Miss Pollard, who is living quietly in an unpretentious place in New York City, trying to make herself useful and shun notoriety. "My father gave me my name," says Miss Pollard, "and although I have soiled it I propose to live long enough to try to remove the stain by giving my life to others. What I have done I have done; but the future is mine and I expect to retrieve the past." Col. Breckinridge would do well to imitate Miss Pollard, and he ought to begin soon, for he has more to retrieve than she.

OUR IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

A statement prepared by Mr. Ford, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, shows the importations of sugar into the United States from various countries in the last fifteen years. The following table shows in millions and tenths of a million pounds the imports during the fiscal years ending in 1879 and 1894:

Countries.	1894.	1879.
Europe—		
Germany	354.7	.....
United Kingdom	48.9	.....
Other	150.3	.....
Total	553.9	6.8
West Indies—		
Spanish	2,303.0	1,360.5
Other	362.1	117.1
Total	2,665.1	1,477.6
South America—		
Brazil	258.4	63.4
Other	147.3	19.2
Total	405.7	82.6
Asia and Oceanica—		
Hawaiian Islands	234.7	41.7
Other	420.5	167.0
Total	748.2	208.7
All other countries	16.3	7.7
Grand total	4,388.2	1,783.4

This table shows that Germany contributes about 9 per cent, the Spanish West Indies a little more than 51 per cent, and the Hawaiian Islands a trifle less than 8 per cent of the total importations of sugar into this country. Adding in the domestic production at the rate of somewhat more than 400 million pounds we shall have in round numbers a total consumption of 4,700 million pounds for the last fiscal year, of which the Spanish West Indies contribute 47 per cent, Germany 7½ per cent, and the Sandwich Islands 7 per cent. Our consumption averages about sixty-nine pounds per capita according to these figures, which agrees with previous estimates made by government officials.

The German supply is not actually small, but is relatively so as to permit us to get along without it if need be. A curtailment of little more than one pound in fourteen would correspond to the repressive effect of a moderate advance in prices, and the cutting off of imports from Germany would be in part compensated by increased activity in the movement from some other countries. But the case would be different with Cuban sugar. If that were eliminated from our supply it would amount to a sugar famine with the poorer classes of consumers. To the average citizen it would mean making one pound do where two have been used, and to the poorer ones no sugar at all. But this is not to be expected. Unless specifically prohibited Cuban molasses could be brought here under the provision of the law that those testing not above 40° with the polariscope and containing 20 per cent or less of moisture shall enter free. If this were forbidden, or found impracticable, there need be no doubt that large quantities of Cuban sugar would be sent to Germany and France to be used there, and relieve the best sugar product of those countries to come to the United States in great volume, the governments of those lands finding a ready way of getting around any little difficulties that now may be interposed by their own import duties on sugar.

But it hardly needs to speculate even on such contingencies. A total cessation of our trade with Cuba would be such a serious thing for them that the Cubans themselves could not stand it, and it is intimated by the advices from Washington that Spain already recognizes this to the extent that its government has under serious and favorable consideration the cession to Cuba of the privilege of arranging its own revenue budget, including tariffs with the United States, but subject to confirmation by the power on the other side of the Atlantic. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that a sundering of our commercial relations would be only temporary, the people of that country only needing such an affliction to make them want to throw off the Spanish yoke and make with the United States the best possible terms for affiliation if not for union.

IF THEIR FORESIGHTS HAD BEEN GOOD.

There is not a reflecting man, including the editor of the *L.-O.*, who does not know that if the Republican Representatives and Senators in Congress had possessed the gift of foresight and had been able to forecast in the summer of 1860 the consequences to the Republican party of passing the McKinley bill it would have been smothered in committee and never reached a third reading.

If the Congressmen had foreseen that the passage of that bill meant the loss of half their seats, the defeat of their Presidential candidate, and, election of a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, they never would have voted for it; the mill bosses would have failed utterly in their seductive work.

If the Republican members of Congress had known that as a consequence of the passage of that bill the Democrats, after coming into power, would pass a tariff bill more free trade than the Mills bill and that two panics would visit the country in 1893, hitting it hard and paralyzing all business and breaking hundreds of banks, who among the Republican members of Congress would have been foolhardy enough, or weak enough, to have voted for the McKinley bill?

That member of Congress who will say now that he would have voted for the McKinley bill had he foreseen what its consequences were to be on his party and country should be sent to Kankakee or to Joliet, according as he seems to be crazy or vicious.

THE syndicate of twenty-seven banks which took the latest bond issue of 50 million dollars has been dissolved after reselling only about 35 per cent of the bonds. Immediately after the publication of Mr. Carlisle's (first) scheme for a new currency issue and its quasi indorsement by President Cleveland the sale of the bonds "fell flat." There was no further demand for them. They were bought at a trifle over $117 in gold for each $100 of bond, the premium being supposed to be an equivalent for the fact that the bonds bear 5 per cent interest while the use of money was worth a shade less than 2 per cent per annum. The calculation was "all right," as shown by the fact that some of the bonds were resold at $119 and others at $119.50, but no one seems to want to give $117½ for them now, and the amount remaining on hand has been distributed among the members of the syndicate to be held or sold as may seem best to the concerns owning them. It is fair to presume that a considerable part of the gold withdrawn from the Subtreasury at New York this month was taken for the purpose of purchasing bonds from the banks, as less than one-third of it was taken for export. The hold-off position of investors is significant of the deep distrust with which they regard the propositions of Mr. Carlisle to allow State banks to issue currency, and to do this on terms which would involve the destruction of the present national banking system. It shows that financial men do not consider the bonds to be attractive under present conditions and prospects, and it is putting the case very mildly to state it in these words. It indicates that without a radical change, one of which Secretary Carlisle does not seem capable, the administration must go into the open market for aid if it places another bond issue, and that the owners of gold might need to be furnished with more substantial guarantees than they now possess before they would part with it in the purchase of another lot of government bonds.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER of the House Committee on Currency and Banking has given out a summary of the new currency bill as modified by the late Carlisle amendments. The new bill retains the feature of securing the circulation of the national banks by a guaranty fund consisting of legal tenders or currency certificates to the amount of 30 per cent of the circulation applied for. This and the assets of the bank, with the personal liability of the shareholders, will go to the payment of the notes of the bank which issues them, if the government be called on to redeem. If these be not sufficient the redemption of the notes of any failed bank is to be completed out of the safety fund of 5 per cent to be raised by a tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum upon all the circulation of the country. The new bill would not compel national banks to enter the new system, hence would not force upon the market the more than 200 millions in bonds which is deposited to secure their circulation, but, Mr. Springer says: "It is thought that banking officials will soon see the advantage of the new plan and adopt it." The summary as printed yesterday makes no direct allusion to State bank notes, and it is left to be inferred that this highly objectionable feature is carefully transferred from the old plan to the new one. It may be thought that a decided inflation is contemplated, since Mr. Springer says that bonds of the United States are "impracticable" (for the purpose of securing the amount of circulation supposed by Carlisle et al. to be needed).

IN A MINOR KEY.

Her Sharp Response.

"Could you be contented, Gladys," he asked, pointing with the buggy whip to a large apartment house directly opposite, "with a home in that elegant building?"

"No!" answered his affianced. "That's flat!" They drove on in silence.

All About a Hat.

"Banks, how do you like my light felt hat?"

"It's an impossible hat, Rivers. It's an absurdity. Darkness can be felt, but not light."

"Yes, it can, Banks—in your eye."

A Genuine Welcome.

"I'm awfully glad you've come, grandma," said Willie. "I wouldn't have missed seein' you for four meals!"

Fiendish.

"You've had a hard time of it, Swiggles. You have a right to be a cynic and a misanthrope. If I had such a grudge against the human race as you have I'd find a way to get even."

"What would you do, Birkenhead?"

"I'd become a dentist."

IS IT conceivable that anybody could have had the hardihood to approach the Hon. Bathhouse John for the purpose of insulting him with a measly bribe?

THIS is the kind of winter calculated to make a Christian out of a coal dealer. He has to live principally on faith in the future.—*Kansas City Times.*

O, he does, does he?

I REPEAT it, there are others. Besides, I didn't do it.—*Foueve.*

NO MATTER what method of inspection may be adopted, there will be no good tea in Chicago or anywhere else if the cooks boil it.

'SMATTER with Johnny Powers? He's all right!—*Rollo.*

ALL the same, that poor pony did stand out in the storm in front of that bank for half a day, with its head reined up and its bit did foam to the sides of its mouth, exactly as narrated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning. Mr. Rawson.

THE thermometers of Winamac, Ind., do not appear to have indicated any phenomenal degree of cold yesterday morning. Winamac is losing its grip.

TREESPINS, according to a New York paper, make fine pets. When you can get a green one for nothing, however, what's the use of making a pet of a crawling creature that is worth $3 is a size.

HAS MR. RUSSELL noticed that the plume of the modern Alexander has a kink of limp and frazzled appearance of late?

PERSONALS.

Queen Victoria has not entered a shop since the death of the Prince Consort.

Gen. R. A. Alger of Detroit gave 1,000 overcoats to the newsboys of that city for a Christmas present.

W. W. Thomas, ex-minister to Sweden and Norway, says that, relative to its size and population, the railroad system of Sweden is the most complete in the world.

Senator Vest of Missouri usually seems to have collapsed into a heap when in the Senate. His shirt front is crumpled, his head down on his breast, and his fine blue eyes wearing a far away, ruminative look.

Princess Paulina, now in New York, is probably the smallest dwarf living. She is seventeen inches tall and weighs only nine pounds. She was born in Holland, is 10 years old, and speaks four languages fluently.

Rev. J. Ireland Tucker celebrated Monday evening the fiftieth anniversary of his rectorship of Holy Cross Episcopal Church of Troy, N. Y. It was Dr. Tucker who introduced choral services into the churches of this country.

M. Emile Augier does not refuse to be interviewed, but on the interviewer arriving he says: "You want some particulars of my life. Well, I was born in 1820. I was christened, vaccinated, my nose became more pronounced, and since then nothing special has occurred."—*Boston Courier.*

President H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank and President Baker of the First National Bank, New York, received from James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern railroad, Saturday Christmas presents of two magnificent specimens of bull buffalo heads from Mr. Hill's game preserve in the Northwest.

Josef Hofmann, Rubinstein's last pupil, gave a concert in London just a few hours before his master died. Some days later he gave a memorial recital at Cheltenham. One of his numbers was Chopin's B minor sonata. When he reached the Funeral March the entire audience rose as by a common impulse and remained standing till the movement came to the end.

Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Fitchburg, Mass., has given to the Town of Rindge, N. H., a library building costing $8,000, adding $1,000, the income to be expended in caring for the building and land, with $500 more to be expended in the purchase of books. The town, on its part, in accordance with the conditions of the gift, will expend $500 for books and set apart $1,000 as a library fund.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong of New York has been presented with a looking-glass framed in old mahogany, which belonged to Mayor Willard, the first Mayor of New York City, who was elected in 1665. The presentation was made by J. A. Borregarner of Providence, R. I. Mr. Borregarner is a lineal descendant of Mayor Willard, and a cousin of Mrs. Strong, the Mayor-elect's wife. The history of the glass is printed on its back.

CURRENT NOTES.

One of the New Year resolutions should be not to touch a piano unless you can play.—*Atchison Globe.*

Indianapolis *Journal*: If the Democracy in the House is wise it will substitute the Calhoun currency plan for the Carlisle-Springer bill.

"I heah they was a good deal ob cuttin' up at yo' last dance, Miss Cindy." "They warn't nuffin ob de sort! All de ladies an' gemmen let' dey rassers in de clook room."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

She—"I wonder whether Chinamen ever use intoxicants to excess." He—"The war has demonstrated that they don't. You don't hear of their doing anything but taking water."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The United States has more kinds of people than any nation on earth and more kinds of money. In fact it has all kinds of money, and one kind is just as hard to get as another.—*Arkansaw Gazette.*

Friend—"Mercy! don't that drum and whistle drive you almost crazy?" Hostess—"No. I rather like the noise; you see we are going to move into that flat above the lady who gave them to Willie."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Old Mrs. Blackie—"Howdy, honey, how's yo' folks, chile?" Little Maudy—"Dey's only tolabel. We's got de itch down to our house." Old Mrs. B.—"Huh. Doin' anything for it?" Maudy—"Yes'm, scratchin'."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

To Poker Player—Your query as to what beats a full house has been referred to the make editor. His answer is nothing. N. B.—It is perhaps as well to explain that the make editor was for several years a theatrical manager.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Gushing Daughter—"How sad is winter with leaves all off the trees! How I wish it was spring and the apple trees were once more in bloom!" Prosaic Mother—"You are always thinking about something to eat, Carrie. I never saw such a girl in all my life."—*Texas Siftings.*

The tenderfoot bought. "By the way," he inquired, "do you have Indian summer?" The settler smiled a wan smile. "Yes," he rejoined, "but we reckon it's nothin' to make it in fact we screeshun'ly." Setting his glass upon the bar he reverently and significantly touched the few remaining locks of hair upon his head

OLD MANSION LEASED.

CHICAGOANS SECURE THE BLAINE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.

It Is to Be Transformed Into a Theater That Will Seat 1,800 Persons, with Roof-Garden and Other Attachments—Thirty Private Boxes and a Steel Stage Are Arranged For—Advices Show That There Has Been No New Conspiracy in the Hawaiian Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chicago capitalists have at last secured the Blaine house, opposite Lafayette Park, as predicted in THE TRIBUNE recently, and the veil of secrecy has been lifted as to the intentions of the lessees, who are Messrs. Wood and Lavelle. According to the permit issued by the Commissioner today a theater is to be built on this historic site at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. It will be a four-story and basement structure, the material used being steel, and the seating capacity will be 1,800 people. There will be thirty private boxes and the new playhouse will practically have four galleries. A steel stage fifty feet deep and sixty-eight feet wide and fully equipped with fire-proof scenery will be among the features. A roof garden capable of accommodating 1,000 people will be fitted up for the convenience of summer patrons, and from this point the Potomac River and the hills of Maryland and Virginia will be visible, making a beautiful panorama. A lease has been executed for ninety-nine years to Paul D. Cravor, who represents the Chicagoans interested in the enterprise, and the work of demolishing the former residence of the famous Plumed Knight will be begun at once. It is the intention of the promoters of the theater to have it ready for use within nine months. In the basement of the theater will be a complete Turkish bath outfit, and no expense will be spared to make this an attractive feature of the new temple of the muses at the national capital.

NO NEW CONSPIRACY IN HAWAII.

Advices Are Received Showing That Peace Prevails in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires, received mail advices from Honolulu this morning confirmatory of the latest press advices from that country to the effect that the political situation is quiet and that the recent so-called monarchical conspiracy was a matter of small importance. This mail was brought by steamer Arawa, which left Honolulu the 14th inst. and arrived at San Francisco the 23d inst. It inclosed all the Hawaiian newspapers for a week previous to the 14th, and the advices showed no war or rumors of war in Hawaii and that there was no special excitement over the recent arrest of Bush and his party for alleged conspiracy against the government.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES' SESSIONS END.

Papers on Early American Days and Customs Read at Two Meetings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Three historical societies were still in session here today. Two of them concluded their meetings. The American Historical Association concluded its meeting today. Papers were read by Prof. Harold D. Haseltine of Brown University on "Appeals from Rhode Island Courts to King in Council," Prof. Frank G. Bates of Cornell on "Rhode Island and the Import of 1781," Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "The Constitutional Controversy in Rhode Island of 1841," Prof. Samuel B. Harding of Harvard on "Party Struggles Over Pennsylvania's Constitution, 1775 to 1792," S. M. Hamer of Lancaster, Pa., on "The Language, Manners, and History of the Pennsylvania Germans," Prof. James A. Wilgus of the Ohio State University on "The Evolution of Township Government in Ohio," Prof. A. Coughlin of the University of Michigan on the "Retention of Western Posts by the British After 1783," William E. Curtis of this city on "Turning Autographs of Christopher Columbus."

At the Folk Lore Society meeting papers were read by the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey on "Kiaga Folk Lore," Mr. Cushing on "Ritualistic and Calendaric Nature of the Central American Codices," Capt. John G. Bourke of the Third United States Cavalry on "Mexican Cooking and Mexican Foods." Capt. Bourke's paper was especially interesting and gave many details concerning Mexican customs and superstitions.

The American Society of Church History also concluded its meeting today. A paper on "Philip Schaff" was read by Dr. George P. Fisher of Yale University, and one on "Prof. Ramsey's Christianity in the Roman Empire" by Dr. Faulkner.

Before an adjournment the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. Bishop Dr. John Fletcher Hurst; Secretary, the Rev. Samuel Macauley Jackson of New York; Treasurer, Dr. Parr Force of New York; Councilors, the Rev. S. Talbot Wilson Chambers, the Rev. Dr. James Monroe Buckley, Mr. Henry C. Vedder, and the Rev. Chancellor Dr. Henry Mitchell McCracken.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETY MEN BANQUET.

Two Conventions in Session at Washington—Greeting to a Founder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Two college fraternities were in session at the Ebbitt House today, the session of the Sigma Alpha fraternity having concluded yesterday. The Alpha Tau Omega Society decided to publish a new catalogue of the fraternity. Greeting was sent to Judge Erskine R. Ross of the United States Circuit Court of California. Judge Ross was one of the three students who organized Alpha Tau Omega in 1865. The business session of the fraternity closed this afternoon and a banquet was held this evening. The annual convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity began today. After a general session this morning the afternoon was given to hearing the reports of various committees. This evening the society held a banquet. The convention will close tomorrow.

CAPT. HOWGATE RAISES OBJECTIONS.

He Alleges Proceedings Before the Grand Jury Were Irregular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the ex-disbursing officer of the Signal Service, was arraigned today before the District Supreme Court on three of the indictments against him. His counsel, Messrs. Jere Wilson and A. S. Worthington, claimed irregular proceedings with the grand jury. The government's demurrer to this plea filed by District-Attorney Birney was argued before Judge McComas during the afternoon. Howgate pleaded that the indictments be quashed on the ground that the United States grand jurors considered statements made by persons not sworn as witnesses nor otherwise qualified to testify, and not so one of them had any personal knowledge of the matters concerned.

ROUMANIA'S CORN EXPORTATIONS.

United States' Contribution to Europe Second to the Little Kingdom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—United States Consul Lathrop, Bristol, England, has furnished to Secretary Morton some interesting tables, showing, first, the corn-importing countries of Europe, from which it appears eight countries imported during the fiscal year last over 134,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount the United Kingdom took over 70,000,000 bushels and Germany nearly 30,000,000 bushels; France took 10,500,000 and Holland and Austria-Hungary each about 5,500,000; Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 and Denmark and Switzerland 1,750,000 bushels each.

The next table shows the imports of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Holland, and from what countries they supplied them. The bulk of the corn imported into the United Kingdom comes from Roumania and the United States, but Russia, Canada, and Turkey in the order named are drawn upon to make up one-fourth of the supply. Nearly half of that imported into Germany comes from the United States, and this country with Roumania, supplies nearly four-fifths of Germany's total imports. Russia and Bulgaria also contribute a fair proportion to the German supply. America furnishes not more than a fifth of the French supply; almost the whole of the four-fifths is made up from Roumania, Russia, and Turkey in the order named. In supplying Holland America is slightly in the lead, with Roumania a close second.

All these statements are based upon the figure for the last fiscal year, which in every case shows a marked advance over the year previous. One of the features shown by these tables of special interest to farmers is while Argentina has been an important factor in the international wheat market, its exports of corn to European countries have fallen off greatly. They aggregated nearly 11,600,000 bushels in 1893, and less than 2,000,000 bushels in 1894.

It will occasion surprise to some Americans that the little kingdom of Roumania furnished the principal corn importing countries of Europe more corn than the United States. Roumania supplied 48,000,000 bushels and the United States 46,000,000 bushels of that cereal for European consumption in the year 1894.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTS.

Special Instructions Issued Touching Invoices and Bills of Lading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has issued a circular to customs collectors directing that unless it shall appear by the invoice bill of lading and manifest or other satisfactory evidence that merchandise arriving in the United States and remaining in general order without examination or appraisement was when shipped at the foreign port destined for immediate exportation from the United States. No exportation thereof shall be permitted except under entry for warehouse and exportation in bond and appraisement made as provided in such cases. This order is intended to meet cases where parties export goods previously imported in order to avoid penalties for undervaluation.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Ruling Affecting Merchandise Coming In Under an Export Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Attorney-General Olney in an opinion sent today to the Secretary of the Treasury holds that an export tax imposed by a foreign government upon merchandise subject here to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of the merchandise is not to be regarded as one of the "costs, charges, and expenses" referred to in Sec. 10 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890.

Kansas City Public Building.

Bids were today opened in the office of the Supervising Architect for the stone and brick work of the superstructure, etc., of the public building at Kansas City, Mo. The lowest bidder for marble was O. J. King of Omaha, Neb., at $235,000, and for granite the lowest bid was that of Manning & Parsons of Washington, D. C., for $205,195.

Atlanta Going on a Cruise.

The Atlanta has dropped down from Norfolk to Hampton Roads. Admiral Ramsay, commanding the North Atlantic station, has been notified the ship is ready for sea and has been instructed to send her on a cruise in the West Indies. It will relieve the Columbia and when it sails the latter vessel will be ordered home from Jamaica to be docked.

Washington Briefs.

The President has approved the act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh.

The Secretary of the Navy has prepared a letter representing Capt. Glass of the Cincinnati for not being at his post when that vessel was passing near Execution Rock last fall and struck bottom.

The Treasury cash today is $152,408,561, of which $88,509,638 is gold, from which must be deducted $1,450,000 withdrawn today and $300,000 withdrawn yesterday but not heretofore reported.

A YOUNG MOTHER'S LOVE.

Pathetic Incident of Maternal Devotion in Albany.

Albany *Times-Union:* Late Saturday night, when the air was filled with snow and rain and the wind whistled through the bare arms of the trees, two gentlemen, who were driving to their home at West Albany, noticed the figure of a woman kneeling on the ground as they passed old St. Mary's burying ground. One of the men climbed over the fence and approached the grief-stricken figure, whose wailing could be heard above the moaning of the wind.

The woman was startled at hearing a man's voice beside her, but not more so than her rescuer, who recognized in the broken-hearted mother the young wife of a personal friend of his, an esteemed citizen who resides near the park. Her little one, her first born, died a short time since and the remains rested underneath the sod on which she knelt to sobbed. She begged to be left alone at the grave, but the men took her in their carriage, and, turning their horses' heads around, drove her home, where her husband was found.

He was greatly shocked, as his wife left the house only an hour before, telling the servant girl to say to him that she would return very soon, merely going to a neighbor's house for a brief call.

WHEN CONGRESS MEETS.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The Democratic Congress will soon return to its funeral.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If the present Congress fails to pass a currency bill—and it will probably fail—the President will call an extra session. And this has been called in song and story a happy land!

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* The Representative who introduces a bill to stir up the vexed question of the taxing of sugar, whether to repeal the differential referred to or otherwise, is certainly not a friend of sugar.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The urgent need of the people is economy in public expenditure and reduction in public taxation. The party which first puts that policy into practical effect will attain the surest hold on the public confidence.

Albany (N. Y.) *Journal:* The fog hangs heavy over the minds of the incompetents and they cry aloud for light. Leaderless and distracted by dissension, the prospect of their producing any beneficial changes in the currency system grows beautifully less.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* The members of the House, while enjoying their Christmas holidays, talk of the great amount of business they are going to do after the recess. "Man never is, but always to be blessed," and the case of the House is doubtless strictly analogous. When the time for industry comes these sanguine members will find that the lazy fellows will not allow them to work.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The currency bill before the House is frequently called an administration measure; but the President seems to be taking no interest in legislation on any subject. He lost interest when the Senate refused to dance to his music last summer. He felt bound of course to call attention to the matter of issuing bonds, but having done this he will be well satisfied to continue borrowing, for that is what his New York friends want him to do.

Toledo *Commercial:* There are indications that the Democrats are getting pretty tired of the Carlisle scheme of currency reform, and a disposition seems to be growing to unite with Republicans on some measure that will command the support of able and conservative financiers of both parties. It is said that President Cleveland will cooperate in such a program, and we have the assurance that some of the best patrons of the Baltimore plan will obtain the support of able and experienced Republican financiers.

Camille Urso.

Some women are famous for one thing, some for another. Camille Urso, for instance, has become a household word because of her artistic manipulation of "de fiddle and de bow." Camille Urso's daughter, on the other hand, has achieved greatness as a darner. Her success may not have been so widely talked about as her mother's, but it is none the less sure. Some one who has met her declares that never was there such impossible needlework as she is able to achieve. She can take a stocking and insert a small patch by neat and careful lapping of the woven edges until there isn't a sign of its having been mended at all. "Indeed," so says the enthusiastic admirer, "it's a sort of work that we read of our great-grandmothers having done when they snipped holes in their best bibs and tuckers just for the sake of mending them most perfectly."

Kansas Republicans Will Dance.

Lawrence (Kas.) *Journal:* There is going to be a grand inaugural ball, with a reception on the side. The dance hall will catch most of them, for Kansas Republicans are happy enough just now so that a man has to be mighty firm in the creeks if he doesn't shake his foot when an opportunity presents itself.

Blaunt It.

"Write me as one who loves my fellow-man."
The angel heard a gracious maiden say;
To show herself sincere she straight began
And went that night bareheaded to the play.
—*Washington Star.*

FAILURES ARE LESS.

FEWER FOR 1894 AND A DECREASE IN LIABILITIES.

Defaulted Liabilities Are Not So Great by from One-Third to Two-Thirds in the Different Sections of the Country—Holiday Trade Comes Up to Expectations—Visible Supply of Wheat the Largest Ever Known—Waiting Market for Iron and Steel—Clearing-House Reports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* will say:

"Commercial failures in 1894 already reported number 14,293, against 15,242 last year, with liabilities of $169,238,404, against $346,779,889 last year. Next week the final report for 1894 will probably include about 400 more failures, with liabilities of about $4,000,000. From these accounts banks, bankers, financial and transporting companies are excluded. Manufacturing failures already number 2,756, against 3,422 last year, but liabilities are only $64,491,287, against $176,982,091 last year. The trading failures already number 11,314, against 11,512 last year, but liabilities are only $87,899,057, against $130,082,333 last year. The statement by sections shows a decrease of about two-thirds in defaulted liabilities in the middle and central northern States, one-half in the West and Southwest and a third in other sections.

"Holiday trade has met expectations. Purchases have been numerous, but smaller than usual in amount and more confined to needful articles, thus anticipating ordinary trade. The volume of business represented by clearing-house exchanges is 7.7 per cent larger than last year, but 21.8 per cent less than the year before, and the daily average for December has been 7.1 per cent more than last year, but 25.3 less than the year before.

"Wheat has declined one-half a cent, though Western receipts have been only 1,712,003 bushels, against 3,100,893 bushels for the same week last year, but since Aug. 1 receipts have been a little larger than last year and the visible supply is the largest known. Exports in December from both coasts have been a little larger than last year, but for the crop year about 20,000,000 bushels smaller. The Western estimate, usually regarded with most confidence, is that the crop will reach 515,000,000 bushels, which will leave for export, with stocks brought over, more than 200,000,000 bushels, of which only 75,000,000 bushels have gone abroad. Corn has declined three-quarters of a cent with good receipts. The price of cotton has not changed, but the fact that receipts from plantations have been greater than in 1891, while stocks in sight here and abroad are larger than at the same date that year, is an obstacle to any rise.

"Sales of wool this month have been 17,896,800 pounds, against 15,049,197 pounds last year and 21,902,300 in 1892; Ohio XX has risen at 17 cents.

"The market for iron and steel is waiting, but the reduction in wages at the Edgar Thomson works, averaging 15 per cent, plainly indicates the same difficulty which is seen in other quarters, that the demand in consumption does not answer to the increase in production of pig-iron. The shipments of rails for eleven months are reckoned only 700,000 tons, of which only 500,000 is for new roads. Numerous projects for steel buildings are under consideration, but no important contract is reported. It gives some encouragement that the Bethlehem works have secured a contract to make armor plate for Russia, but the order for cast pipe for Japan is still in doubt. Prices have scarcely changed during the week, though Bessemer pig and billets are, if anything, a shade weaker. There is a larger demand for nails, but in hardware, machinery, engines, and railway stocks and materials the business is much depressed. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston have been 649,471 tons in the last two months, against 584,239 in 1893, hitherto the largest year, but the difference about prices still checks operations.

"Failures for the week have been 350 in the United States against 511 last year, and 41 in Canada against 41 last year."

HOW "BRADSTREET'S" SUMS UP TRADE.

Main Activity Has Been for Christmas Goods in Retail Lines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say:

General trade presents the usual holiday characteristics. A majority of wholesale dealers and manufacturers are beginning to have finished and taking account of stock or arranging settlements for the new year. The main activity has been for Christmas specialties in retail lines. The practical conclusion to the holiday trade has brought about a moderate reaction, and this emphasizes the dullness noted in preceding weeks. Jobbers claim the outlook for trade during the late winter and early spring is far very conservative buying. But in some lines, notably heavy textiles, the recent cold weather has stimulated sales, and reports from retailers West and South indicate that stocks are low almost beyond precedent. Unfavorable weather conditions, which are off on the road. Boston reports 37,600,000 pounds of wool in that city, compared with a stock of 43,500,000 one year ago, the decrease being exclusively in domestic varieties.

Industries are busy in many instances to make repairs or take stock, and owing to extremely low prices for industrial staples the wage movement tends downward. Quotations for staple merchandise show more weakness than sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, steel, naval stores, tobacco, tin, and copper practically unchanged in price. Oats, among cereals, record a fractional advance, while print cloths and other staple cottons are slower in conformity with results of recent auctions, and pork and lard with increasing supplies of lower grades of live stock at Western markets. Coffee, too, is depressed and there are rumors of contracts for iron and steel at a shade under last week's quotations, although unconfirmed.

Reduced stocks of American available supplies of wheat, notwithstanding reports in the visible statement of a net increase, tend to strengthen wheat, but unusually large total for that cereal (flour included as wheat) sent abroad last week is fully offset by the shrinkage in such exportations this week, the total, both coasts of the United States, being 1,814,000 bushels, compared with 3,554,000 bushels in the previous week, 2,036,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,917,000 bushels two years ago, 3,193,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,031,000 bushels for the last week in the calendar year of 1890.

Mercantile failures in the United States for the calendar year (Dec. 27, 1893, to Dec. 26, 1894) aggregate 12,732, or 18 per cent less than in the same year 15,554. The total, 15,560, was 51 per cent heavier than in 1892. Liabilities of failing traders this year aggregate $149,500,000, a reduction of 63 per cent from 1893, and assets of $79,600,000, a falling off of 70 per cent.

Special returns to *Bradstreet's* show a net decrease within the year of about 3,000 individuals, firms, and corporations established in business throughout the country, but owing to the decrease in the number of failures the commercial death rate is only about 1.21 in every 100 engaged in business in the four years preceding 1893. It is also shown that seventy-eight banks are reported suspended this year, compared with 599 the year before, owning $176,482,000, as contrasted with $170,000,000 the year before.

Toronto jobbers say trade is very quiet and travelers from that city are not hurrying their departure.

FINANCIAL TRADING AT A LOW EBB.

Special Movements in a Few Stocks the Only Features.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Bradstreet's* financial review tomorrow will say:

Speculative activity has been at low ebb all week. Holiday influences check non-professional participation and make the larger manipulative forces of Wall street unwilling to do anything of consequence in the market. Special movements in a few stocks, combined with limited transactions by some of the room traders, have been the only features. It would also seem there has been some closing up of accounts prior to the beginning of the new year, though the sales for this cause would under normal conditions of activity be regarded as unimportant. London has taken no part whatever in the market.

Sugar, the leading speculative, was absolutely neglected and manipulation in it suspended. What trading there was centered in the coal stocks and grangers, with some activity in whisky and cordage. Reading advanced to 16¾, but was depressed to 14 on rumors of a modification of the plan involving a heavy assessment. Jersey Central was attacked by bear traders and sold from 98⅞ to 87¼, rumors of a reduction in the dividend being circulated. The feature of the grangers was St. Paul, which fell from 58½ to 56¾, the poor November earnings having an unsettling influence on the stock. Burlington was also weak, but Rock Island appeared to have support. Distillers distinguished itself by rising from 8¾ to 11¾ on talk of a reorganization which will provide for a new management, supplemented by reports that insiders were short of their own stock. There was continued liquidation in United States cordage, the common stock selling down to 5½ and the preferred to 8¾. In spite of the announcement that the interest on the bonds has been provided for there is a belief that the reorganization has been incomplete and that there will be disagreeable developments. Both preferred and common rallied Friday. Among the trunk lines the feature was the selling of and decline in Baltimore and Ohio, which fell from 63¾ to 59¾ without any assignable reason, save the belief that the company's position with regard to the Valley railroad of Ohio has antagonized powerful financial interests.

CLEARANCES AT PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Total Increase Over One Year Ago Is Exceedingly Marked.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	For cent. Inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$ 445,186,139	6.2	.....
Chicago	70,776,196	5.2	.....
Boston	74,055,458	9.2	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	76,099,114	53.7	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	20,977,024	2.0	.....
San Francisco, Cal	8,743,559	.....	18.0
Baltimore, Md.	11,104,726	3.0	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	11,663,689	7.2	.....
Cincinnati, O.	11,410,300	4.5	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	8,089,105	8.1	.....
New Orleans, La.	9,896,923	.....	15.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,373,508	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,632,617	3.9	.....
Detroit, Mich.	5,169,560	9.3	.....
Louisville, Ky.	5,056,611	0.5	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	4,780,429	.....	10.0
Omaha, Neb.	3,843,744	.....	20.5
Providence, R. I.	4,012,300	1.6	.....
Cleveland, O.	5,319,764	11.9	.....
Houston, Tex.	6,664,983	3.5	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	3,261,786	17.5	.....
Denver, Colo.	2,416,195	.....	51.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,694,105	25.5	.....
Columbus, O.	3,013,700	23.0	.....
Hartford, Conn.	1,051,990	15.2	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,155,049	6.8	.....
Washington, D. C.	1,602,183	22.1	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,006,504	25.8	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,350,830	.....	13.8
Peoria, Ill.	1,706,998	24.6	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	1,614,740	5.2	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,088,863	.....	37.4
Rochester, N. Y.	1,916,008	.....	8.0
New Haven, Conn	1,168,916	6.1	.....
Savannah, Ga.	2,700,941	37.8	.....
Springfield, Mass	1,133,067	10.5	.....
Worcester, Mass.	1,182,778	20.7	.....
Portland, Me.	1,104,797	18.4	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	1,319,377	16.1	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,260,539	13.1	.....
Waco, Tex.	1,076,283	.....	25.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	809,780	9.4	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	921,639	42.1	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	721,802	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	417,619	.....	24.8
Lowell, Mass.	458,802	.....	11.4
Wilmington, Del.	663,418	.....	5.6
Norfolk, Va.	871,325	.....	28.6
Sioux City, Ia.	512,357	.....	10.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	982,035	37.9	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	505,936	11.9	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	220,920	.....	4.3
Spokane, Wash.	279,345	.....	4.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	274,418	2.1	.....
Lincoln, Neb.	432,605	.....	7.6
New Bedf'd, Mass.	313,430	.....	38.7
Wichita, Kas.	528,989	7.9	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	355,045	44.8	.....
Topeka, Kas.	549,401	36.9	.....
Lexington, Ky.	293,563	7.6	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	246,500	.....	7.9
Ray City, Mich.	280,805	22.2	.....
Fall River, Mass	783,000	.....	13.0
Akron, O.	231,753	.....	.....
Springfield, O.	149,565	.....	8.0
Canton, O.	135,400	20.5	.....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	47,771	.....	66.6
Fremont, Neb.	68,438	.....	9.3
Hastings, Neb.	79,570	21.6	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	600,000	23.0	.....
Fargo, N. D.	69,387	.....	16.0
Nashville, Tenn.	1,015,561	31.8	.....
Galveston, Tex.	4,149,970	25.2	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,579,400	15.6	.....
Rockford, Ill.	232,992	16.5	.....
Helena, Mont.	737,406	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	742,256	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	213,800	.....	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	388,537	.....	.....
Totals U. S.	$ 836,401,764	9.1	.....
Exclusive of New York	391,208,625	12.7	.....

*Not included in total.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$ 8,158,847	.....	5.7
Toronto	4,767,866	.....	7.9
Halifax	936,497	.....	4.5
Hamilton	538,163	7.9	.....
Winnipeg	901,594	.....	3.2
Totals	$ 15,412,817	.....	5.7

THE GIRL WHO IS ENGAGED.

How Society Insists on Placing Her in a False Position.

"She should be labeled 'Lass, with care,'" says the would be funny gnat in "Alice in Wonderland." He might have been speaking of the engaged girl instead of Alice, so appropriately does the phrase fit into the common notions regarding her. Usually to echo Bunthorne's wail, "O, hollow, hollow!" over our social conventions is to give battle to windmills 'powerful enough to blow Don Quixote, horse, lance, armor, and all, up into the air, never to come down again; yet when I look at the engagement as it is popularly understood, then remember that we still have some happy marriages, I find the strongest proof of a divinity that shapes our ends, repairs our blunders, and holds back our misguided feet from the pit we are wildly anxious to struggle into. Else what would ever become of the engaged girl, and that essential but minor adjunct to the mise en scene, the engaged man?

From the moment the ring is seen sparkling on her hand the "fortunate-unhappy" damsel, the object of her juniors' admiration, her sisters' cynicism, and her contemporaries' blended pity and envy, is cribbed, cabined, and confined in a set of petty restrictions, survivals of the unfittest part of barbarism, if we only knew it. Long ago, when life was with beautiful simplicity divided equally between fighting and courting, public opinion naively assumed social intercourses between the two sexes to have but one end—that of love-making. The idea, or its remnant, lasts today, under widely different social conditions; consequently Juliet, from the day she is labeled "Fiancée, Please Do Not Handle," is not expected to dance with other men, to receive them as callers, or to accept reasonable attentions from them.

So far from mixing with other people in society, and thus gaining valuable side-lights on one another's characters, the "dead-to-the-world" young woman and her young man illustrates La Salle's witty saying that "Love is an egotism of two" by giving up their evenings to an unlimited solitude à deux, which in a brief engagement is only to be expected, but in a long one frequently becomes a perfunctory tie under which Romeo chafes, as in the case of the young man who broke his engagement because "she treated him like a servant girl—gave him only his Thursdays and every other Sunday off."

To the vexed question of long engagements Mr. Augustine Birrell contributes a suggestion in his mild observation that "of all the wrongs women suffer at the hands of men that of not marrying them is the one they say should find it easiest to forgive." This, a new and neat variation on the pins which "have saved a great many lives by not being swallowed," answers the common objection to the protracted betrothal. The matter is self-regulating; would not the man who kept a girl waiting a year, month, or day longer than was necessary be a still worse investment as husband than as fiancé? It may paradoxically be said that her loss is her eternal gain.

The same may be said of the much-croaked-over modern tendency to break engagements, which in older times would have been carried out to the bitter—often very bitter—end. People get considerably muddled in talking of the sacredness of the marriage tie and that of the engagement tie in the same breath. They haven't the slightest connection. An engagement is not, as many people seem to think, a mere conventional delay to satisfy proprieties and get the trousseaux ready, but a probation during which Romeo and Juliet test the strength of their affection before what Rudyard Kipling grimly calls "the 'long-as-ye-both-shall-live' curse from the altar rails" yokes them into a plow from which there is no looking back.

Society has nothing to lose, save possibly a pretty spectacle and a slice of bride cake, that it should so acrimoniously object to people's pleasing themselves in a matter that only concerns themselves; indeed, they must do so if it is to give the marriages at which it assists by its presence even the brief guarantee of the cheap jeweler, whose stock I once saw labeled with unconscious sarcasm: "Wedding rings, 25 cents; warranted one year."

Do You Mean Hetty Green?

Hartford *Courant:* To call a person rich who has millions and is still saving pennies and studying how not to expend anything is giving to the word rich a significance that it certainly ought not to have. No one is well, whatever his symptoms, who thinks he is sick and gives his thought entirely to his ailments, even if they are imaginary, and no one is rich who feels and acts poor. What has the wealth, so called, of this uneasy old woman brought to her? Who would take her money if it was necessary at the same time to be what she is?

Trouble About Dead Folks.

Globe-Democrat: Massachusetts is inclined to claim Daniel Webster even if he was born in New Hampshire. Just here arises the trouble that by the same rule Massachusetts will have to give up Benjamin Franklin to Pennsylvania.

LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

THAT OF GEN. HANCOCK TOLD BY GEN. F. A. WALKER.

Deserts of Southern France as Described by S. Baring Gould—Frederick Harrison's Reflections on History—Prof. Shaler's Work on "Sea and Land"—Life of Sir John Macdonald by a Friend—New Version of Craik's Biography of Jonathan Swift.

[Continued from fourth page.]

culation of the mind through the nerves" ceases and she dies, releasing him from control by her. She is supposed to be the "parasite." (Harper & Bros.)

Mr. Austin Blierbower, who has been known as the author of several works on ethical and social questions, comes to the front as the writer of a fanciful sketch of ideal primitive man, in his first step of evolution from the ultimate ape at the end of the tertiary period. There is a rapid progress of geological time in the story which has for its motive the loves of two recently evoluted individuals and a sort of Trojan war between the ape men and men apes of the region now known as Southern France. The story begins with a tertiary tropical climate and ends in the glacial period, the whole being comprised within what seems from the trend of the events to have been a few weeks or months. Everything, however, is allowable to the imagination that takes its theme in so remote a past; there are many clever things in the narrative which reads very much like a rather irreverent satire on more recent human institutions and beliefs. The illustrations by "H. R. H." are clever and artistic and are fully in accord with the spirit of the book. (From Monkey to Man, or Society in the Tertiary Age. A story of the Missing Link. By Austin Blierbower. Illustrated by H. R. Heaton. Chicago: Dibble Publishing company.)

The J. B. Lippincott company have reproduced what is apparently recent English publications of selections from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, illustrated by E. A. Lemann, which will be a delight to little people and hardly less so in the illustrations to those of riper years. These stories are in their way a classic in almost all languages and need no commendation here. In the brief preface the editor remarks that these tales have not hitherto been adequately illustrated, and that an attempt is here made to amend this defect in a manner worthy of the author's handiwork. The translation adapted is that of Mme. de Chatelain, as that most suiting the tastes of the young folks for whom the book is intended. It is a fine Christmas books for a gift to a child than this in its present elegant form. (Fairy Tales. By Hans Christian Andersen. Illustrated by E. A. Lemann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.)

Notes and Gossip.

Mr. Clemens has a quite remarkable popularity in England. The "Mark Twain Birthday Book" for example, has gone into its eighth edition.

The fourth volume of an attractive edition of Prof. H. Graetz's "History of the Jews" is issued by the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia. The edition is to be completed with one more volume.

A personal memoir of Sir John Franklin, the arctic voyager, is in course of preparation by Mr. H. D. Traill. It is based on the letters and family records collected during many years by his widow, and since her death by his niece, Miss Cracroft.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes' "Joint Metallism" has reached the second edition and been enlarged to double its size by adding a "History of the Science of Money and Coinage" and an essay on "Joint Metallism versus Bimetallism." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Dr. George C. Lorimer, the eloquent minister of Tremont Temple, Boston, has contributed to theological thought a scholarly work upon the "Argument for Christianity." (American Baptist Publication Society.) The field is a wide one which Dr. Lorimer's argument covers, embracing a critical estimate of the canon, from history, testimony, miracles, prophecy, humanity, achievement, concession, and comparison.

Prof. Edward W. Bemis of the University of Chicago has made a careful investigation of the questions as to whether American labor organizations are opposed to trade instruction, either through the apprenticeship system or by trade schools, and whether they are controlled by foreigners. The results of his work have been published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in a monograph entitled "The Relation of Labor Organizations to the American Boy and to Trade Instruction."

Books Received.

STORIES OF OLD GREECE. By Emma M. Firth. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE MAGIC OAK TREE AND PRINCE PILDEMIR. By the late Lord Brabourne. Macmillan & Co.

STUDIES IN MODERN MUSIC. Second series. By W. H. Hadow, M. A. With portraits. Macmillan & Co.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Prof. H. Graetz. Vol. IV. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE LITERARY SHOP, AND OTHER TALES. By James L. Ford. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

THE STORY OF CHICAGO. By Joseph Kirkland and Caroline Kirkland. Vol. II. Chicago: Dibble Publishing company.

SIX THOUSAND TONS OF GOLD. By H. R. Chamberlain. Mandville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. The Chautauqua-Century Press.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—1789-1894. By John Fiske, Carl Schurz, etc. Edited by James Grant Wilson. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

AN ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF ART. By Mrs. Arthur Bell (N. D'Anvers). Fourth edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP AND TYPEWRITING, WITH SPELLING LIST OF 20,000 WORDS. By F. M. Payne. New York: Excelsior Publishing House.

TRAMM MONTH IN A WORKSHOP. By Paul Gohre. Translated from the German by A. B. Carr. With a Prefatory Note by Prof. Richard T. Ely. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN. Illustrated by Hilma Strang and J. H. Clark. With an introduction by Thomas Seccombe. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR. An Historical and Descriptive Presentation of the World's Science, Art, and Industry as Viewed Through the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. In two volumes. Chicago and San Francisco: The Bancroft company.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide on the merits of manuscript returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Date on Both Sides.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with consid

FOR BATTLE IN COURT

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOLONEY'S NEW CALENDAR OF FORTY CASES.

Those Peppery Quo-Warrantos Will Come Up Before Judge Baker Immediately After the Holidays—Important Among the Cases Are Those Against the United States School Furniture Company, the Spring Valley Coal Company, and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

A new calendar of suits brought in the name of the people, now in charge of Attorney-General Moloney, has been made and yesterday printed copies of it were filed. Judge Baker will hear suits, the first of which is expected to be taken up immediately after the holidays. There are forty suits on the calendar, a number of which were begun by ex-Attorney-General Hunt. The majority of the cases are quo warranto proceedings. The most important are those against the United States School Furniture company, the Spring Valley Coal company, and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. The Pullman case, which is second on the list, will not be among the first to be tried. At the request of counsel the hearing of it was put over until later in the month. Other cases in the list, it was said at the Attorney-General's office, were proceedings in violation of the insurance laws, and few of them were of great importance compared with other suits in the list.

Calendar of the Issues.

The calendar in full is as follows:

124,135—The People, etc., vs. United States School Furniture Company.

132,864—The People, etc., vs. Pullman's, Palace Car Company.

130,125—United States Mutual Accident Association vs. B. K. Durfee, Insurance Superintendent.

129,969—Same vs. Same.

124,911—The People, etc., vs. Spring Valley Coal Company.

77,825—The People, etc., vs. Elmbr Littlefield.

78,582—The People, etc., vs. Joseph A. Dennison.

86,383—The People, etc., vs. A. E. Woodford.

86,776—The People, etc., vs. F. A. Gehrmann.

90,455—The People, etc., vs. J. W. Lithgow, C. W. Christinger, and the Mutual Guarantee Fire Syndicate Company.

91,502—The People, etc., vs. Thomas E. Gilpin.

92,115—The People, etc., vs. J. B. Roddick.

92,364—The People, etc., vs. Frederick L. Johnson.

92,446—The People, etc., vs. Chicago Live Stock Ex. Company.

92,534—The People, etc., vs. Byron W. Smith.

92,689—The People, etc., vs. The Consolidated Ice Machine Company.

94,190—The People, etc., vs. T. C. Quinlin et al.

94,240—The People, etc., vs. George A. Rae.

95,502—The People, etc., vs. John F. Webber.

95,946—The People, etc., vs. A. C. Collins et al.

96,337—The People, etc., vs. National Mutual Fire Association and W. T. Howard.

97,133—The People, etc., vs. E. T. Marshall et al.

97,899—The People, etc., vs. Walter Van Valkenburg.

104,149—The People, etc., vs. The Pioneer Insurance Company.

104,577—The People, etc., vs. The Mercantile Telegraph Company.

112,208—The People, etc., vs. Peter Schackman et al.

120,356—The People, etc., vs. Lisetta H. Lawrence.

122,137—The People, etc., vs. C. Bigelow.

124,270—The People, etc., vs. Owen W. Jones.

124,624—The People, etc., vs. George E. Robbins.

124,695—The People, etc., vs. H. S. Merwin.

124,696—The People, etc., vs. George A. Baynes.

124,697—The People, etc., vs. John M. Briggs.

124,863—The People, etc., vs. Henry Henderson.

124,889—The People, etc., vs. Fred C. Hibbe et al.

125,737—The People, etc., vs. State Board of Health.

125,179—The People, etc., vs. Frank A. Cleveland et al.

127,209—The People, etc., vs. E. P. Price et al.

124,003—The People, etc., vs. Henry E. Palmer et al.

127,316—The People, etc., vs. Joseph C. Chapeck.

Branch of the Gas Case.

One or two important proceedings pending do not appear on the calendar. One of these is a branch of the quo warranto proceedings against the Chicago gas companies, in which the Philadelphia Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company will appear as defendant. At the time the quo warranto proceedings were originally instituted the Philadelphia Trust company was not among the defendants, it being a creature resident of a foreign State. The Attorney-General shortly afterwards summoned the Philadelphia concern into court by publication. The first notice published was drawn up by a clerk who failed to insert the street address of the defendant. To avoid a technicality that the notice was insufficient the publication was repeated. Recently the Philadelphia Trust company filed an appearance in the suit. It has not as yet filed its answer to the Attorney-General's information, which, as has been published, asks that cause be shown why the certificates issued by the Philadelphia Trust company against the securities of the Chicago gas companies deposited with it should not be canceled as illegal. Attorneys who represented the Chicago gas companies in the litigation said yesterday they were not advised as to the nature of the answer the Philadelphia Trust company would file. The Chicago gas companies, they said, had long since obeyed the decree entered up and had separated the offices, elected different sets of officers, and were doing business independently. The case will be set for hearing some time in January. Attorney-General Moloney said yesterday he had no comment to make upon it.

JURY OUT IN THE GASPIPE CASE.

Debating the Damage Claim of Columbus Company Against Crane Company.

The damage suit of the Columbus Construction company against the Crane company of Chicago went into the hands of the jury in the United States Circuit Court at noon yesterday. The suit has been on trial before Judge Seaman since Dec. 3. In the summer of 1890 the Columbus Construction company purchased from the Crane company iron pipe to be used in building a natural gas line from Greentown, Ind., to Chicago, 116 miles. In February of 1891 the construction company tested the line and found it too leaky for use. It cost $250,000 to put the line in serviceable condition. The construction company asserted that the threads of the collars and pipes were imperfect and sued the Crane company for the amount of the damages. The Crane company in the trial contended that the pipes were poorly laid and that no liability should rest on the furnisher of the pipes. The Crane company also made a claim on the construction company for $72,861 balance due on the pipes. At 6 o'clock last evening, the jury not having arrived at a verdict, Judge Seaman left the building with instructions if a verdict was rendered during the night that it be sealed and given to the Deputy Marshal in charge. The suit was tried last spring and the jury made a mistrial.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior Court—Decrees.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,323—Adams vs. Mason; dec. sals.—2,886—Geisenhauser vs. Thomas; same.—4,941—Divorce, Catherine Goss from Charles Goss.—3,465—William J. Smith from Ida Smith.—4,351—Annie Dill from Charles Dill Jr.—4,388 Bertha Johnson from James N. Johnson.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Default divorces.
JUDGE EWING—No call.
JUDGE STEIN—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.
JUDGE PAYNE—Default divorces.
JUDGE BLANKE—9 a. m.—No. 12,826.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—10 a. m.—Motions and decision Kilian vs. C. C. Ry. Co.
JUDGE BURKE—No 2,127.
JUDGE CARTER—(County Court) 10 a. m.—No. 13,834—In re. Chicago Store and Nos. 13,396, 12,159.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—No court.
JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 5)—Motions for new trials in Nos. 3,430, 2,354.
JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1) Motions.
JUDGE SEAMAN (United States Circuit Court) —In chambers.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.
JUDGE EWING—No call.
JUDGE HORTON—Motions.
JUDGE PAYNE—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLANKE—No. 160,269 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No. 12,980 and decision No. 47,876.
JUDGE BURKE—No announcement.
JUDGE WINDES—Motions of course.
JUDGE CARTER—(County Court)—10 a. m. No. 12,953 and Harver Special and Nos. 11,098, 12,907, 13,800.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—No announcement.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions today: Reversed—Talbot Paving Company vs. Gorman, Campbell vs. Smith, Scarrell vs. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, Brighton vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, Bustram vs. Clark, Armstrong vs. Potter, Birkett vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, Stephenson vs. Michigan Log and Towing Company, Gordon vs. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, Moore vs. Smith, People vs. Rice & Berry, new trial as to Rice, Berry discharged. In Michigan Trust Company vs. Lansing Lumber Company order appointing receiver vacated.

HOT SHOT FOR THE SINGLE-TAXER.

Henry George's Land Confiscation from a Christian Point of View.

FROSTBURG, Md., Dec. 14.—[Editor Frostburg Journal.]—Strange to say, Henry George styles himself a believer in Christianity—not of the kind, he says, he finds in the church of today, but of that kind of which the prophets foretold and for which Christ and some of his apostles laid down their lives. He points out long lists of defects in our civilization which he considers "incompatible with Christianity," and which "show that our so-called Christian communities are not Christian at all. But," he says, "I believe that there is in true Christianity a power to regenerate the world."

Mr. George then proceeds to regenerate the world in a line with his Christian belief and lays before it the bold and broad assumption that *all private ownership of land is unnatural, unjust, and wrong.* Contrary to the precepts and examples of the saints and sages of antiquity, to the laws of God and man alike, he comes forth, as if with a new dispensation, to establish the Brotherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man upon the ruins of the cursed individual ownership of land. The aged couple peacefully enjoying the humble home as the resting-place in age sought by a long life of patience, economy, and industry, Mr. George would consider usurpers and polluters of that which properly belonged to God alone, and with his wand of authority he would at one fell blow make that aged couple paupers by *abolishing their title to their land and in letting it out to the highest bidders.* The poorest workingman and the richest millionaire would alike find their lands buried from their possession as completely as if the Atlantic and Pacific rolled in and lay upon them two miles deep. It would be "justice" to such a realization simply because, like the temple traders were to Christ, they had usurped that which God and nature claimed as intrinsically their own.

That I may make no mistake I will quote from "Progress and Poverty":

> We have weighed every objection and seen that neither on the ground of justice nor of expediency is there anything to deter us from making land common property by confiscating rent. But a question of method remains—how shall we do it? We should satisfy the law of justice, we should meet all economic requirements, by at one stroke abolishing all private titles (mark that) declaring all land public property (mark that), and letting it out to the highest bidders in lots to suit [this quickly whisks it out of sight of the owner], under such conditions as would sacredly guard the private right to improvements.

This is the Christianity and single taxism of Mr. George!

Mr. George professes to go back to Christianity as it was in its days of pristine freshness; he assumes it as it then was as a model more worthy of imitation than the time-worn product of our present day. He brings forth a subtly devised scheme of robbery to which all the schemes of Dick Turpin, Jesse James, and bank and political robbers are verest infant's gambols. It takes a deep insight into his aims to understand him. Honest men among his admirers certainly cannot.

Mistakes are common to the best of men and it has been whispered in my ear, "Perhaps Henry means well, but that he has made a mistake in his reading of the Bible and really thinks that he is doing God service in proclaiming the abolition of land owners." Well, in this view of the case, there is only one course to pursue, and that is to show "Henry" wherein the Bible really intends the "true Christian" to own "lands" of his own.

Jesus Christ was the founder of the Christianity Mr. George has apparently so deeply deplored the existence of at present. Christ said: "The meek shall *inherit* the earth," and again he said: "Verily I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sister, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, *or lands* [mark that] for my sake and the gospel's, but he shall receive a hundred fold now in this time [mark that], houses and brethren and sisters and mothers [mother-in-law possibly included] and children *and lands* [there is the precise word], with persecution, and in the world to come eternal life." In the world to come eternal life is the reward and in the present life "lands" and also ownership of all that go to make life happy are the rewards following the abnegation of such owning things in the first life of the Christian, the whole process corresponding to a command else where given: "Seek ye the kingdom of God and *all these things* shall be added unto you."

Now, if Mr. George is sincere with these direct allowances of "lands" from God to man brought plainly to his view, he has only to immediately confess that his theory is founded upon a mistake and that he will disclaim in toto any further recognition of it; or, he has to acknowledge himself an infidel or agnostic, and proclaim that he is a god unto himself, and that whether it is Christian or not for a man to hold land, he doesn't care any more than Jesse James used to about upon what principles the stage passenger held his watch and pocketbook—it was sufficient to know that they were wanted and wanted at once—unscratched if hurried, dead if delayed.

The admirers of Mr. George can tell him that I say his wrong cannot cure society's wrong, as "A wrongs do not make a right," but one right can cure two wrongs, and that is the right I have to cure both his and society's wrong. FRANCIS B. LIVESEY.

WOMAN SHOULD BE NATURAL.

Brain Cultivation Has Pushed Charm of Manner Into the Background.

Has the woman of today the charm of the woman of a century ago? Has her boasted education lessened or increased that charm?

We all agree that at the present period woman is more companionable to man, taking her in the sense of a comrade, than her ancestress of 100 years back; that, intellectually, a man acknowledges her his equal, and last of all treats her as such, yielding her ungrudgingly place in business and professions, all of which tends to make her self-confident and self-reliant, but does it increase her charm?

There is danger ahead for the American woman. In her eager desire to stand side by side with man she is becoming aggressively self-confident, and unless she watches herself there is risk of becoming too clever, of becoming stilted, dogmatic in the expression of her opinion—in a word, unnatural, and that way ruin lies.

A clever man of the world not long ago was heard to say apropos of this subject: "The most charming and delightful thing in the world, but I regret to say the rarest, is a thoroughly natural woman." A shrewd comment.

The woman of today cultivates her mind to such an extent that she is self-conscious; she loses the charm of simplicity of speech and manner. The former is stilted, the latter aggressive. She has won a reputation for cleverness, and she strives to maintain it at all hazards.

In a word, in season and out of season, at home and abroad, she never ceases to remember that she is a bright woman.

It has been happily said of a French woman, whose gracious charm is proverbial, that she is clever enough to conceal her cleverness from man. Not so the American woman, who parades the fact untiringly in the face of the world.

A woman of this character is never charming and we all know that one who possesses that gift sways more hearts and, better still, retains them longer than a woman of twice her wit and of even greater beauty. We hear much of beautiful women and we have all experienced that sense of disappointment upon seeing for the first time some world-famous beauty.

We fail to see that marvelous perfection; we look in vain for flawless face and form and coloring; we shrug our shoulders and go away wondering at the short-sightedness of man. We forget that beauty is in the eye of the beholder and that a charming woman is in the opinion of a man a beautiful one.

She may be as fair in face as Titian's "La Bella" and as perfect in form as the Venus of Milo, yet if she lack the subtle something called charm, better for the peace of mind of that woman were she hopelessly plain, for without it she delights not man nor woman either. If you ask me how to acquire this charm I should say, "Be natural, again be natural, and always be natural."

Tobacco in Africa.

Stanley found tobacco perfectly acclimated among African tribes that had never seen a white man. The use of the weed is universal in the Dark Continent.

GIFTS FOR THEM ALL.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS FOR CHILDREN HELD YESTERDAY.

Menoken Club's Annual Fancy Dress Party for the Little Ones of Its Members—Grace Episcopal Church Distributes Presents to the Poor—Santa Claus Makes the Inmates of the Home for the Friendless and the Day Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum Happy.

The Menoken club gave its first children's dress party last evening, at which the little folks were entertained from 5:30 to 9, refreshments being served in the dining hall at 6, after which dancing, led by Prof. McKee, and games were participated in to the delight of the youngsters. At 9 o'clock older members of the club took possession of the dancing floor, and all enjoyed the occasion in a merrymaking, holiday manner. The clubhouse was tastefully decorated. Friday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock, the ladies give another of their entertaining "afternoons," consisting of a musical program and a talk by Miss Anna Lawrence on the "Madonnas."

Following is a list of the boys and girls participating in the dancing and games:

Florence Wolff, Robert W. Stroker, Rowland B. Barker, Alfred J. Barker, Elsie Verhoeff, Jack Verhoeff, Celia Verhoeff, Ruby May Palmer, E. Kleinz, Nellie Koeff, Kathryn Koeff, Bess Mansfield, Winifred Mason, Robert Mason, Roderick Mason, James McIndoe, C. G. Burke, O. S. Burke, Ruth Kacomber, John Featherstone Jr., F. E. Price, S. Arline Price, Edward Reed, Frederick H. Whiteside, Lulu Wood, Bert L. T. Woods, Della Arnold, Elsie Arnold, Eyrlin Arnold, Arline Stanwood, Cora W. Stanwood, Edwin Palmer, Byron Palmer, Ruby Palmer, Marr S. Crocker, Robert Halroyd, Willie Sullivan, R. E. Hicks, Raymond C. Helm, Cora B. Helm, Nellie Warner, Lillian Warner, Willie Warner, Jennie L. Barr, Marjorie Barr, Van Schoreck Rollo, J. Agnes Hay, Mamie A. Hay, Harold McCourtie, Clifton McCourtie, Edgar A. Hall Jr., Alice R. Hall, Williard Van Metre, Gertrude Rose Wilson, Ursula G. Marshall, H. L. Marshall Jr., Gratton Coffin, L. Adelbert Norton, Willie Kerr, Samuel Kerr, Louis D. Newman, Anna Ripley, D. Warren Clark, Harvey Clark, Hazel Clark, Nellie Lockhart, Jessie Nickerson, Julia L. Cowan, Edward H. Gardner, David A. Russell, Loela M. Russell, Crissie E. Russell, Miss Sherwood, Mabel C. Dymond, W. M. Dymond, Allen J. Wilson, Ralph Coffin, Bruce Baird, Carrie Stanwood, Edith Blomsen, Edward A. Doyle, Jeanette Coyne, Frederick Coyne, Edna Coyne, Bessie Sanders, Louise Sanders, Alva Sanders, Gertrude Robinson, Don Robinson, Hazel Claire S. Fethoosen, Arthur Barrett Dunham, Lawrence A. Dunham, Willie K. Tillotson, Robert Martin, John Martin, Lulu Martin, Clara L. Martin, Rose Wyman, Ruth Wyman, Byron Baileon, Chyrus Nester, Celia M. Featherstone, Lewis Mason, Ruth Mason, Mabel Mason, Mollie R. Verhoeff, Emma Bruster, Louise M. Karcher, Leonard D. Karcher, Edith M. Stanwood, Verna B. Stanwood, Helen Sullivan, Major Holroyd, Jean Holroyd, Elsie Kerr, Laura B. Mortimer May Bryan, Gracie Clark, Clyde L. Thompson, Alice Conway, Florence Conway, James McClurg, Eunice Eckhart, Paul Eckhart, Hazel Eckhart, Dorthy Eckhart, Jeanette Leggett, Ruth Gunderson, Gladys Gunderson, Annie La Priest, Marion O. Price, Franklyn O. Wolff, Harold W. Wolff, Ethel Donelson, R. Stanley Thompson, Frankie McCourtie, Libbie A. Marshall, Helen M. Marshall, Charles A. Coffin, Helen Coffin, Manson F. Bain, Hattie E. Bain, Sidney J. Evans, Lila M. Harris, Eva Duggan, Delmonte F. Felthousen, F. P. Felton, F. R. Felton, Katharine Sage, Mae E. Pillotson, M. E. Minor, Grace Fairchild, Agnes A. MacGill, Carlos Eckhart, Percy Eckhart, Grace Gunderson, Burgess Holroyd.

SANTA CLAUS' SLEIGH LOADED FULL.

Running Over with Gifts for the Home for the Friendless.

Santa Claus paid a personal visit to the Chicago Home for the Friendless yesterday afternoon, and not only was the jolly old saint there himself but he had brought his sleigh along with him full to running over with toys and Christmas goodies. Santa Claus was exceptionally generous this year, and the 200 inmates of the home fared exceedingly well. A very enjoyable entertainment was carried out in the school-room previous to the distribution of presents, which was pronounced by the spectators present to be the best of its kind they had ever witnessed. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, after which there were songs and recitations by the children and a pretty operetta, the parts of which were assumed by the boys and girls of the home. The title of this was "Greeting to the New Year by the Months and Holidays." It opened with old Father Time on the stage united by arrayed and carrying an hour glass. He was speedily followed by a charming Queen of the new year. The months, accompanied by their various holidays, in turn saluted the Queen with fitting songs, the older girls taking the parts of the months, while the younger children appeared as the holidays. The costume of each was appropriate, a little boy in a cadet suit appearing as Washington's birthday and a small Cupid representing St. Valentine's day.

AT CHICAGO HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Gifts in Great Quantity for the Little Ones Confined There.

One hundred and sixty odd children celebrated Christmas yesterday at the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, No. 175 Burling street. The exercises were carried out in the large school room, at the conclusion of which each child was presented with a number of gifts. These consisted of miscellaneous toys and games for the most part, and all received handkerchiefs. The gifts distributed to the smaller children in the two nurseries were all donated by Mrs. Poole, who has come forward in the same manner many times heretofore. Sickness has been very prevalent at the asylum for the last few weeks, but none of it has been of a serious nature. Twenty children yesterday were in the hospital suffering from whooping cough, but these were not forgotten in the distribution of presents. Neither were the score of babies who occupy the infants' nursery, and who are all in various stages of chickenpox. None of the latter are so seriously ill as to require confinement to their beds, and all seemed to enjoy the advent of Christmas as well as the healthy ones. The nursery devoted to children of the ages between 2 and 5 years was supplied with a tree decked out with all sorts of gorgeous trappings, and this proved a source of much delight to the little people.

GIFTS FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.

Annual Christmas Festival of Grace Episcopal Church.

Santa Claus visited Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash avenue, yesterday and distributed 300 toy wagons, 200 sleds, and drums, skates, dolls, and doll furniture in sufficient abundance to satisfy 750 poor children who had gathered there for their annual Christmas tree and festival. Besides these gifts every boy and girl received two bags of candy. The children were not the only ones remembered. Mr. Wright received a handsome Dresden china clock from the teachers of the Sunday-school in appreciation of his services as superintendent. The exercises began with a hymn, "Glad Tidings of Great Joy I Bring." At its conclusion the presentation of the clock to Supt. Wright was made by the Rev. Mr. Stires. Then a purse of $25 was given to the organist, Miss Beeman, for her devotion to duty during the year. Short addresses followed by the Rev. Mr. Stires and Supt. Wright. Both spoke for a few moments, respectively, as they said, the appetites of the little ones. Then the presents were distributed to the children in classes, each one of the young folks receiving a wagon, a sled, or a doll, beside a lighter gift. With an admonition to give some of their presents to their poorer neighbors, who might not have as yet received anything from Santa Claus, all were dismissed.

Decatur Remembers the Poor.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Today at the Tabernacle the Christmas club served a free turkey dinner to 200 poor children and gave them toys, candies, and a free musical entertainment. The fund was contributed by the pupils of the public schools.

Thoty Time Tomorrow.

Members of Galilee Sunday-school will enjoy their Christmas tree Sunday afternoon at No. 255 State street. Songs, recitations, and an address by Dr. Handford will form the program.

Her Hand.

I gave her her glove and asked her;
"Is there anything in it for me?"
She put it on, ere she made reply.
"Not on your life," said she.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. J. H.: Allan G. Thurman is still living. His home is at Columbus, O.

H. L. KINER: The lines quoted are those of a song, "To Sevilla," by Desauer.

W. V. S.: Dr. William Lee Howard of Baltimore is a national authority and expert on hypnotism.

O. F. R.: With the exception of THE TRIBUNE, *Inter-Ocean*, and *Journal* the typesetting on the Chicago daily newspapers is machine work.

JAMES W. PATTIE: Peter Maher is a heavyweight. He fought Fitzsimmons at catch-weights with no championship involved.

MISS JAMES: The caravels are in the South Chicago harbor and are within easy walking distance of one of the South Chicago electric lines.

E. W. DOANE: A young man who came to the United States from Canada under the age of 17 can get his citizenship papers when he has been in this country five years. He does not have to take out first papers.

YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIAN: M. K. is right. The adoption of an amendment does not carry the main question with it. When the amendment is adopted the question recurs on the original motion as amended.

INQUIRER: Charles Denby is United States Minister at Pekin, China. Edwin Dun is United States Minister at Tokio, Japan. There is no Minister in India, but Mr. Van Loer Polk is the Consul-General at Calcutta.

E. A. R.: You are qualified for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. You can get copies of the discharge papers of your grandfather and great-grandfather by writing to the War Department, Washington, D. C.

H. & R.: Mrs. Langtry was born in the Island of Jersey. There is circumstantial evidence to the effect that she is now 45 years old, though she will not herself state her age. She has been on the stage twelve years. Her husband has refused to allow her to secure a divorce.

F. E. CRACRAFT AND T. E. H.: July 1, 1892, near the close of the Harrison administration, the circulation of money per capita was $24.47; money coined or issued, $3,571,234,734; in the Treasury, $768,151,396; amount in circulation, $1,603,073,338; gold coin, including bullion, in Treasury, $355,577,706.

WILLIAM F. K.: To answer your query in this column would be advertising. You subscribe your full address but not your full name, so query cannot be answered by letter. Correspondents must understand that advertising matter is ruled out of this column, also questions that involve a long search of the files of THE TRIBUNE.

W. F. PRESTON, Dixon, Ill.: There is a continuously fair demand in Chicago for cucumbers during the winter months. Just now they are a trifle slow of sale. The supply comes mainly from Louisiana and nets producers about $1 to $1.25 per dozen for good to fancy. Fancy Boston hot-house cucumbers net the producers about $1.35 per dozen.

SUBSCRIBER: Astronomically, winter is reckoned to begin in Northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about Dec. 21), and to end at the equinox in March. In ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months, December, January, and February being reckoned as the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain.

R. D. S., Clinton, Ia.: The number of negroes lynched in the South since 1884 is as follows:

1885	71	1890	87
1886	79	1891	120
1887	75	1892	155
1888	67	1893	152
1889	93	1894 (to date)	125

There are no known statistics on this subject extending as far back as the Emancipation Proclamation.

O. B. GOMM: The war income tax of 1863 provided for the following per cent of tax on incomes:

	Per cent.
Income when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $10,000	3
Income when exceeding $10,000 per annum	5
Income when derived from property in the United States owned by any citizen residing abroad	5
Income from interest on securities of the United States	15

M. L. HOUSSE: The production of precious metals in the United States from 1851 to 1888 amounted to 2,486 tons of gold; 30,300 tons of silver. Gold and silver produced in fifty years was used as follows:

	Coinage.	Manufactures.
Gold (tons)	3,980	2,070
Silver (tons)	8,700	14,500

From 1871 to 1890, 90 tons of gold was coined and 450 tons used in manufactures. During the same period 1,200 tons of silver was coined and 4,500 tons used in manufactures.

O. F. K.: If Smith lends Brown $10,000 to buy a house in Chicago does the city and State collect taxes on $20,000 in such case—$10,000 as personal property from Smith on his mortgage and $10,000 as real estate from Brown, or are taxes levied on $10,000 only, and who must pay, Smith or Brown? According to law both should pay. Smith should pay on his $10,000 mortgage as personal property and Brown would pay the cash value of his house and lot with reference to its condition May 1. As a matter of fact, practically no mortgages are assessed, at least in Cook County.

WANT TO KNOW: The population of Mexico is 11,834,822. Of this number 10,185 are European immigrants. Government land can be bought (1) on the ten-year payment plan, payments commencing from the second year; (2) for cash or on shorter-time contracts; (3) free titles are given to colonists, but the amount of land is never more than 250 acres. No free titles can be obtained unless the land is actually occupied by the owner and the whole, or at least one-tenth of it, is cultivated for five consecutive years. Colonists enjoy the following privileges for ten years: (1) Freedom from military service; (2) exemption from taxes, except municipal; (3) exemption from importation or inland duties; (4) exemption from export duties upon the produce of their lands; (5) prizes for excellence of work, rewards and special protection to encourage colonists and the introduction of new industries.

SUBSCRIBER: Whether the Judge or the jury fixes the death penalty in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree depends upon the laws of the State in which the case is tried. In Illinois the law recognizes no degrees of murder. The verdict, if guilty, must either be for manslaughter or murder. For manslaughter the punishment may be for imprisonment to the maximum of fourteen years; for murder the jury fixes the penalty at death or imprisonment for not less than fourteen years. The Judge has the power to confirm the verdict by denying a motion for a new trial or he may practically set it aside by granting the motion. If the first verdict in a trial for murder results in a verdict of manslaughter, the second trial, if granted, must be for manslaughter. The verdict of not guilty cannot be set aside in this manner.

JAMES FOSTER: The war strength of the chief naval powers of the world is as follows:

	Battleships.	Coast defense armored vessels.	Armored cruisers.	Other vessels according to class.	Total.
Great Britain—					
In commission	24	4	63	78	....
In reserve	10	16	49	50	....
Building	9	....	19	23	345
France—					
In commission	19	5	23	50	....
In reserve	5	3	20	62	....
Building	8	2	19	5	221
Russia—					
In commission	5	....	9	34	....
In reserve	2	9	6	37	....
Building	8	4	2	4	130
Italy—					
In commission	4	....	8	16	....
In reserve	9	5	5	26	....
Building	4	....	13	3	93
Germany—					
In commission	11	....	14	19	....
In reserve	3	6	17	5	....
Building	7	....	3	1	85
United States—					
In commission	....	2	13	7	....
In reserve	....	16	3	4	....
Building	5	2	11	6	79

A Scrap Book of Fashion.

A bright woman has been making for many years a collection that is for from completed, that is absolutely unique, and that has great intrinsic value. In the early days of the late war she began a scrap book of no thing but fashion plates. This has been added to from time to time until the one volume has grown to several. It is a wonderfully interesting sight, the passing in review of all the absurd fancies that have flourished in these thirty odd years. There are the Grecian bend, the chignon, the waterfall, the pullback, the crinoline, the tiny bonnets and the pokes, the large bustles and the large sleeves. Only extremes of style and oddities are used, or the collection would swell beyond all proportion. As it is, it is the source of much mirth whenever she brings it out as a "company treat."

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

BIG FOREST FIRES ARE CHARGED TO TIMBER PIRATES.

Minnesota State Commission Report in Line with Charges Made by W. J. Littlejohn—Five Hundred Lives Sacrificed Through Act of Thieves—Lloyds Concerns Suffer Heavy Losses—Evil of Adjustment—Too Much Work Is Placed on Special Agents.

W. J. Littlejohn, Western Manager of the North British and Mercantile, has been vindicated. At the meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in September he read a paper in which he made statements regarding the timber pirates through the Northwest, saying he had good reason to believe the forest fires of September had been set by these pirates in order that stumpage might be destroyed and thus hide the evidence of their stealing timber. He said the Hinckley forest fires, in which hundreds of lives had been lost, probably had been started in this way. This paper created discussion throughout the entire country and in Europe, and newspapers published in Minnesota said unkind things about Mr. Littlejohn and cast imputations on his veracity. There was a lengthy report filed by the special committee appointed by Gov. Nelson to investigate the stealing of timber in that State, and this report is in line with the statements made by Mr. Littlejohn. They give up a good portion of their report to what they call "stumpage thieves," and explain in detail the method and practices resorted to by those who had been engaged in the stealing. The report makes the same distinction Mr. Littlejohn made. He referred to these people as timber pirates, though he was reported by some to have called them timber kings. In the report of the committee they say there are good and honest men in the lumber business, and that the term "stumpage thieves" did not apply to them. These thieves the report characterizes as worse than robbers or highwaymen. It says plainly the Hinckley forest fires, which destroyed over 500 lives and millions of dollars in timber and property, were set by them to cover up their stealing of timber on State land.

LLOYDS CONCERNS SUFFER HEAVILY.

Many Fires Show Them to Be Among the Policy Writers.

Lloyds insurance companies have suffered during the year from heavy losses. Apparently there has not been enough attention paid to the class of the risks written and they paid big commissions, 25 and 30 per cent, when stock companies having a capital and surplus of millions could not afford to pay more than 15 per cent. Although Lloyds lawfully cannot write business in Illinois, there is seldom a day that some report of a fire is not published containing the names of from one to a dozen Lloyds among the companies on the risk. In the fire of Tuesday in Marshalstown, Ia., there were a dozen Lloyds and only two stock companies. One of the principal features in favor of the Lloyds plan of insurance lies in the fact no commission is paid on business. That, however, is a theory of the Lloyds, not the practice. As a matter of fact most of them pay commissions, and one of the weaker New York concerns is offering 25 per cent commission in New England on tariff-rated risks and 30 per cent on non-tariff-rated risks. This concern has been in a shaky condition for some time and its desperate condition is shown by the fight it is making for business.

EVILS OF HASTY ADJUSTMENT.

H. N. Baker, Manager of the Tremont Mutual, Tells of Them.

The question of adjustment is one which is of vital importance to all insurance companies. In almost every instance where there is a loss reported to a company claim is made for a greater amount than an adjustment will show is due. Except in cases where the claim is small and in an out of the way place an adjuster for one or more of the companies interested will be sent to take stock of the damage and of the value of the property destroyed. H. N. Baker, Manager of the Tremont Mutual, recently has written an article on this subject. He says in part:

"Of the West and South I cannot speak, but I am familiar with the customs of New England and New York City, and I am also fortunately certain that much of the bad showing of late years made by our companies is due to hasty or mismanaged adjustments in these two fields, although the City of New York is so far worse than New England it is almost unfair to couple them in the same paragraph. While in New England today I believe the adjustment of losses in many instances falls below the standard, I can say unhesitatingly the fault lies primarily at the door of the companies. They encourage careless and hasty adjustments by putting them into the hands of overworked special agents. Companies seem to have a diabolical, invincible repugnance to paying out sufficient money for loss expenses to insure good adjustments."

INDEPENDENCE DIRECTORS RESIGN.

New Company Troubled Because of Attorneys Who Are Back of It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Since the announcement of the formation of the Independence Insurance company no mention has been made of the organizers of the concern. The names of officials, have been amply advertised as many of them are prominent New-Yorkers. It was generally known in insurance circles that Beecher, Schenck & Co., attorneys for the Indemnity, and the Metropolitan Lloyds, were the real power in the Independence, and today a statement was published reflecting on this firm's management of the American Casualty company of Baltimore, now in receiver's hands, and criticising their organization of a new insurance company. The receiver recently announced that a dividend of only 20 per cent would be paid creditors. The connection of the names of former managers of the American Casualty company with the Independence has caused several directors of the latter company to resign. The Independence has antagonized the local insurance brokers from the first by its offering charter policyholder privileges and making discounts to such of 20 per cent.

HEIRS OF LIEUT. HAMBROUGH SUE.

Seek to Recover $100,000 from the Mutual of New York.

The case of Lieut. Hambrough, the young Scotchman who was shot while in company with his tutor, Munson, some time ago, and under suspicious circumstances, again comes up in an action brought by the father to recover $100,000 from the Mutual Insurance company of New York under two policies issued just before his death. It will be remembered Munson was arrested for the young man's murder, and, after a sensational trial, was acquitted for lack of evidence. The testimony goes to show in the case now pending that applications for insurance on the young man's life had been refused by two companies. In the application made to the Mutual of New York it was declared he had never been refused by any insurance company. The Mutual avers the policy was obtained by deceit, and it refuses therefore to pay the amount of the policy.

Another Fire Caused by Electricity.

Another fire caused by electricity is reported from Louisville. The fire started in Levy Bros.' store while the window dresser was preparing a Christmas snow scene. Cotton was packed closely around the stems and globes of electric lights, and it caught fire from the heat.

Cincinnati Fire Department Crippled.

It is reported the Cincinnati Fire Department is crippled by a lack of engines. The low condition of city finances has allowed the purchase of only two new engines in four years, and the department has failed to keep up with the growth of the city.

General Insurance Notes.

George Snaw has been appointed special agent of the Agricultural for New England.

A. J. Rose has been appointed Insurance Commissioner of Texas, to succeed John R. Hollingworth.

The Preferred Accident Insurance company of New York reports $120,000,000 new business between May 1 and Dec. 1 of this year.

WHY THE WIDOWS CHARM.

They Are Sympathetic, Have Experience, and Know the Secret of Flattery.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "Samivel, beware of the widders," observed the elder Mr. Weller, and the remark seems destined to be quoted from age to age as a perpetual reminder of the attractiveness of the widow as compared with other classes of women. Her charms cannot be doubted, they are too prominent; her power cannot be questioned, instances of its exercise are too frequent. Men admire the débutante; are delighted to dance attendance upon her; are amused by her whims; cheerfully

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LOST—PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO GIRLS. FINDER please address W 714, Tribune office.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF OVERcoat taken from the gymnasium of the N. W. University, Evanston, Wednesday eve., Dec. 26th. Return to 66 Lincoln-av.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT AC-Countant and bookkeeper of 15 years' experience; offering a position at present; desires at once a larger field for his executive ability, energy, and sound judgment; efficient correspondent; rapid, accurate, thoroughly qualified for office; can furnish financial manager; A1 references; age 38; moderate salary to start; personal interview solicited. Address L G 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had twelve years' business experience, filling positions bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, and credit man, would like to change from present position by Jan. 1; high grade city references. Address L G 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND cashier, by young man thoroughly competent; 10 years' experience; A1 city references and bond; moderate salary. Address W 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MANAGER AND correspondent desires position after Jan. 1; is experienced accountant; best of city references. Address W 682, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SHIPPING CLERK, with several years' experience in the city. Address L G 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED OFFICE man; rapid figurer; references. W 772, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; good references. W 737, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT REMINGTON typewriter operator would like position; dictation taken direct on machine. L G 140, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND competent stenographer; Remington operator; good office man; references. W 682, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL 19 YEARS AS housekeeper or work in a small family. Address W 719, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED lady as housekeeper. Address W 736, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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MAN—QUICK, ACTIVE, AT ONCE, TO ACT AS salesman in city; one that is not afraid of work; bring references. Chicago Publ. and Lithograph Co., 56 6th-av., Room 518.

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SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 240 State-st.

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YOUNG MAN TO SELL COAL ON COMMISSION. Call 2440 S. Halsted.

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BOY—FOR OFFICE OF WHOLESALE DRY goods house, a bright boy of about 15 years who has graduated from a public school. Address W 795, Tribune office.

BOY—IN LAW OFFICE, UNDER 15 YEARS OLD. Salary $3 per week. Apply at Room 630, 112 S Clark-st.

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APPRENTICES FOR BARBER TRADE; CATAlogue mailed. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

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GLASSBLOWERS—TO SEAL IN AND TUBULate incandescent lamps. Apply to J. F. GERLMAN, Grand Pacific Hotel.

MECHANICS OR ENGINEERS—A FEW ABSOlutely honest, intelligent men accustomed to handling steam engines or hoisting machinery, for permanent employment out of city. DION GERALDINE, 1318 Chamber of Commerce.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES; SMALL wages. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. in rear of 2112 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

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MEN—TWO RELIABLE YOUNG MEN, 19 TO 25 years of age, familiar with electrical work. Reference required. Call on M. B. KITT, 519 Rand McNally Bldg., between 10 and 11 o'clock, Dec. 29.

MEN—MANUFACTURER WANTS SEVERAL enterprising men who have $10 for staple article and wish employment. 310, 21 Quincy-st.

WANTED—MEN TO ADVERTISE OUR NONE-Such Polishing Paste and other specialities; tacking signs on fences, buildings; placing samples, etc.; salary $9 per week, $3 per day allowed for expenses; no canvassing; send 3c cents for sample box; contract, etc. NONE-SUCH SPECIALTY COMPANY, Whitehall, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must understand bookkeeping; first-class penman. Address W 794, Tribune office.

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GIRLS—2 GIRLS, GERMAN OR SWEDISH, COOK and second girl. 3413½ Prairie-av.

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HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Swedish preferred; must be good cook and laundress; wages $4.50. Apply at 3049 Prairie-av.

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HOUSEWORK — 969 MONROE-ST., EXPEnienced Protestant girl for general housework; references.

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HOUSEWORK—$4.50; FAMILY 3. CALL 2205 Michigan-av. MATHEWS.

NURSE—COMPETENT, TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of infant. Top flat, 255 East 55th-st., Madison-st. entrance.

SECOND GIRL—4; WAGES $3.50 TO $4.50. 130 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—APPLY AT NORTHWESTERN Depot, near toilet room, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

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PARTNERS WANTED

LADY OWNING A ROOMING-HOUSE VALUED at $12,000 wants partner with $500, lady or gentleman; amount amply secured and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address L V 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 FOR SHOE store. Address C M 412, Tribune office.

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CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6319 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. F. 21 Park-av.

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WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost or repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st. cor. Fifth-av.

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AGENTS WANTED — BY MANUFACTURING corporation; one earned $62,000 in two years; several $1,400 yearly; free outfit. P. O. 1271, New York, N. Y.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE IMported Irish setter bitch; also 3 pups. Address L Z 56, Tribune office.

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South Side.

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TO RENT—4, 5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $15, $20, $25, $26. Office 4105 Calumet-av.

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TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—1601 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRable 6-room corner flat, second floor, splendid location for professional business.

North Side.

TO RENT—$46—FINE 8-ROOM, STEAM-HEATED flat; 2d floor; gas range; 3 months; all outside rooms; janitor; all modern improvements. 263 N. State-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL CORNER UPPER 6-room flat, steam heat, gas range, mantels, and all other modern improvements; $30 per month. C. J. MUELLER, 69 Diversey-pl.

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TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, DELAware-pl.; $30. Address W 721, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, $20 to $25. 233 Lincoln-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BEDROOM FLAT, FOUR ROOMS AND bath, 270 Ogden-av.; very low rent. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 211 W. ADAMSst.; Call 211½ W. Adams-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOM FLAT; furnished; all conveniences; North Side; state terms. Address L Z 34, Tribune office.

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A WHITE CITY MODEL.

WOMAN WHO POSED FOR THE STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Miss Minnie Clark in Great Demand by the Artists of the Academy of Design—Her Head Figures on the Form of Trilby—An Irish Widow in Paris Weeps as She Poses for the "American Girl"—An Artist Who Chooses Himself as a Model.

C. D. Gibson, the gentle but cynical artist whose pictures of the "American Girl" have become popular if not historical, does all his work from models, says the Boston *Herald*. This one creation of his, this idealized product of this land of freedom, is tall and straight, and Juno-like in her beauty, with the strength of the idealized goddess of liberty in her face, and eyes pure as heaven. She is dressed in the latest mode, with all the chic of the Rue de la Paix, but, says Droch, she has a pair of shoulders under her coat that can drive an oar through the water or keep a hunter down to his work. Her neck rises out of a gown as though it were attached to something substantial, and she is healthy and brave and independent and well bred. She is a girl you could swear by, and who could be soft and sympathizing, or courageous and strong, as the occasion demanded. The kind of girl, in fact, that men are proud of and women love.

Mrs. Minnie Clark is his chief model, and she is a most interesting young person. Her portrait at the great loan exhibition at the Academy of Design was more widely admired than any of the others. She is a professional and is acknowledged by artists to be the queen of head models in this country. She is an Irish woman, 28 years old, and a widow. She is tall and graceful and beautiful, with a slender plumpness and much charm of ex-

MRS. MINNIE CLARK.

pression. Mr. William M. Chase, the artist, says of her: "She possesses a beauty which I seldom find. Her coloring is not as wonderful as that of many other models who pose for me, but there is something very suggestive about the lines of her face and the way in which her hair grows about her forehead. I never paint her literally, but always idealize her most imperfect features."

When the New York artists were preparing their work for the World's Fair competition Mrs. Clark was in greater demand than any other model. When it came to finishing pictures and pieces of statuary artists found themselves at a loss for good head models. There were hundreds ready and willing to pose à la Trilby for "the altogether," but the difficulty was to get good faces—faces that would be thought beautiful hundreds of years from now.

Mrs. Clark always refused to pose for the figure, and the consequence artists had other women pose for different portions of the body and had Mrs. Clark sit for the head.

The most celebrated piece of work that she ever posed for was the statue of the "Republic" that went to Chicago, and which now stands guard over the basin of the ruined Court of Honor of the White City. Another celebrated statue for the head of which Mrs. Clark posed is Daniel French's figure of "Death."

But these are merely side issues with Mrs. Clark; her chief work has been for Mr. Gibson, and through all the years of his success she has played the principal parts in his salons of beautiful women. He draws her face almost true to nature, with its ripe, rich mouth, its coal brown, and soft flowing hair. He has trunks full of beautiful frocks in which he dresses her, and she knows how to wear them with the chic that is inborn and never taught. Her throat and shoulders are very beautiful and she carries herself superbly.

In the pictures of the "American Girl Abroad," recently published in "Life," now on exhibition, Mrs. Clark is drawn like a portrait, and any one once seeing her could easily recognize the likeness, especially in the one where H. R. H. the Duke of Sloppy Weather is taking her out to dinner.

When Mr. Gibson went to Paris a year ago he acquired a new model, known as Mlle. Susanne. It is easy to recognize her in his drawings, for she is so different from Mrs. Clark's statuesque loveliness. She is a little Parisian who studied for the stage and then took to the ateliers. She is a very winsome little being, and Mr. Gibson brought her to this country. She is slight in figure and is 22 years old. The most remarkable feature about her face is the width between her eyes. To the inartistic they seem too far apart, but Mr. Gibson declares they are perfect. They are a peculiar brown in color, the iris seeming to be edged with a rim of black. The eyebrows are arched, and the eyelashes suggest the eyes having been rubbed in with a smutty agee.

Little Susanne is considered a particularly successful model because of her sympathetic disposition. Studying for the stage helps her to assume the expression and pose necessary for any character. Mr. Gibson tells her the story of the picture he is drawing, and she, in her intense sympathy and dramatic imagination, looks the part at once without being conscious of any effort.

One of the best pictures in which Susanne appears represents her in a robe of black as a widow contemplating a second marriage. She is couching on the floor beside a huge divan, on which are scattered old love letters and faded flowers. In a chair sits Cupid, with his dimpled arms folded on his saucy face, a smile so jubilant that it is almost sardonic. The girl's face is drawn and weary, and there are tears on her cheeks. When asked if imagination supplied the tears Mr. Gibson answered: "Not in the least. Susanne was so carried away with the idea that she was crying like a bona-fide widow."

The model of Bishop Gullem, the cheerful, worldly prelate, who appears so frequently in Mr. Gibson's cartoons, is the artist himself. By stretching his lips he produces the characteristic appearance of the Bishop's mouth. The wrinkles and bald head are supplied from imagination.

Women in Politics.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob says that the women who intend to continue the systematic agitation for the suffrage in the State of New York will now be mainly directed to efforts for the systematic political education of women. Suffrage leagues, as hitherto organized, have been apt to address themselves too little to education, too much to "campaign speeches." It is, indeed, difficult to persuade the average citizen, either male or female, to study anything for which they have no immediate use. When the utility becomes obvious the energy and interest are promptly forthcoming. The women of Colorado organized all over the State clubs for the study both of politics and of political science. The effective assistance which in the last election the women of Colorado lent to the work of defeating the blatherskite candidate for Governor shows an excellent practical result of such studies. In New York City various subjects associated with "women in politics" have been offered by the organization of groups of women—many of whom had pronounced themselves "anti-suffragists"—to aid in the work of a reform election under the leadership of men who had previously opposed, with considerable emphasis, the mixture of women in politics. Women who had been told that they should not vote were now urged to instruct men how to vote, or at all events to stand by them and see that they did their duty in voting. No more theoretically incongruous but practically admirable situation could have been devised than this, which followed so promptly upon the defeat of the claim by women to be allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship. It was a composite give away—and the most elaborate explanations can make nothing else out of it.

The Love That Is Just Right.

There is nothing in this world quite so pretty as the love between a mother and daughter. When we hear that a girl is coming home from school after an absence of several months we usually go to the depot to see her mother hug her. There is something a little funny about the love between man and wife, and there is something not exactly perfect in the love between a mother and son, but the love between a mother and daughter seems to be just right.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE SILKEN PETTICOAT.

Brocaded Silk Garments Covered with Lace and Caught Up by Ribbon Rosettes.

The petticoat of the season is one of the incongruities of fashion. A skirt of cheviot or serge may hide beneath its plainness a gorgeous petticoat of brocaded silk frilled with lace and caught here and there with ribbon rosettes.

The fashionable petticoat is fit for a ball. It is made very full, with organ-pipe plaits at the back and frequently a feather-bone inserted around the hem. This provides the skirt with the correct flare and makes it un-

necessary to line the dress skirt with haircloth. One of the most gorgeous petticoats to be worn beneath a dancing gown is made of white silk brocaded in gold feathers. From the knee to the bottom of the skirt there is a succession of lace ruffles. Gold lace and ruffles of imitation duchesse alternate.

Petticoats for street wear are made of changeable taffeta or black brocaded silks. Black lace and black satin rosettes are among the fashionable trimmings. One of the many skirts belonging to a Fifth avenue society woman is of black silk brocaded in pink clover blossoms. The skirt is trimmed with a deep Spanish flounce of black lace festooned here and there with clover colored ribbons.

All these elaborate petticoats are jauntily perfumed. When rosettes are used as a trimming each has its center formed of a wee sachet bag. Other petticoats have the hem interlined with a thin layer of cotton sprinkled with sachet powder.

TO GET BEAUTY SLEEP.

Another Recipe Warranted to Make the Cheeks Ruddy and the Eyes Bright.

Positively life is getting too complicated. A woman specialist has arisen who calls upon us to take lessons in sleeping. Beauty sleep, she declares, is a delusion and a snare. The woman who goes to bed early expecting to get up rejuvenated is quite likely to add ten years to her age in the night by sleeping herself into a full set of wrinkles.

"We spend," goes on this doctrinaire, "eight hours out of the twenty-four in bed, and in that time postures are assumed that work injury not only to a woman's health but to her possible good looks. One girl had sunken chest. I watched her day after day to find out the cause, but was completely baffled until I saw her while asleep. She shrugged her shoulders forward so far that it's a wonder the lungs were not squeezed flat.

"The up-to-date girl who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast in the lines of beauty should sleep on a narrow bed, so there will be no room for her to distort her limbs by throwing them into grotesque positions. On this bed there should be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bed clothing should be of light weight, but warm, and the room well ventilated and comfortably cool.

"On this couch the would-be beauty should lie flat on her back, arms and legs straight. To make a change from the back she should learn to sleep first on one side and then on the other. 'O, I always sleep on the left side,' or 'I can't sleep except on my right side,' are remarks continually heard among women. The dressmakers for such sleepers find that padding is needed on one side, and that is the side I always sleep on.'

"Some people when asleep screw their faces into most grotesque shapes and thereby instead of getting beauty sleep add a wrinkle or two every week or deepen those already carved. This applies particularly to those crosses about the eyes. Perhaps you are young, but hints of wrinkles suddenly appear, apparently without any cause. Find out if you do not squeeze your eyes tightly together when going to sleep, as a child does when it makes to believe sleep. Many women draw the corners of their mouths down and so produce furrows from the nose to the corner of the mouth and down the side of the chin.

"To get a beauty sleep go to bed thinking of the pleasantest things that will befall you. In the sleep beautiful the eyelids rest lightly over the eyes as if a fluttering breeze sweeping across the face would blow them wide open. The lips should meet easily, the mouth should never be open, and on the sleeper's face should rest an expression as if absolute contentment possessed mind and body."

The Rage for Dolls.

The sophisticated small girl of today makes a collection of dolls, not to play with, but to talk about. One little woman possesses thirty dolls, most of them dressed in the costumes of the countries she has visited in her travels before reaching the mature age of 7 years. Other simpler-minded children delight in the French dolls with bisque head and well-jointed body. Blondes with golden hair remain the favorite, and are always pretty, even when they close their blue eyes. They are dressed in little frocks of Liberty silk or satin made with huge puffed sleeves that cannot be crushed, the toilet completed by a capeline in true French fashion. Accordion-pleated frocks of India silk are very effective on these little dollies. Only the most delicate tints are chosen for the gown and capeline, and the lace-trimmed garments are so well made that they can readily be put on and off. The dolls in gingahams are dear to many sweet little girls, as they are counterfeit presentments of themselves. The frocks are high in the neck, or with a guimpe of white muslin and a shirred muslin hat. The infant in arms still remains a favorite, with its long robe of white nainsook and baby cap of lace. Baby boys share with girls the fancy for rag dolls, made so soft that they cannot hurt the child, the face painted in rather unique fashion, as but little artistic taste is developed in the small owners. Dolls with knitted costume represent a Spanish cavalier, a Dutch peasant with high head-dress, a Highlander in his kilt, or a wee midshipman.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Racing Duchess.

The Duchess of Montrose, who died the other day at the age of 76, owned during her long career on the English turf some of the most famous racehorses of the century. Her winnings were sometimes large, though she never happened to win any of the very greatest races. Her racing name was "Mr. Manton," and her racing colors scarlet. It is said that the Duchess was an extremely good judge of the characteristics of both horses and men. She had the quick instinct that is sometimes so strongly developed in woman,

which, combined with qualities of a more masculine order, made of her at once a successful owner and a public favorite. She was the daughter of the second Lord Decies, and was considered in her youth a great beauty. She had a good deal of that fascinating gift called charm. She was a clever talker and liked music and theaters as well as racing; and she is remembered as being kindly and considerate to all with whom she was brought in contact. She was married three times, the husband who survives her being at least twenty years younger than she.

SKIRT DANCE AT HOME

QUITE PROPER IN GOOD SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.

Lady Torrington of Sternfold Park Entertains Her Visitors with the Movements of Toglion and El Cerito in Her Parlors—She Approves of the Same in Her Daughters—Girls Must Do It in England If They Want to Marry—"It Was Awfully Jolly."

London Correspondence San Francisco *Argonaut:* Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when the usual evening's amusement at an English country house consisted of music. Now "music," in the British acceptation of the term, especially as it is employed at a country house when there is a house party in residence, has a meaning of its own. It does not really mean music in its true sense as a science of harmonic sounds. Generally speaking, neither science nor harmony cuts any figure or has any place. Every Englishman and Englishwoman plays or sings—generally both. At all events, those who commonly form the house parties at country houses during winter do. Most of them play—chiefly the fiddle or 'cello in these days—but all of them sing. It does not in the least signify whether they have any voice or not, they sing, all the same. At any rate, they used to. As soon as the gentlemen joined the ladies in the drawing-room after dinner almost immediately the lady of the house was heard to remark: "She'n't we have some music?" This was addressed to no one in particular, but every one who played or sang took it as a personal request. Every one who has staid at an English country house knows what follows when the lady of the house says this. O, the banging and fumbling on the pianoforte, the scrapings and gratings of the violins, and the varied series of vocal sounds!

But, as I say, this is what used to be. Certainly, when I came into the drawing-room with the other men after dinner the first night of my visit at Sternfold Park, I thought it was but a question of time when I should hear Lady Torrington ask the time-honored question: "She'n't we have some music?" But not a bit of it. We were to have some music, it is true, for there was the grand pianoforte standing open, but not the sort of music one was wont to hear. We had been seated about five minutes and I was beginning to hope we were to be let off, when I heard Lady Torrington say: "Now, Lady Margaret, won't you show us one of your pretty dances?" It took me a few seconds to comprehend what was intended, but when I heard Lady Margaret answer: "Certainly, with pleasure, if some one will play for me," as she arose and walked to the center of the large room, and there stood waiting. It suddenly dawned upon me that we were to be treated to a skirt dance. Indeed a young lady to whom I had been talking at the moment exclaimed:

"How awfully jolly! Have you ever seen her?"

I regretfully answered I had not.

"Fancy! Then you have a treat in store for you."

Lady Margaret is the daughter of one of the oldest Earls in the peerage. A handsome girl, tall and straight, with a perfect figure and softly rounded arms and bust. In short, the sort of looking girl you would think a sculptor might well choose for a model. She could not have been over 20, and innocence seemed to slumber in the pure depths of her dark-violet eyes.

When I looked again another young lady had seated herself at the piano and begun to play. The opening bars were of a soft, dreamy sort of air, slow and faint. Already Lady Margaret had begun to dance. So slowly, however, as if with a sort of sliding, skating motion that you could not discover the point even of a foot beneath her long black silk skirt, which reached to the floor in front and trailed behind in a train. Gradually her movements quickened, as the music did, her body swayed gently from side to side, her arms in graceful motion describing varied lines of beauty in graceful measure withal. First her finger-tips met above her head and then dropped to her sides, where they deftly gathered her skirts upward, displaying her small patent leather pumps and black silk stockings just above the instep. Then the frill of a lace bordered petticoat came into view. This in turn was gradually—almost imperceptibly—raised, to give freer play to her lower limbs, which were now indulging in a series of little pointed kicks. All the time the girl was dancing a sort of sliding waltz step—when she was not kicking. Her pace quickened each second, the kicks became more frequent and higher from the floor. By this time the front of her petticoat had been lifted half way to her knees, the back breadths still trailing behind and making a white background for the black silk hosiery, whose every movement was thus depicted in striking relief. An inch or two higher stole the petticoat in front, the black legs gyrated and kicked and pirouetted, while the people held their breath. You had hardly time to wonder what was coming next, when there was an upward kick, quick as the lightning's flash, which must have topped five feet in the perpendicular, and left a dim impression of two lines of descending drapery, which as quickly became horizontal again.

In an instant the vision was gone, the music had stopped, and Lady Margaret, her skirts again dropped to their wonted position, was courtesying her acknowledgments to the applause which greeted her on all sides.

"Bravo!" "Capital!" "Awfully jolly!" shouted the men, with an occasional "Encore!" while the women smiled and clapped their hands.

"How very clever of you, my dear," croaked an old lady as Lady Margaret came toward her. "You're as good as Taglione or El Cerito, and I've seen both, I can tell you."

"Thanks, awfully," panted Lady Margaret. "Mme. Verdier, my teacher, says I'm not bad."

"Bad, my dear? Why, it's quite wonderful how you manage with all those petticoats. Taglione and Cerito, you know, didn't have any."

"How very shocking!" exclaimed Lady Margaret.

I confess to having felt a good deal of disgust for this old lady at first, but it was plain that she was only indulging in a bit of quiet sarcasm.

After that there were two more skirt dances by two other girls. But while the display of limbs and underclothing (which latter appears to be the chief point of these dances) was quite as ample, they fell rather flat after Lady Margaret.

"Yes, both my girls dance," the mother of one of these other young ladies said to me.

"Then you really approve of it?" I asked.

"Why not? It won't do to be overparticular in these days. Girls have to go with the times if they want to marry."

What Makes Women Weary.

Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson, who has made a study of the nerve needs of women, thus advises her sex concerning rest: "One reason why young women get too tired is that the memory is overtaxed with trifles. There are too many things to remember. An effort is made to carry in the mind all manner of small necessities, engagements, measures, petty duties, and details that it is always better to hand over to pencil and paper, to a memorandum book or journal. This can be called upon at all hours. A diary less than four inches long and two and a half inches wide is one of the best for this purpose. There is a page for every day in the year; pages for memoranda, where can be recorded such facts as the amount of goods needed for any garment or for trimming; the size of gloves, stockings, and shoes; the number of the bank book, bicycle, etc., and for addresses, which are always wanted for ready reference. An errand or engagement for a certain day is put down, with the address, on the page where it belongs. When the errand is done, the engagement kept, a line is drawn through the memorandum. At night this artificial memory is reviewed. Any thing forgotten is transferred to the next page and marked off on the original pages by little crosses instead of straight lines. Thus nothing is left unthought of and the work of each day is roughly blocked out in advance. Banish unnecessary self-control and self-

FOUR DAUGHTERS OF GRAND DUCHESS ALICE.

Inasmuch as of all the royal and imperial ladies of Europe there is no one who has at her disposal such vast resources of money and of jewels as the consort of the Emperor of Russia, it is certainly strange that the present Czarina, the Dowager Czarina, the grandmother of the Emperor, and likewise his great-grandmother, the consort of Czar Nicholas I., should all four have been inured to poverty in their youth. The wife of the great Emperor Nicholas was a sister of old Emperor William of Germany, and after the defeat of her father at the battle of Jena by Napoleon I. the royal family of Prussia was in such straitened circum-

stances as to be literally in want of the ordinary necessities of life, sometimes being even without sufficient food. The next Czarina was the Cinderella of the reigning house of Hesse, a little girl whom her father absolutely refused to permit to come into his presence, so great was his aversion to her; and he was so poor that he could not even afford to pay his aides-de-camp and court dignitaries a salary, leaving them to serve him merely for the honor attached to the office. The widow of the late Czar was also brought up among the poorest surroundings, she and her sisters, the Princess of Wales and the now enormously wealthy Duchess of Cumberland, being forced to make their own dresses and bonnets, not from choice but from motives of economy of the most necessary and stringent character. And how poor were the surroundings of the new Czarina's youth may be gathered by a perusal of the correspondence of her mother, the Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, published by her sister, Princess Christian, the third daughter of Queen Victoria. The Grand Duchess' correspondence contains references to the necessity of patching her children's clothes owing to her being too poor to buy new ones for them, and complaints of the manner in which she was harrassed by her creditors. Strangely enough, the young Czarina and her three sisters, all four of them brought up in such straitened circumstances, have made wealthy marriages. Princess Alix, the youngest, is the bride of the new Czar, with more jewels at her command than any other woman in the world. Her sister Irene is wedded to Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor Frederick's favorite son, to whom he left the major part of his fortune when he died—for Empress Frederick has merely a life interest in her money, which passes at her death to Prince Henry. Princess Elizabeth, who is the cleverest of all her sisters, married the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, a younger brother of the late Emperor, who inherited from his mother the principal part of her great fortune. The one of the Hesse girls who has done least well for herself is the eldest, Princess Victoria, who has, however, by far the best-looking and most charming husband in Prince Louis of Battenberg, a Captain in the British Navy. He has the greater part of the money left by his father, that Prince Alexander of Hesse who so scandalized his relatives, imperial and royal, by running away with a pupil of one of the imperial seminaries at St. Petersburg, a girl of Hebrew and plebeian parentage who was indebted for her place in the institution to the fact that her father had been able to render financial services to Grand Duke of that fascinating gift called charm. She was a clever talker and liked music and theaters as well as racing; and she is remembered as being kindly and considerate to all with whom she was brought in contact. She was married three times, the husband who survives her being at least twenty years younger than she.

COLLEGEWOMEN'S FUN

NOT A SUCCESS WHEN IT COMES TO HAZING.

How the "Sophs" of Bryn Mawr Inveigle the "Freshies" with the Lantern—Vaulting and High Jump at Mount Holyoke—Baseball Had a Short Run at Smith College—Wellesley Girls Love Fun of a Finer Sort—Tennis and Coasting the Diversions of Classes at Wells.

The *Century* for January has a symposium on "Festivals in American Colleges for Women," written by women connected with the institutions, that gives an interesting glimpse of the amusements of the fair collegians. In grouping these brief papers the editor's intention was to show how the women's colleges in their festivals and amusements were cultivating "the love and art of grace and beauty."

Miss Susan G. Walker writes of Bryn Mawr:

The early experiences of the students at Bryn Mawr differ from those of students in other colleges in that hazing in its ordinary form does not exist. In its place has developed one of the oldest and most characteristic of our customs, that of "the presentation of lanterns," a ceremony which is the essential feature of the sophomore play. The sophomores greet the freshmen with a song, and present each one with a "lantern to light her steps through the unknown ways of college life," and especially through the mazes of the "group system." Sometimes much sage advice is given with the light, and once the unfortunate freshmen won their lanterns only after passing an impromptu oral examination. The form of this play differs with the character and resources of the class giving it; but as preparations for it are begun in the freshman year it is expected to be both clever and original.

This very courteous sort of hazing is acknowledged a month or two later by the freshmen, who give an entertainment in honor of the sophomores. The freshman play is usually less ambitious than the sophomore play, but of the same general character, and it is most interesting to see the first expression of the ability of the new class, for it is at this play that the freshmen first sing their class song, and give proof of any power or originality they may possess. No class in college has failed to receive the lantern; for, in order that '89, the first class to enter Bryn Mawr, might not be forced to feel its way in darkness, the under classes united to give its members lanterns to light them on the part of the way that still lay before them.

Of Mount Holyoke Miss Henrietta E. Hooker writes:

Time was when croquet or a game of beanbag was the resort for vigorous recreation; but since physical culture has offered to college women the same means of development that is provided in colleges for men all gymnasium exercises are in favor, particularly the class designated "heavy gymnastics," and those who excel in vaulting and the high jump or are skillful in the manipulation of basket-ball (the present fad) are ready for the more athletic games of the campus.

In early autumn and late spring, when gymnasium work is given up for open-air recreations, a baseball nine is usually formed; and if it ever attains the excellence that dares challenge college neighbors, well-worn tracks give evidence that good runs have been made, while ruddy countenances and strengthened muscles testify to the healthfulness of the exercise.

Included in the college grounds is Lake Nonotuck, well supplied with boats in constant demand; and although there has not been an overplus of enthusiasm for organized crews, good rowing-matches are witnessed, and there is opportunity for each student to learn the art of rowing, which few neglect, and in which many attain grace and skill. The same lake is equally popular in winter as a skating ground, and the slopes toward it for coasting. The inventive power manifested in improvising substitutes for sleds for the multitude when a favoring crust appears is hopeful for the future of women. Brooms and dust-pans return to their retreats after such occasions, valuable only as souvenirs.

But the tennis courts, increasing yearly in number, and always in use out of class hours, show which is the most popular of campus recreations. A tournament is held each year in June, and much class pride is taken in the contests and awards.

Miss Harriet C. Seelye says of Smith:

The social side of college, however, is not cultivated to the exclusion of outdoor life.

Here one finds less originality, and, perhaps, more likeness to the amusements of men's colleges. Nevertheless, the feminine character of the college is clearly revealed in the manner in which these healthy sports are conducted. Even against the baseball that was played one spring no charge of masculinity could be brought. A glance at the young women playing after supper in traindresses, the batter forgetting to drop the bat as she ran for her base, would convince any doubter of the feminine character of the game.

Baseball, however, died a natural death at Smith College before the attractions of basket-ball. Here train-dresses are not allowed; the scientific spirit of the game demands gymnasium suits and an absorbed interest. The principle is much the same as in football—two baskets hung about eight feet high, forming the goals; but the grace, self-control, and politeness developed among girls by such a game are most interesting. In a Harvard-Yale football-contest one does not hear opponents saying at an exciting crisis, "Pardon me, but I think that's our ball"; or, "Excuse me, did I hurt you?"

The enthusiasm for basket-ball culminates at the end of the winter term in the contest between the two lower-class teams. Although the second class, with its year more of practice, generally wins, it is never safe to predict; and the audience which fills the running track is as full of interest and gay-colored excitement as cheers and banners can express. The game is even more attractive out of doors. Fortunately the field is retired enough for the girls to play without embarrassment in gymnasium suits, and the groans which rise when time is called are but slight indication of an enthusiasm which counts as naught bumps, bruises, or total loss of hairpins.

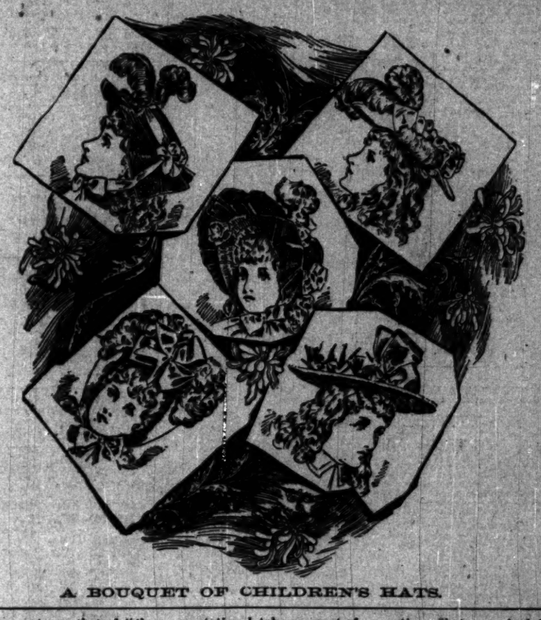
Of Wellesley Miss Katherine Lee Bates writes:

A Wellesley class supper involves no bills for broken plates, and Wellesley hazing rarely gets beyond ice cream and flowers. Yet the Wellesley collegian loves fun of a finer and fairer sort and delights in the opportunity for esthetic revels afforded by the resources of a girl community. In the intervals of study, and apart from the vigorous exercises of the athletic field, the Wellesley 800 find here and there a jocund hour for concert or masquerade, or for drama so modern that on its impassioned and unpunctuated lines the ink of sophomore genius is not dry. Hallowe'en beholds each cottage and hall bright with a fantastic company, where George Washington lifts his cocked hat to Puss in Boots, and the Cumæan Sibyl sends Mr. Micawber after a fresh supply of oak leaves. But the merry-makings which are especially Wellesley's own are those springtime festivals known as "Float" and "Tree Day."

Miss A. A. Wood writes of Wells:

Of course, living on the shores of beautiful Cayuga Lake, we spend a good deal of time on the water. There are large club boats and smaller skiffs for the favored few whose nautical skill and training give them the freedom which all women, though born free and equal, are not permitted to enjoy. We have quiet woods, with their temptations to wander without aim or purpose but that of enjoyment, as do the birds and rabbits whose domain we share, not invade. We have ravines large and small, with waterfalls, and with flowers and ferns which may be gathered without seeming to diminish their numbers; and cliffs, points, and beaches all along the lake shore, with good roads for walking, driving, and wheeling. For those whose lines have fallen in such pleasant places, what occasion or opportunity is there for anything else or more than the walks, rides, and rows which take us into the midst of these delights? Tennis in spring and fall and coasting in winter when there happens to be snow enough for it take up most of our time that may be left and completes the list of our regular sports.

We have no baseball nine and no football team, and for the very same reasons we have no college yell. These we gladly leave to our brothers.

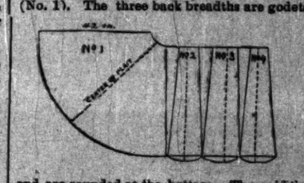


A BOUQUET OF CHILDREN'S HATS.

HOW IT LOOKS IN PRINT.

Diagram of Plaits of the New Full Skirt and Scheme to Fold Same.

The half-bell skirt, one of the latest creations of the season, is composed of four (4) parts. The front is comprised of the bell (No. 1). The three back breadths are godets



and are rounded at the bottom. The middle one (No. 3) is the center of the back. The dotted lines through the several pieces represent where the material is folded, making both edges (of Nos. 2, 3, and 4) on the bias. They are so mounted that their seams tend to disappear against the plaits.

The bottom is supported by a band of hair cloth or other stiff material. The bell part is mounted flatly and the three godet breadths

by forming on each a group of gathers are arranged so as to render prominent the fold in the middle. This fold is the principal element of the godets.

Home or Visiting Gown.

Here is something very pretty for a home or visiting gown. It has a fancy yoke of spotted surah, with velvet bows and tiny ruches of the same material in four lines or seams or a flat passementerie can be used instead. The very

full sleeve is caught in plaits up the center and finished with little rosettes of velvet and the slightly full yoke is arranged on the bodice lining, and the lower part put on in the stretched or seamless style, and shows a little fullness in the center of the back and front. The back is a fac-simile of the front, but straight and slightly higher, and there is no bow. The skirt is cut in three pieces only—a narrow gored front and two cape-shaped pieces for the back. This model is effective in black crépon, with yoke of satin or moire, satin ribbon bows, and narrow jet to outline the yoke and simulate seams on the skirt.

Doesn't Like "Tri by."

Independent: The first definite thing we know of Trilby is that her left foot beats all pedal creations for symmetry, grace, beauty. Of course it hurts nothing that when Mr. Du Maurier gives us a drawing of that same foot, facing page 20 of his book, it looks like a shrunken pudding, with two or three clothespins hooked on to it. Mr. Du Maurier convinces us with his pen, when writing, that Trilby is a supremely beautiful girl; but the same pen, when he draws with it, shows the girl's forehead, from the top line of the hair down to the eyebrows, to be just one inch deep, and her face, from the eyes down, just eleven inches—a nine-inch jaw makes a right angle with a bedpost neck, and the mouth looks like a steeltrap that has closed in a vain map at a mouse. Poor Trilby! she haunts us; but when we look at those wooden, brainless, all-jaw caricatures of her we feel that, at her best, she was not worth writing this touching and love-luminous story about.

Killing the Goose.

The Singhalese, after extracting the honey from the bee, eat the insect itself.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

Ring Out, Ye Bells.

Ring out, ye joyous New Year bells,
Ring out the old, ring in the new!
Each breast throws threat triumphant swells,
As if, old bells, 'twere much to you.
This happy, merry, gladsome time,
You're ringing in with joyful chime.

Perhaps 'tis so; so long you've hung,
So long is that old steeple gray,
Methinks each iron, clanging tongue
Is glad to tell its tale today.
Each ringing, swinging, tuneful bell
Its twelve months' tale would gladly tell.

A happy twelvemonth 'twas to some;
Alas! that 'twas not so to all!
But joy and grief alike must come,
Into each life some rain must fall.
O, tolling, rolling, heavy bells,
How solemn sound your deep-toned knells!

You're rung for life, you're rung for death,
The gladsome lay and last sad rite;
You've sped the old year's parting breath,
And welcomed oft the new year bright;
You clanging, twanging, noisy bells,
That each a different story tells.

But, O, your maddest, blithest tune,
Your gayest, brightest, sweetest lay,
You chime from June to sequent June,
On ev'ry happy wedding day.
Then thrilling, thrilling, blithely swells
Your pean glad, oh, marriage bells!

But, dear old bells, whate'er your song,
Though sad or merry be your lay,
I've loved you well my whole life long,
I'll love you till my dying day,
You rippling, rhythmic, dulcet bells,
Wherein a world of music dwells!
—*Miriam Myers.*

A Timely Paraphrase.

After the holiday's over—
After three days or a week;
After we've gathered the clover,
And nothing is left—so to speak.

Many a heart will be aching—
If we could see them all;
Many a purse will be empty
After the squall!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Parted.

Brown leaves forget the green of May,
The earth forgets the kiss of spring;
And down our happy woodland way
Gray mists go wandering.

You have forgotten, too, they say;
Yet, does no stealthy memory creep
Among the mist wreaths ghostly gray
Where spell-bound violets sleep?

Ah, send your thoughts sometimes to stray
By paths that knew our lingering feet,
My thought walks there this many a day,
And they, at least, may meet.
—*New York Tribune.*

The Shell.

A shell upon the sounding sands
Flashed in the sunshine, where it lay;
Its green disguise I tore; my hands
Bore the rich treasure trove away.

Within, the chamber of the pearl
Blushed like the rose, like opal glowed;
And o'er its domes a cloudy swirl
Of mimic waves and rainbows flowed.

"Strangely," I said, "the artist-worm
Has made his palace-lair so bright!
This jeweler, this draftsman firm,
Was born and died in eyeless night.

"Deep down in many-monstered caves
His miracles of beauty throve;
Far from all light, against strong waves,
A Castle Beautiful he wove.

"Take courage, Soul! Thy labor blind
Thy fitting fates may onward bear
To some glad shore, where then shalt find
Light, and a friend to say, 'How fair!'"

Life's Contrasts.

Perfume of roses and warbling of birds,
Sweetest of sweet June days,
Kindliest glances and tenderest words,
Shadiest woodland ways;
Murmuring brooklets and whispering trees,
Drowsiest song of the soft humming bees;
Hope, love, trust, peace
And besides—
I and he, he and I.

Wintry winds rustling the fallen, dead leaves,
Sullen and lowering the sky.
Creeping mists hiding sad earth as she grieves,
Mourning for days gone by;
Cataracts foaming 'neath bare, leafless trees,
Chilly blasts sweeping o'er lone, barren leas,
Heartache, doubts, fears,
And besides—
I alone, only I.
—*Temple Bar.*

The Dead Doll.

You need not be trying to comfort me, I tell you
my dolly is dead:
There's no use saying she isn't, with a crack like
that in her head.
It's just like you said it wouldn't hurt much to
have my tooth out that day,
And then when the man 'most pulled my head off
you hadn't a word to say!

When my mamma gave me that ribbon—I was
playing out in the yard—
She said to me most expressly, "Here's a ribbon
for Hildegarde."
And I went and put it on Tabby, and Hildegarde
saw me do it,
And I said to myself, "O, never mind, I don't believe she knew it!"

But I know that she knew it now, and I just believe, O,
That her poor little heart was broken, and so her
head broke, too.
O, my dolly! my little baby! I wish my head
had been hit,
For I've hit it over and over and it hasn't cracked
a bit!

But, since the darling is dead, she'll want to be
buried of course:
We will take my little wagon, nurse, and you
shall be the horse,
And I'll walk behind and cry, and we'll put her in
this, you see,
This dear little box, and we'll bury her then under the maple tree.

And papa will make her a tombstone, like the
one he made for my bird,
And he'll put what I tell him on it—yes, every single word!
I shall say, "Here lies Hildegarde, a beautiful
doll, who is dead;
She died of a broken heart and a dreadful crack
in her head!"
—*Home Queen.*

The Blind Man.

Over the way a blind man dwells,
Whom all our little village knows.
As up and down the street he goes,
And spreads his simple wares, and sells.

And all the neighbors pity him;
But sometimes when he comes to me
To ask me of the things I see,
Unknown within his world so dim,

I almost wish that I might go
With him into that darkened land,
Nor see, nor try to understand
The things that make me sorrow so.
—*John Leighton Best.*

Song of the Foot.

(*Version from the French of Du Maurier.*)

Poor Trilby, beautiful and good and dear!
I am her foot. And who shall ever say
What friend, who cherished her so lately here,
Has framed, with fond regret and love sincere,
This relic, by caprice inspired one day,
The next to fade away?

I was a twin. What is my sister's fate?
Alas! Alas! Love led our steps apart.
But at the end of all, for which I wait,
We two shall be united, though so late,
In that last rest, where no more pain can dart
Through Trilby's sleeping heart.

O, tender friend, where wander you today?
The door is closed on which Trilby often passed.
And Paradise is very far away;
And earth, to us so kind, to her so gay,
Has not one peer. You may search far and fast
But you will fail at last.
—*M. E. D.*

A Dream.

Methought that in a dream mine eyes
Beheld the gates of Paradise.
There many knocked and were denied
The city of the anointed.
Who in the world had held high place;
While others, scorned of men, found grace
And entered though the portals wide,
With form and features glorified.

And one drew near, with head held high,
Of manner stern and flashing eye,
Who quick had passed within the gate
Had not the guardian held him wait.
"What claim hast thou to share the bliss
And peace that in this city is?"
Questioned the keeper of the keys,
Searching that soul's deep mysteries.

Calm and serene the answer came:
"On earth I earned the highest name
As a reformer, ever sure
To make the streams of life run pure.
Tireless I toiled to make men good,
And live as I believed they should.
Sin fell before my shining sword,
And now I claim my just reward."

The seraph shook his shining head:
"I dare not let you in," he said.
"You'd surely find ere half a year
That much reform is needed here:
Streets bad! Style bad! Yes, you would say
These angels are décolletés:
The ancient stars are dim and dead;
Let's hoist electric lights instead!"
—*E. D. Pierson.*